

Sobius Pamphilus, a Roman consul.
 Bebius Massia, an informer under Vespasian.
 † Bebra, æ; f. a kind of dart used by the Barbarians.
 Bebricum, a town in Italy, where Vitellius overcame Otho.
 Bebryces, or Bebrycii, a people of Thrace.
 Bebryx, a king in the Pyrenean mountains.
 Becabunga, æ; f. sea-purslain, or brook-lime.
 Becare, a very convenient haven of Asia.
 Bēchica, orum; n. medicines against the cough.
 Bēchicus, a, um; adj. of a cough.
 Bēchion, ii; n. the herb foal-foot, or ale-hoof.
 Bechires, a people of Scythia, who came into Italy, and became great drinkers of wine.
 Beda, æ; m. a venerable monk of Fencal-Abbey in England, near Durham.
 † Bedegnor [Arab.] the white thistle.
 Bedella, æ; f. a kind of drug and horse-leech.
 Bedellus, li; m. a beadle.
 Bedfordia, æ; f. Bedford.
 Beditum, a city of Libya.
 Beduini, certain Arabians and Saracens, who rushed into the battle without armour, referring all to fate, thinking death unavoidable.
 † Bee, the voice or cough of sheep.
 Beelsephon, the name of a city in Egypt.
 Beelzebub [Heb.] the lord of flies.
 Beer-ramath, a city of the tribe of Simeon.
 Bel, the name of the Babylonish idol.
 Bel, or Beles, the name of Apollo among the Aquileienses in Italy.
 † Bela, an old word for a sheep.
 Bela, æ; m. a king of Pannonia, and several kings of Hungary; also the name of a city.
 Beleastartus, the son of Hiram king of Tyre.
 Boledonii, a people by the ocean.
 † Belemnita, a thunderbolt.
 Belenus, the same as Beles or the sun.
 Beles, a river of the Tyrians.
 Belgæ, arum; Low Dutchmen; also the inhabitants of Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire.
 Belgicus, a, um; adj. Belgic, Dutch.
 Belgites, a people of Pannonia.
 Belgium, a country of the Belgæ.
 Belgius, a king of the Gauls; also a river of Libya.
 Belial [Heb.] the devil, unprofitable, without yoke.
 Belides, Palamedes, or any of the stock of Belus.
 Belion, a river of Calica.
 Belippo, a town in Spain.
 Belis, idis; f. a daughter or grand daughter of Belus. * Belides, the 50 daughters of Danaus, who married so many sons of Ægyptus, and by their father's advice slew them all in one night, saving Hypermnestra, who saved Lynceus. Their punishment in hell is feigned to be pouring water into a tub full of holes; whence the proverb, Danaïdum dolium, an unsatiable glutton; Ovid.
 Belisarius, a fortunate general under Justinian, who being both feared and envied, had both his eyes put out.
 Belitani, the same as Lusitani.
 Belitra, a town in Italy.

Bella, a town in Campania.
 † Bellacitas, atis; f. warlikeness.
 † Bellaciter, adv. warlike.
 BELLARIA, orum; n. [à bellus] banqueting-stuff, sweet-meats, dainties, the second course of tarts, confects, candied or preserved fruits, &c. the dessert; also the choicer sorts of wines.
 † Bellaria, æ; f. the flower of the herb lychnis.
 Bellator, oris; m. [à bello] a warrior. * Bellator ensis, an arming-sword. * Bellator equus, a war-horse.
 Bellatorius, a, um; adj. pertaining to war or warriors. * Jumenta bellatoria, war-horses.
 Bellatrix, icis; f. a warlike-woman. * Bellatrix triremis, a galley for war. * Iracundia bellatrix, anger causing one to fight.
 Bellatulus, li; m. [à bellus] a pretty little pigmy.
 Bellax, acis; adj. warlike.
 Bellè, adv. well, prettily, pleasantly. * Bellè negare, to deny with a pretty excuse. * Cætera bellè, the rest are at a good pass. * Non bellè respondent, they don't agree very well.
 Bellelanda, Biland in Yorkshire.
 Bellërophontes, is; the son of Glaucus, who not yielding to Sthenobœa, wife of Prætus, she accused him falsely to her husband, who thereupon sent him with letters to Jobates, king of Lycia, to kill him; hence the proverb, Bellerophonis literas affert. But overcoming all dangers, Jobates rewarded him with his daughter, and part of the kingdom; whereupon Sthenobœa killed herself; Ovid.
 Bellerus, a king of Corinth; from the killing of whom Bellerophon had his name, being before called Hipponomus.
 Bellethani, a people of Spain.
 Belli, in, or by war.
 Bellico, are; to wage war.
 Bellicose, -ius, -issimè; adv. warlike, valiantly.
 Bellicof-us, a, um; ior and issimus; valiant at arms, warlike. * Bellicosus annus, a year spent in war.
 Bellicrepus, a, um; adj. [à bellum & crepo] rustling in armour. * Bellicrepa saltatio, a dancing in armour.
 Bellicum, ci; n. an alarm, or signal of battle. * Bellicum canere, to sound an alarm; also to encourage or stir up.
 Bellius, a, um; adj. warlike, martial.
 Bellifer, a, um; adj. [à bellum & fero] making war.
 Belliger, a, um; warlike, martial.
 Belligero, are; to make war.
 Bellianus, a Roman, whose house was burnt at the funeral of Caius Cæsar.
 Bellinus, a bishop of Padua.
 Bellinus sinus, Billingsgate in London.
 Bellior and -ius, more gallant and gay.
 Bellipotens, ntis; adj. 3 art. potent, puissant, mighty in war.
 Bellisama, Rhibel river or mouth in Lancashire.
 BELLIS, idis; f. [à bellus] the daisy.
 Bellissimè, adv. very finely. * Bellissimè navigare, to sail with a brave wind.
 Bellissimus, a, um; very good, finest.
 Bellitudo, inis; f. fairness.

De Bello Campo, the family Beauchamp.
 De Bello Monte, the family Beaumont.
 Bellocivum, or Bellodesertum, Bel-desert in Warwickshire.
 Bello, are; } to make war.
 Bello, ari; }
 Bello, the city Tariffa in Spain.
 Bellocassi, a people among the Celtæ, called also Baiocenses.
 Bellogradum, the town Belgrade, or Griechisch Weissenburg, in Germany.
 Bellona, æ; f. the sister of Mars.
 Bellonarii, Bellona's priests, who sacrificed their own blood to her.
 Bellōsus, a, um; adj. warlike.
 Bellovaci, the people of Bellovacum, the town Beauvais in France.
 BELLUA, æ; f. [à bellum, vel ab Heb. balang, deglutivit] any great or cruel beast, a monster, a whale.
 Bellualis, le; adj. beastly, nasty, brutish.
 Belluatus, a, um; adj. painted or wrought with beasts. * Belluata tapetia, tapestry so wrought.
 † Bellues, the murrain.
 † Belluulis, le; beastly.
 Belluinus, a, um; adj. [à bellua] belonging to a beast, cruel.
 Bellile, adv. featly, prettily.
 Bellulus, a, um; [à bellus] fair, pretty, gallant.
 BELLUM, li; n. [à μάχη, vibro, vel qu. duellum] war, the state of war, or all the time of war; the soldiers baggage, &c. belonging to the war; a single fight, warfare; [met.] hatred, conflict. * Bellum trahere, to lengthen out the war. * Bella anni, spring and fall, wherein are most storms and tempests. * Bellum dare alicui, to make one a general. * Post bellum auxilium, after death the doctor; [Prov.] * Bellum sine hoste, a civil war. * Simulachra belli, jills and tournaments; Virg.
 Belluōsus, a, um; or beluosus, a, um; adj. full of monsters.
 BELLUS, a, um; adj. [qu. bevelus, à benus, i. e. bonus] fair, pretty; proper, courteous, flattering. * Fronte ac vultu bellus, smiling.
 Belna, the town Beaulne in Burgundy.
 † Belo, are; to bleat.
 Belochus, the ninth and nineteenth king of Assyria.
 Belon, a city and river in Spain.
 Belōne, es; f. a fish like a needle.
 Belonoides, two processes from the foundation of the temple-bones.
 Belos, an arrow or dart, the compass of the firmament; also a pavement.
 Belsum, a city in Spain.
 Belua, a great beast. See bellua.
 † Belvidere, sparrow-tongue.
 † Belulcus, -cum, or Belelius, a surgeon's instrument to draw out arrow-heads.
 Belunum, a town of the Venetians.
 Belus, the father of Ninus, and king of Assyria; also Jupiter the son of Saturn or Nimrod, the first man that was made a god; a river of Scythia, where glass was first made.
 Belzoin, a precious gum of the wood alces.
 Bemarchus, a sophister of Cæsarea, who wrote the acts of prince Constantine.
 Bemina, a town of Nemæa, whence

Bembinites bellua, the Nemean lion.
 Benacus, a lake in Lombardy.
 † Benarius or Bennarius, master of a waggon, or players carried about in carts.
 Bendis, a name of Diana among the Thracians.
 Bendidia, sacrifices to Diana.
 Bene, a city of Crete.
 Benè, melius, optimè; adv. well, happily, prosperously. * Benè longus sermo, a tedious disputation. * Benè est alicui, it fares well with him. * Illi benè est ligno, [Plaut.] he has wood enough. * Velim benè venire, I wish it may be for your turn. * Benè vale, [at the end of letters, &c.] farewell.
 † Benèa, or -um, places where water goes out of the earth.
 † Bénédictè, adv. with fair speech.
 Bénédi-co, xi, ctum; to bless, speak fair, commend.
 Bénédicta, æ; f. the herb benet, avens.
 Bénédictio, ònis; f. a blessing, commending.
 Bénédictum, i; n. a good saying, an honest report, loving and kind speech. * Benedicte, fit and wise sayings.
 Bénédictus, i; m. Benet, a man's name, who was the first that founded the order of monks in Italy.
 Bénédictus, a, um; part. of benedictor; blessed.
 Bénédictus, a, um; adj. blessing or praising.
 Bénéf-acio, cti, actum, acere; to do one a good turn. * Benefacit beneficium, a benefit is well bestowed.
 Bénéfactum, i; n. a good deed, a benefit. * Benefacta, great exploits.
 Bénéficientia, æ; f. liberality, bounty.
 Bénéficiālis, le; adj. belonging to a benefice.
 Bénéficiārius, ii; m. he that receives a benefice, or is privileged; also a pensioner.
 Bénéficiārius fundus, a fee-farm, copyhold, holden by some service.
 Bénéficiū, ii; n. Cic. a benefit, service, help, good turn, favour, privilege, benefice. * Beneficii sui centuriones, such as he himself had advanced. * Meo beneficio, by my means. * In summo beneficio, a great kindness.
 Bénéfic-us, a, um; adj. -entior, -entissimus; beneficial, liberal.
 Bénéf-io, ieri; neut. pass. to be benefited or pleased.
 Bénémerens, ntis; deserving well.
 Bénémer-eor, eri; to deserve well, to do a good turn.
 Bénémeritus, a, um; part. of benemerere; having deserved well.
 Bénésuadus, a, um; adj. [à bene & suadeo] advising or counselling well.
 Bénéventānum, i; n. a kind of Babylonish attire.
 Bénéventum, a town of the Hirpini, called Maleventum before the coming of the Roman colony thither.
 Bénévolè, adv. favourably, with a good-will.
 Bénévolè-ns, ntis; adj. 3 art. -ntior, -ntissimus; favourably, friendly, bearing good-will. * Benevolentissimi officio fungi, to do the part of a very dear friend.
 Bénévolentia, æ; f. Cic. favour, good-will. * Præstare benevolentiam alicui, to bear good-will towards one.

Bénévolus, a, um; adj. [à bene & volo] friendly, kind, favourable, bearing a good-will.
 Benjamin, a Spanish Jew, who wrote a journal of all the remarkable things in the world; also the youngest of Jacob's sons by Rachel, from whom was named one of the twelve tribes of Israel.
 Bénégnè, -iūs, -issimè; adv. courteously, bountifully, liberally, largely. * Benignus vivere, to live in good fellowship. * Benignè monstrare viam, to be ready to shew a stranger the way. * Benignè audire, to hear one patiently.
 Bénégnitas, atis; f. bounty, liberality, favour, grace, gentleness. * Summa cum benignitate audire, to hearken with gentleness and clemency.
 Bénégniter, adv. bountifully.
 Bénégnus, a, um; adj. [à bene] liberal, courteous, bountiful, lucky, fruitful. * Vini somnique benignus, much given to sleep and wine. * Terra benigna, a fruitful country. * Benigno vultu & sermone, very courteously.
 Benignus, the first bishop of Divio in Burgundy, where he suffered martyrdom.
 Benlauni, a people of Vindelicia.
 Ben-inerodach, the eighth king of Babylon.
 † Benna, æ; f. a waggon, dung-cart, a cradle.
 Benna, Bena, or Benæ, a city of Thrace.
 Bennicus, a, um; adj. of Benna.
 Bennaventa, Weedon in Northamptonshire.
 Bensirach, a very ancient Hebrew, author of moral sentences.
 † Benus, the old word for bonus.
 Benzoinum, the gum benjamin or benzoin.
 BEO, are; [à BEO, eo, vel BEO, vi-vo] to bless, comfort, make rich or happy. * Cælo aliquem beare, to make one a saint. * Se beare, to take his pleasure.
 Beon, a city of the Amorites, beyond Jordan.
 Bepyrus, a city on the east of Ganges.
 Berabæ, a town of India without Ganges.
 Berabanna, a mart-town of India without Ganges.
 Berambe, a city of Babylonia.
 † Berberion, a shell-fish wherein pearls breed.
 BERBERIS, is; f. the barberry-tree, white-thorn-tree.
 Berbycæ, a certain people that kill all that live above such a time.
 Berbis, a town of Pannonia.
 Bercheria, Berkshire; Berchensis, belonging thereto.
 Bercorates, a people of Aquitain.
 Bere, a city of Arabia Deserta, and another of India within Ganges.
 Berechingum, Berking in Essex.
 Bercynthia, the mother of the gods, so called from
 Bercynthus, a mountain of Phrygia.
 Beregra, a town in Italy.
 Beregrani, the people of Beregra.
 Berengaria, the wife of Richard king of England, daughter of Garrias king of Navarre.
 Berengarius, an Italian captain; and other men.
 Bërenice, the name of several women;

also an Egyptian queen, who, upon the return of Ptolemæus Lagus, cut off her hair, and sent it to Venus's temple.
 Berenices coma, the hair of Berenice, turned into a triangle of seven stars at the tail of Leo; also the name of several cities.
 Berenice, part of Africa, about the city Berenice.
 Berenthæces, a river of Arcadia; on the banks of it is the town Berenthe.
 Beres, a city of Thrace.
 Berethis, a town of Æthiopia.
 Berex, a nation between India and Æthiopia.
 Berge, a town of Thrace, where Antiphanes the comedian was born.
 Bergæus, an inhabitant of Berge.
 Bergopolis, a city of the Abderites.
 † Bergia, æ; f. a rod or mace.
 Bergidum, a city of Spain, called Berdun.
 Bergintrum, and Bergnitrum, a convent of St. Bernard, upon the top of the Alps.
 Bergion and Albion, two giants, the sons of Neptune.
 Bergistani, a people of Spain.
 Bergomum, a town in Italy.
 Bergula, a city of Thrace.
 Bergusia, a city of Spain, and another of France.
 † Bërellitica, æ; f. the art of shewing any shape desired in a glass.
 Berillus, li; m. a prelate of the city Bostrena in Arabia, reduced by Origen from several errors.
 Berinona, a town of Insubria, called Belinzona.
 Beripara, a town of Thrace.
 Beris, or Baris, a mountain in Armenia, where the ancients thought many were saved in the time of the flood, and that Noah's ark rested there; also a river in Cappadocia.
 Berklea, Berkley in Gloucestershire.
 Bermundi Insula, Bermondsey in Surrey.
 Bernardi Castellum, Bernard-Castle, in the bishoprick of Durham.
 Bernardus, i; m. Bernard; also an ancient monk, abbot of Claravallis, A. D. 1127.
 Bernava, a town of Spain, called Benavar.
 Bernenses, a people of Rhætia.
 Bernia, Ireland.
 † Bernicia, a barnicle.
 † Bero, ònis; a sack or satchel.
 Beroa, a town of Thessaly.
 Beroë, es; f. an old woman of Epidaurus, the nurse to Semele, in whose shape Juno persuaded her to desire Jupiter to come to her in the same manner as he used to come to Juno; also other women.
 Berœa, æ; f. a city of Macedonia; the people Berœenses were praised by St. Paul for their study and knowledge of the scripture.
 Bërolus, a Chaldean astrologer; also an historian, whom some think was equal to Moses; also an hill in Taurica, having three fountains, which kill without remedy and without pain.
 Beroth, the name of a city.
 Berrofa, a town of Æthiopia.
 Berfabora, a large city about the river Naarmalcha.
 Berfane, a widow beloved by Alexander the Great.

Berfilia, a country of Sarmatia Europæa.
 Bersima, a city of Mesopotamia.
 Berfinum, or Belsinum, a city of France.
 Berta, a city of Mesopotamia.
 Bertha, æ; f. wife of Baldwin earl of Holland, married by Philip king of the Franks.
 Bertulphus, a king of the Mercians.
 Berubium, a promontory on the east of Scotland.
 Beruehenfis, of Berkshire.
 Beruna, the city Verona in Italy.
 Berwicum, } Berwick upon Tweed.
 Berwicus, }
 Berylus, li; m. a precious stone, six-square, and greenish.
 Berytis, a city of Phœnicia; another in Arabia, called also Diospolis.
 BES, beſſis; m. [qu. des, i. e. deest, ſc. tricens aſſis] eight ounces weight; also eight parts of an acre divided into twelve equal parts.
 Beſa, a fountain of Theſſaly, between Oſſa and Olympus.
 Beſadæ, a people of India without Ganges.
 + Beſala, æ; f. wild rue.
 Beſaro, a city in Spain.
 Beſbicus, a ſmall iſland about Cyzicus.
 Beſcia, a city of Aufonia.
 Beſecath, the name of a city of the tribe of Judah.
 Beſidia, a town of the Brutii.
 Beſippo, or Beſſippo, a port-town in Spain.
 Beſor, the name of a river in the country of Paleſtine.
 Beſſa, a city of Phocis, another in Locris, and a caſtle of Peloponneſus.
 Beſſara, a city of Aſſyria.
 Beſſarion, a learned cardinal, very bountiful towards learned men; he wrote in defence of Plato, againſt Trapezuntius.
 Beſſalis, lc; adj. 3 art. [à beſ] of eight ounces or inches.
 Beſſas, or Beſas, an idol of Abydos, which heretofore gave oracles.
 Beſſi, a people of Thrace; near Pontus, living upon robbery.
 Beſſus, a preſect of Bactriana, who ſlew Darius.
 Beſſyga, a mart-town of India.
 Beſſygas, a river at Beſſyga.
 Beſſygiæ, a people eating mens fleſh.
 BEſTIA, æ; f. [à beſtas, violentus, vel à beſt, bos, &c.] a beaſt, fowl, or fiſh, a ſerpent. * Ad beſtias damnare, to adjuſt one to be torn to pieces with wild beaſts.
 Lucius Beſtia, a man mentioned in Cataline's conſpiracy by Salluſt.
 Beſtialis, lc; adj. 3 art. beaſtly. * Villi beſtiales, ſhag-hairs.
 + Beſtialitas, atis; f. beaſtlineſs.
 Beſtialiter, adv. in a beaſtly manner.
 Beſtiarium, ii; n. a place where beaſts are kept.
 Beſtiarius, a, um; adj. of a beaſt.
 Beſtiarius, ii; m. one condemned to fight with wild beaſts.
 Beſtiola, æ; f. [à beſtia] a little beaſt or ſerpent.
 Beſtius, a, um; adj. beaſtly, cruel.
 BETA, æ; f. [a ſimilitudine literæ] the herb beet. * Inſipidior beta, a witteſs fellow.
 Beta, a city in the gulph of Æthiopia.
 Betaceus, of or like a beet; also a little beet.

Betarmones, the Corybantes.
 Betaſii, a people in Brabant.
 + Bêtele, or Betre, baſtard-pepper.
 Beteoricæ, or Beticoræ inſulæ, iſlands of Scotland.
 Bethacarma, a town of Paleſtine.
 Bethania, æ; f. a town on the ſide of mount Olivet.
 Bethlehem [Heb.] indec. the name of two cities, one of the tribe of Judah, the other of Zebulon.
 Bethphage, a little town on mount Olivet.
 Bêthrôtrôphium, ii; n. an hoſpital.
 Bethſaida, a town of Galilee.
 + Beto, ere; to go.
 Bêtonica, æ; f. the herb betony. * Betonica Pauli, the herb ſtuellin or ſpeed-well. * Betonica altilis or coronaria, the clove-gilliflowe. * Betonica ſuperba, a pink.
 + Betoræ, arum; f. thorns.
 BÊTŪLA, } [à batuo, i. e.
 BÊTŪLLA, æ; f. } cædo] a birch-tree.
 Betuletum, i; n. a grove of birches.
 Betulo, a town and river of Spain.
 Bêtulus, li; m. a precious ſtone of the white jaſper kind.
 Betunica, a city of Spain.
 Beturia, a country of Spain.
 Betaſa, a town of Meſopotamia.
 Beverlea, Beverley in Yorkſhire.
 Beverleceſites, the people of Beverley.
 Bezabde, a city of Aſſyria.
 Bezeni, a people of Galatia.
 Bezoar, a precious ſtone very cordial.
 Bezoardicus, a, um; of bezoar.

B ante F.

B. F. for bonum factum; or bona fide, fortuna, filia, or ſcœmina.

B ante G.

B. G. for bona gratia.

B ante H.

B. H. for bonus homo, bona hæreditaria, or bonorum hæres.

B ante J.

B. J. for bonum judicium.
 Biazon, or Biæum, wine made of raiſins and ſalt-water.
 Biana, a town of Arabia Felix.
 Blandina, a town of Laconia.
 + Biangulus, a, um; having two corners.
 + Bānor, ōris; m. one that is ſtrong.
 Bianor, the ſurname of Oenus, who built Mantua.
 Biarchia, the office of Biarchus.
 Biarchus, i; or-a, æ; m. an officer in the emperor's court and camp for proviſion of victuals.
 Bias, m. one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece, who being asked why he carried nothing out with him when the city was taken, answered, Omnia mea mecum porto; also a king of the Argives.
 Biaſori, a people of India.
 Biatia, a town in Spain.
 Bibacitas, atis; f. a quaffing, extraordinary drinking.
 Bibaciter, adv. ſwillingly.
 Bibacta, an iſland at the mouth of Indus.
 Bibaculus, a, um; adj. [à bibax] always drinking or ſwilling.

Bibaculus, a poet of Cremona; and another mentioned by Cæſar.
 Bibacum, a city of Germany, now Bibrach.
 Bibaga, an Indian iſland full of ſhell-fiſh.
 Bibali, a people of Spain.
 + Biballum, i; n. an inſtrument of huſbandry.
 Bibaſis, a river of India.
 Bibaſtus, a city of Thrace.
 Bibax, æcis; adj. 3 art. [à bibo] ſwilling, quaffing.
 + Bibelles, is; f. a double coat.
 + Bibêres, ſmall cups wherein monks had their drink meaſured to them.
 Bibêrius, a name given Tiberius for his greedy drinking of wine.
 Bibêſia, æ; f. Plaut. too much deſire of drink.
 Bibiana, a Roman virgin and martyr under Julian.
 + Bibinaria, æ; f. a menſtruous woman.
 + Bibinarium, ii; n. menſtruous blood.
 + Bibino, arc; to deſile with menſtruous blood.
 + Bibiones, um; pl. m. little flies breeding in wine.
 Bibiſcum, the town Vivis in Gallia Narbonenſis.
 + Bibitor, ōis; m. a drinker.
 Bibitur, imperf. [ab illis] they drink.
 Bibium, a city of Liburnia.
 + Bibix, icis; f. a fight between two.
 Biblia, æ; f. the wife of Duillius, who firſt triumphed after a naval victory; ſhe being blamed by her huſband for not telling him of his ſtinking breath, answered, that ſhe thought all men's breath had ſo ſmelt.
 Biblia, orum; n. the bible.
 Biblina, a country of Thrace.
 Bibliôgrâphus, i; m. a ſcrivener, or book-writer.
 Bibliolachas, Didymus ſo called, who wrote 3500 books.
 Biblion, ii; n. a book, volume.
 Bibliôpegus, i; m. a book-binder.
 Bibliôpôla, æ; m. a bookſeller.
 Bibliôtheca, æ; f. a library, and a great company of books.
 Bibliôthecâlis, lc; adj. of a library.
 Bibliôthecârius, ii; m. a library-keeper.
 + Bihlum, the card of ſhip.
 Biblus, i; f. an Egyptian ruſh, which they made paper of; also a look; also a river of Naxos.
 BÎB-O, i, itum, ere; act. [αἰνω] to drink. * Avidâ aue bibere, to hear attentively. * Bibere more Græco, to take off one's cups briskly. * Bibere colorem (of wool, &c.) to take ſuch a colour. * Bibere mandata, to forget his errand by drinking.
 Bibo, ōis; m. a great drinker.
 Bibonum, a town in Germany.
 Bibofus, as bibax.
 Bibracte, a town in France.
 Bibrax, a town in Gallia Belgica.
 Bibroci, the men of Bray hundred.
 Bibulus, a, um; adj. [à bibo] ſwilling up quickly, drinking up greedily. * Charta bibula, blotting paper. * Bibulus lapis, a pumice-ſtone.
 Bibulus, the idle colleague of Julius Cæſar.
 Biburgum, the city Borge in Denmark.
 + Bicarum, ii; n. a drinking cup.
 + Birellium, ii; n. a houſe with two cellars.
 Biceps, ipitis; adj. 3 art. [à bis & caput]

- caput] having two heads or parts.
 * Civitas biceps, a city divided into two factions.
 † Bicernæ, arum; a double garment.
 † Bicerres, pl. garments, fringed or furred on both sides.
 Bices, a fen or marsh near Mœotis.
 Bichordulus, a, um; [à bis & chorda] with two strings.
 † Bicion, a vet. h.
 Biclinium, ii; n. a chamber with two beds or tables.
 † Biclus, i; m. a sea-calf.
 Bicolor, oris; adj. [à bis & color] of two colours.
 Bicomus, a river in Germany.
 Bicornis, e; adj. [à bis & cornu] with two horns or corners.
 Bicorpor, -oris; adj. [à bis & corpus] having two bodies.
 † Bicoxus, a, um; adj. [à bis & coxa] having two hips.
 Bicubitalis, le; adj. of two cubits.
 Bicurgium, the city Erford in Germany.
 Bida, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Bidalum, a town of Austria.
 Bidaspis, a river of India.
 † Bidella, æ; a kind of Indian and Arabian tree.
 † Bidellium, ii; n. water dropping out of the elm.
 Bldens, ntis; m. [à bis & dens] a two-grained fork.
 Bidens, ntis; f. Virg. a sheep of two years old, or with two teeth longer than the rest.
 Bidental, ãlis; n. Liv. a place thunder struck, to be expiated by the sacrifice of young sheep.
 † Bidento, are; to dig, or sacrifice with a bidens.
 Bideris, a city of India within Ganges.
 Bidis, a free town of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Bidine, a city of Scythia, and of the Bulgari.
 Bidini, a people near the Citarii.
 Biducesii, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.
 Biduum, ui; n. [à bis & dies] a space of two days, two days long.
 * Biduo continentii, two days together. * Biduum ex mense eximere, two days in a month.
 Biendum, a haven of Spain.
 Biennâlis, le; } [à bis & annus]
 Biennis, ne; } of two years.
 Biennium, ii; n. the space of two years.
 Biennus, a city of Crete.
 Biepti, a people of Dacia.
 Bifariâ, } adv. two manner of
 Bifariâ, } ways.
 Bifarius, a, um; adj. which may be spoken or taken two ways.
 † Bifur, a double face, double-faced.
 † Bifer, or biferus, a, um; adj. bearing double, or twice a year.
 † Bifera, or bivira, a woman that has had two husbands.
 Bifidatus, a, um; cloven, jagged, of
 Bifidus, a, um; [à bis & findo] cleft, or cut in two.
 Bifinium, ii; n. [à bis & finis] a division between two bounds.
 Bifolium, ii; n. [à bis & folium] the herb tway-blade.
 Biforis, re; adj. having a double door or leaf. * Tibia biforis, a pipe that has two stops or holes. * Biforis cantus, a tune played upon a pipe with two rows of holes.
 Biformatus, a, um; } [à bis & for-
 Biformis, me; adj. } ma] of two shapes.
 Bifrons, ntis; adj. having two faces.
 † Bifur, a double or great thief.
 Bifurcatus, a, um; } adj. two-fork-
 Bifurcus, a, um; } ed.
 Biga, æ; f. [qu. bijuga] a cart or chariot of horses coupled side-ways.
 * Rheſi niveæ citæque bigæ, white and swift coach-horses.
 Bigamia, æ; f. the marrying of two wives.
 Bigamus, i; m. he that hath two wives.
 Bigarius, ii; m. a chariot-man or waggoner.
 Bigastrum, a city of Spain.
 Bigatus, a, um; adj. having the image of a cart drawn with two horses.
 * Nummi bigati, the Roman denarii consulars.
 Bigemmeus, a, um; } adj. [à bis
 Bigeminis, me; } & gemma] having two jewels or buds.
 Bigeneris, re; } adj. [à bis & ge-
 Bigener, a, um; } nus] begot of several kinds, mongrel.
 † Bigens; born of parents of divers nations.
 † Bigenus, a, um; adj. of two divers kinds.
 † Bigera, æ; f. a short cloak.
 Bigerimen, inis; n. corn of two sorts, meslin.
 Bigerra, a city of Spain.
 † Bigerrica, æ; f. a garment with goats fur.
 Bigerrones, or Bigeriones, a people of Aquitain.
 Bigis, a city of Drangiana.
 † Bigna, arum; twins.
 Bii, a people of Upper Pannonia.
 Bijugis, ge; adj. } [ex bis & ju-
 Bijugus, a, um; } gum] coupled side by side. * Curriculum bijuge, drawn by two horses.
 † Bilabrum, i; n. a thing with two lips or brims.
 † Bilagium medicamentum, a medicine against choler.
 Bilanx, cis; f. [à bis & lanx] a ballance.
 Bilbilis, the town Bilbo in Spain; also the name of a river that hardens iron.
 Bilbina, a city of Persia.
 BILB-IO, ire; neut. [à sono, vel à bullio] to sound or hum like a bee, or as water poured out of a bottle.
 * Bilbit amphora, the pan boils.
 Bilbium, a town in Spain.
 † Bilex, adj. twice-folded.
 † Bilibra, two pound weight.
 † Bilibralis and bilibris, re; adj. 3 art. of two pound.
 Bilinguis, gue; } adj. [à bis &
 Bilinguus, a, um; } lingua] speaking two languages, double-tongued, deceitful.
 Biliolus, a, um; [à bilis] cholerick, churlish.
 BILIS, is; f. [qu. bis lis, vel qu. bulis à bullio; vel, ut fel, à χολή, id.] choler, melancholy, anger.
 Bilis, a river in Asia.
 Bilix, icis; adj. [à bis & licium] woven with a double thread, double plates.
 † Billa, æ; f. a bill.
 Billæus, a river of Paphlagonia.
 † Bilongus, twice as long.
 Bilustris, re; adj. 3 art. [à bis & lustrum] of ten years space.
 † Bilutes, beastly men.
 † Bimalchus, the god Bacchus.
 † Bimarcus, ci; m. he that has been twice married.
 Bimâris, re; adj. 3 art. [à bis & mare] between two seas.
 † Bimaritus, twice married.
 Bimâter, tris; the name of Bacchus, who had two mothers, Semele and Jupiter's thigh.
 † Bimâtor, oris; m. a doubler.
 Bimâtra, a city of Mesopotamia.
 Bimâtus, us; m. [à binus] the space of two years.
 Bimembris, bre; [à bis & membrum] of two parts or members.
 Bimensis, is; the space of two months.
 Bimestris, tre; adj. [à bis & mensis] of two months.
 † Bimo, are; to double.
 Bimonium, Binchester in the bishoprick of Durham.
 Bimulus, a, um; of two years, from.
 Bimûs, a, um; adj. [à bis, ut binus] two years old.
 † Bimus, i; m. diet appointed by the physician.
 Binagra, a city of India within Ganges.
 Binarius, a, um; [à binus] of two.
 Bingium, the town Bingen in Germany.
 Bini, æ, a; adj. [à bis] two by two; also two. * Centesimis binis tenerari, to gain two in the hundred.
 † Binio, onis; a piece of money value two-pence.
 Binna, a city in Assyria.
 Bino, are; to join together.
 Binoctium, ii; n. [à bis & nox] the space of two nights.
 Binomînis, ne; } adj. [à bis
 Binomînus, a, um; } & nonien] having two names.
 Binonium, or -vium, Binchester in Durham.
 Binsitta, a town in Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Binthia, a city of Libya.
 Bioca, a city of Sardinia.
 Bion, onis; m. an eloquent philosopher of Boristhenes; and other men.
 * Bionci sermones, satyrs.
 Bionia, a city of Italy.
 Biôthânâtos, violently slain, twice dead, a self-murderer.
 Bioticum metrum, a measure whereby we buy and sell all things necessary for use.
 Biottia, a town of Macedonia.
 Bipalium, ii; n. [à bis & pala] a grubbing-axe.
 Bipalmis, me; adj. [à bis & palma] of two spans, two handfuls broad.
 Bipart-ior, or bipert-ior, iri; to divide in two.
 Bipartitò, or bipertitò, adv. in two parts or fashions.
 Bipartitus, or bipertitus, a, um; part. divided in two.
 Bipârus, a, um; adj. [à bis & pario] which hath brought forth twice.
 Bipârens, ntis; open on both sides.
 Bipédâlis, le; adj. [à bis & pes] of two feet long. * Bipedalis moduli homines, of a very mean condition.
 Bipédâneus, } adj. a foot thick
 Bipedanus, a, um; } or deep.
 Bipedimui, a people of Aquitain.
 Bipennella, } the herb pimperl
 Fipinnella, æ; f. } or burnet.
 Bipennifer, a, um; having two wings, or carrying an halbert.
 Bipennis, is; f. [à bis & penna] a halbert, twy-bill.
 Bipennis,

Bipennis, ne; adj. *having two edges or wings.*

Bipertior, iri. See **Bipartior**.

Bipes, edis; adj. [à bis & pes] *having two feet.*

† **Biplaxia**, æ; f. *a garment with holes on both sides.*

Bipunctilis, le; adj. [à bis & punctum] *of two points.*

Birdama, a town of India within Ganges.

Birēmis, is; f. [à bis & remus] *a pair of oars.* * **Levis biremis**, a galley.

† **Birēmus**, i; m. *he that rows with two oars.*

† **Bireta**, æ; f. *a cardinal's cap.*

Birginium, the city Berga in Spain.

Birgus, a river of Ireland.

Birias, a city in Italy.

† **Biridus**, a, um; *white or grey.*

† **Bivota**, æ; f. *a cart with two*

† **Birōtum**, ti; n. *wheels.*

† **Birretum**, i; n. *a covering for the head.* * **Birretum album**, a serjeant's coif.

† **Birro**, onis; m. *a rich man.*

† **Birrōnes**, m. *little ships.*

Birrum, i; n. *a red coat, or short*

Birrus, i; m. *cloak; also a covering for the head.*

Birtha, a city of Assyria.

BIS, adv. [bis] *twice.* * **Bis perit**, *was bereft of two things.*

Bisa, a city of Thrace.

Bisaccium, ii; n. *a pannier.*

Bisaltæ, a people of Scythia, who fed upon horse-blood and milk mingled together.

Bisaltis or **Bisalpis**, a maid despoiled by Neptune, in the form of a ram.

Bisamnis, is; m. *a place into which two rivers run.*

Bisanthe or **Bisate**, a city of Macedonia.

† **Bisaria**, æ; f. *a wallet.*

Biscoctus, a, um; *twice baked.* * **Panis biscoctus**, *bisnet.*

† **Biscum**, i; n. *a kind of wine.*

Bisellium, ii; n. [à bis & sella] *a bench for two to sit upon.*

Bisētus, i; m. *and biseta; a pig of six months old.*

Bisextus, as **Bisextus**.

Bishamum, Bisham in Berkshire.

Bisgargitani, a people of Spain.

† **Bislingua**, æ; f. *mallows, holyoak.*

† **Bislongus**, a, um; *twice as long.*

† **Bismalva**, æ; f. *water-mallows.*

BISON, ōnis, and ōntis; m. *a buff, bugle, or wild-bull.*

Bisontium, the metropolis of Burgundy, called Besançon.

† **Bispello**, onis; *the same as Versipellis.*

† **Bisquius**, a, um; adj. *the tenth.*

† **Bissa**, a kind of vessel.

Bissenus, a, um; adj. [à bis & senus] *the twelfth.*

† **Bisextium**, ii; n. *a measure of two sextaries.*

Bisextilis, le; adj. *bisextile.*

* **Bisextilis annus**, *the leap-year.*

Bisextus or **Bisextus**, the odd day put in every leap-year in February.

Bistiros, a city of Thrace.

Biston, the son of Mars and Callirrhoe, who built the city Bistonia in Thrace.

Bistōnes, a people of Thrace.

Bistōnii, the Thracians.

Bistōnis, a lake in Thrace.

Bistonius Tyrannus, Diomedes king of Thrace. * **Bistonius turbo**, a wind blowing out of Thrace.

Bistorta, æ; f. *bistort, or snake-weed.*

Bistritia, the city Besterza in Hungary.

Bisulcilingua, æ; f. [qu. bisulca lingua] *a cloven or double tongue.*

Bisulcus, a, um; ? [à bis & sulcus] *cloven-footed.*

Bisulcis, ce; ? *cloven-footed.*

Bisultor, a name given by Augustus unto Mars, for twice revenging him for the death of the Crassi and Julius Cæsar.

Bisurgis, a river in Germany.

Biterini, a town of Gallia Narbonensis.

† **Bithalassum**, a place where two seas meet.

Bithias, a city of Mesopotamia.

Bithon, a man so strong, that he could carry a bull upon his shoulders, and therefore was honoured with a statue at Argos.

Bithra, a town by Euphrates, in Arabia Deserta.

Bithus. See **Bacchius**.

Bithyæ, Scythian women, who did bewitch people with their eyes; also a people of Thrace.

† **Bithymum**, i; n. *honey gathered of two sorts of thyme.*

Bithynia, a country of Asia the Less by Pontus, over-against Thrace; also a city of Mysia.

Bithynium or **Bithynum**, a city of Bithynia.

Bithyniata, ? the people of Bithynia.

Bithyniensis, ? nium.

Bithynus, the son of Jupiter and Thrace.

Bithyn-us, -ius; ? adj. of Bithynia.

Bithynicus, a, um; ? thynia.

Bitias and **Pandarus**, the sons of Alcanor the Trojan, slain by the Rutuli.

Bitias, one of Dido's nobles.

† **Bitio**, ere; ? to go.

† **Bitio**, ire; ? to go.

Bitioana, a city of Lydia.

Biton, brother of Cleobis.

Bituitus, a king of the Arverni.

† **Bitullum**, the same as **bifarcum**.

BITUMEN, inis; n. [à πῖττα; πῖξ] *a kind of fat clay or slime like pitch; it was used for lime or mortar; as also for oil in lamps, according to Pliny and Statius.*

Bituminandus, a, um; part. *to be daubed with slime.*

Bituminatus, a, um; part. *of bitumino; mixed with bitumen.*

Bituminosus, a, um; adj. *clammy, of or like bitumen.*

Bitumino, are; *to daub with slime.*

Bituminosus, a, um; adj. [à bitumen] *full of slime.* * **Cespes bituminosus**, a turf to be burnt.

Biturgia, the city Magliano in Tuscany.

Bituriges, a people of Aquitaine, who in one day burnt twenty cities, to bind Cæsar from provision.

Bituris, a city of Spain.

Biturix, one of the Bituriges.

† **Bitus**, ti; m. *a pair of stocks with a whipping-post.*

Bityla, a city of Laconia.

Bivalvis, ve; adj. [à bis & valvæ] *opening two ways.*

† **Bivertex**, icis; *having two heads or tops.*

Bivira, æ; f. [à bis & vir] *a widow, or one that has had two husbands.*

Bivium, ii; n. [à bis & via] *a place where two ways meet.*

Bivius, a, um; adj. *of two ways or sorts.* * **Bivius agorum cultus**, *two ways of tillage.*

Biulum, a city of Caria.

Biumbres, *having two shadows.*

† **Bivolviz**, *having two holes or wounds.*

† **Bizala**, an island before Taprobane.

Bizantinus, of Constantinople. See **Byzantinus**.

Bizia, a castle of the Kings of Thrace.

Bizon, a city of Thrace swallowed by an earthquake.

Bizona, a city of Pontus.

B ante L.

B. L. for bona lex.

Blaander, a city of Phrygia Major.

Blabia, the town Blavet in Gallia Celtica.

Blachernæ, a place in the suburbs of Constantinople.

Blachia, a country of Dacia, commonly called Valachia.

Blacia, a country near Cumæ.

BLACTERO, are; [à sono] *to bleat like a ram, or croak like a frog, or (properly) to cry like a camel.*

Bladinæ montes, near Offery in Ireland.

† **Bladium**, i; n. *a blade of corn.*

Blacna, a fruitful country of Pontus.

Blasilōquus, a, um; [à blasus & loquor] *fluttering.*

Blasitas, atis; f. *a shimmering.*

BLÆSUS, or **blesus**, a, um; adj. [βλαμῶς, à sono] *fluttering, lipping; also a man's name.*

Blagura, a mountain of Ireland, from whose root flow three famous rivers, which water almost all the island.

† **Blamplum**, i; n. *a kind of small ship.*

Blancoforda, Blandford in Dorsetshire.

Blanda, a city of Italy; also a city and river in Spain.

Blandē, adv. *flatteringly, sawningly, smoothly.* * **Blandē palpāti**, *to sooth one.*

Blandenona, Brony near Placentia.

Blandicūle, adv. *somewhat pleasantly or flatteringly.*

Blandicūlus, ? a, um; [à blandus]

Blandicellus, ? *somewhat flatteringly.*

Blandicus, a, um; *flattering.*

Blandidicus, ci; m. [à blandus & dico] *a fair speaker.*

Blandilōquentia, æ; f. *a fair speaking, flatteringly.*

Blandilōquentulus, a, um; adj. *somewhat flatteringly.*

Blandilōquus, a, um; ? adj. [à blandilōquens, tis; ? due & loquor] *fair spoken, flatteringly.*

Blandimentum, i; n. Cic. *a coggling.*

* **Blandimento impetrare radices**, *(of a gardener) to flatter the roots into a compliance to serve his designs.*

Blandior, iri; dep. [à blandus] *to flatter or sooth.*

Blandit-ē, -ēr; ? adv. *flatteringly.*

Blanditim,

Blanditia, æ; f. Cic. *flattery.* * **Exprimere nummulos ab aliquo blanditiis**, *to cog money out of one.*

Blandities, ei; f. ? *a sawning.*

Blanditia, æ; f. ? *a sawning.*

Blanditus, a, um; adj. *flattering, pleasing.* * **Blandius tepor**, *a pleasing warmth.*

Blanditus, ūs; m. *a flattering or sawning.*

Blandōsus, a, um; adj. *fair-spoken.*

Blandulus, a, um; adj. *somewhat flatteringly.*

BLANDUS, a, um; adj. [à sono, vel

vel a βαλξ, mollis, fair-spoken, courteous, merry, pretty. * Adire blandis verbis aliquem, to accost one with smooth gentle language.
 B andusia, a fountain of the Sabines.
 Blanii, a people of Ireland.
 Blannonii or Brannonii, a people among the Celtae.
 † Blanz, a sot, fool.
 Blapsigonia, æ; f. loss of generation in bees.
 Blascon or Blascorum, the island Languillade in France.
 Blasphemē, adv. blasphemously.
 Blasphemia, æ; f. a cursing, reproaching; blasphemy.
 Blasphemiter, adv. blasphemously.
 Blasphemio, are; to blaspheme, revile.
 Blasphemus, a, um; blasphemous.
 Blasphemus, i; m. a blasphemer.
 Blastophænicæ, a people of Portugal.
 † Blata, a kind of paint.
 † Blateæ or blatheæ, spots of dirt in travelling.
 Blatēra io, onis; f. a vain babbling.
 Blatēratus, a, um; rashly or foolishly uttered.
 † Blatēra, a croaking of frogs.
 BLATERO, are; neut. [à sono, vel a blatio] to babble; to speak beside the purpose or faulteringly.
 Blatēro, onis; m. a blabber, or one that tells whatever he hears.
 BLAT-IO, ire; neut. [à sono, vel à βάλλω, jacio, vel à βαλδός, stultus] to babble, or talk of that which is nothing worth.
 Blāto, onis; m. a babbler, talker.
 BLATTA, æ; f. [à βάττω, noceo] a moth, beetle, silk-worm, purple and red wheat. * Cum blattis & tineis rixari, to be rotten.
 Blattaria, æ; f. the herb moth-mullein.
 Blattarius, a, um; adj. haunted with the worm blatta.
 † Blattēla, æ; f. the cluster of blood coming out of the purple-fish.
 Blatteus, } a, um; adj. of purple
 Blattius, } colour.
 Blattifer, a, um; wearing purple.
 Blatum or Ablatum Bulgium, the town Eulness in Cumberland.
 † Blatus or blattus, i; m. a fool.
 Blaudus, a city of Phrygia.
 † Blaveolus, li; m. the blue-lottle.
 Blavia, a town in Aquitain.
 Blavus, a Roman, who when he had heard that his son was slain by the Triumviri, desired he might taste of the same cheer.
 Blax, acis; an effeminate sottish person, a vain boaster.
 † Blēchon, a kind of fern.
 Blemyes, Blemia, Blena and Blep-tæ, Ethiopians without heads, and their faces in their breasts.
 † Blena, æ; f. jest, snivel.
 Blena, a town of Arcadia.
 Blennus, i; m. and blenno, a fool, a tully.
 † Blēphara, æ; f. the flower of water-lilly.
 Elepharicon, ci; n. a medicine for the eye-lids or brows.
 Elepharo, onis; m. he that hath great eye-lids or brows.
 Blera, a city of Tuscany.
 Blerani, the people of Blera.
 Blesinon, a castle of Corsica.
 Blesium, Old-Town near Hereford.
 † Blesum, i; n. yest or barm.
 Blesura, æ; f. a stirring to anger.
 Blitizæ, the city Ledesmo in Spain.
 Bletonesi, a barbarous people.

Bliteræ, the city Betiers in Gallia Narbonensis.
 † Bliterus, or bliteus, a, um; unsavoury, good for nought.
 Blithus, the river Blith in Staffordshire and Northumberland.
 Blitum, i; n. blit or blits, spinage, a kind of beet without taste.
 Bliulæi, a people of Arabia Felix.
 Blucium, a castle of the Tolistobogii, where Deiotarus hid his treasures.

B ante M.

B. M. for bonæ memoriæ, or bona materia, bona materna, bene merenti, beata Maria.

B ante N.

B N. for bene or bona.
 B. N. for bona nostra.

B ante O.

B. O. for bene optimè.
 Boa, æ; f. [à βας, bos] a kind of serpent; also the measles, or swine-pox.
 Boaceas, a place in Italy between Pisa and Genoa.
 Boacles, a river in Liguria.
 Boæ or Boæ, a town in Laconia.
 Boagrius, a river of the Locri.
 † Boalca, æ; a kind of serpent.
 Boalia, [a bos] plays instituted for the health of kine.
 Boane, a lake near Nicomedia.
 Boandus, Boyn river in Ireland.
 Boarium, ii; n. a market-place in Rome.
 Boarius, a, um; [à bos] belonging to kine or oxen.
 Boarmia, Pallas so called by the Boetians.
 Boas, an island of Dalmatia; also a great serpent in Italy that sucks kine.
 Boatim, adv. like kine or oxen.
 † Boatores, um; m. clowns, or young infants.
 Boatus, ūs; m. the bellowing of an ox, voice of a cryer, or any great noise.
 Boaulia, a city of Scythia.
 Bobium, a town upon the Apennine.
 † Bobo, onis; a rat.
 Bobonia, a city of Italy.
 † Bobus, a, um; adj. hard, or fearful.
 Bobus or bubus, the ablative plural of bos.
 † Boca, æ; a fish that has a voice.
 Bocalias, a river in Salamis.
 Bocalium, a town in Arcadia.
 Bocani, a people of Taprobane.
 Bocanum Hemerum, a city of Mauritania, supposed to be Morocco.
 Boccatus, a Florentine, who wrote the genealogies of the gods, and many other things.
 Bocchus, a king of Getulia.
 Bocchyrus, a king of Egypt.
 Bocci, a prince of the tribe of Dan.
 Boccinum, Buckingham.
 † Boccōla, æ; f. a kind of velvet.
 Boccoi, a people of Portugal.
 † Bochar, aris; n. bad oil.
 Bodena, a city between Pisa and Genoa.
 Bodeni, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.
 Boderia, Forth or Frith in Scotland.
 Bodiamum, Bodiam in Suffex.
 Bodincomagum, a town by Padus, called also Industria.
 Bodincus, a surname of Padus, signify-

ing, in the Ligurian Tongue, bottomless.
 Bodobriga, a town in Germany by the Rhine.
 Bodona, a city of Perrhæbia or Thessaly.
 Bodotria, Edinburgh Frith.
 Boduni, a people of Britain.
 Boça, a town of Peloponnesus.
 Boëbe, a city of Thessaly; and a lake of Creet.
 Boëbeis, a lake in Thessaly, by Ossa.
 Boedromion, the month June among the Athenians.
 Boedromius, the name of Apollo.
 Boemia, Bohemia, a most fertile part of Germany about the Hercynian forest.
 Beon, a town of Taurica Chersonesus.
 Boeotia, a country in Greece, divided from Attica by the hill Citheron.
 Boëtus, } a, um; adj. belonging
 Boëtus, } to Boeotia.
 Boëticus, }
 Boerebistas, a governor of the Getæ, who brought them to so much obedience, as to cut down their vines, and live without them.
 Boëthi, deputies or assistants to officers.
 Boëtius or Boethius, a learned senator, who, in his banishment by Theodorick, wrote several books; and several other men.
 Boëtus, a river in Spain; also a simple poet of Tarsus, who wrote the victory of Antonius at Philippi.
 Bogadium, a city of Germany.
 Bogdomantis, a country of Asia Minor.
 Boges, a Persian, who being besieged, when his provision was spent, first killed his wife and children, and then himself.
 Boghania, Bughuan in Scotland.
 Bogud, a town in Africa, and the name of a king.
 Bogudiana, part of Tingitana.
 Bogus, a king of the Maurusii.
 Bohemia, a country in Germany.
 Bohemus, a, um; adj. Erasm. one of Bohemia.
 Bohilla, a town in Italy.
 Boizæ, arum; f. shackles, a yoke about the neck.
 Boianum, a city of the Samnites.
 Boiemum, the same as Boemia.
 Boii, a people of Gallia Celtica, Aquitain, Germany, Italy.
 Boiodurum, a city of Vindelicia.
 Boion, a town of Cyrene.
 Boius, a, um; yoked, fettered.
 Boizlaus, a king of Bohemia.
 Bolaca, a city of Peloponnesus.
 † Bolæ, precious stones like clouds, falling after tempests; also a town in Italy.
 † Bolanzæ, arum; m. hucksters that forestall the market.
 Bolbæ, a city of Caria.
 Bolbitina, a city of Egypt.
 Bolbitinum, one of the mouths of Nilus.
 Bolbiton, ti; n. beasts dung.
 † Bolbonas, the herb white-sattin.
 Bolbulæ, a Mediterranean isle.
 Bōlēnia, æ; f. a precious stone like a cloud.
 Bolentium, a city of Pannonia.
 Bōletare, ris; n. } [à boletus] a
 Boletaria, æ; f. } dish to serve in
 mushrooms.
 † Bōlēter, ūris; m. a casting-net.
 BŌLETUS, ti; m. [βωλίτης] a mushroom.
 Bolgius,

Bolgias, a general of the Gauls against Ptolemæus king of Macedon.
Bolina, a town in Achaia; and a maid beloved of Apollo.
Bolinæus, a river in Bolina.
Bolingæ, a people of Aña.
BŪLIS, idis; f. [βῦλλω, jacio] a sounding-lead; also a fiery meteor like a dart.
Bolissus, a city of Æolia.
Bolitæna, a sweet porypus.
† Bolitus, a, um; shame-faced, bashful.
Bologesia, a city by Euphrates.
Bologesiphera, a city of Persia.
† Bōlōnā, æ; m. he that hires the fish-stalls, or buys sundry sorts of fish.
† Bolundi, m. pl. the first figs that are ripe.
Bolurus, a city in Illyria; another in Thesprotia.
Bōlus, i; m. [βῶλος] any fragment, morsel, or goblet.
Bōlus, i; m. [βῶλος] a casting-net; also that excrescence called jews-ears; also a cast at dice, or with a net; earth in mines that holds no metal. * Multare aliquem bolo, to win his money at dice.
Bolus Armenia, bole-armoniack.
Bolus, a king of the Cimbri; also other men.
Bombarda, æ; f. [à bombus] a gun.
Bombardarius, ii; m. a gunner.
Bombardicus, a, um; Erasm. of a gun.
Bombasum, bombace, cotton.
Bombax, interject. *tish!* what then.
† Bombiciæ, a kind of canes.
Bombilatio, onis; f. a humming of bees.
Bombilo, are; [à bombus] to hum like a bee.
Bombinatores, they that make a noise.
Bombino, are; to slander, revile.
† Bombites, m. pl. ants.
Bombizatio, onis; f. a humming of bees.
Bombizo, are; [à bombus] to keep a humming.
BOMBUS, bi; [à sono] the sound of a trumpet, humming of bees, or any such noise.
Bombus, a river in Cilicia.
Bombyces, cum; f. long pipes which can hardly be sounded.
Bombycina, orum; n. silken or very fine garments.
Bombycinum, i; n. silken yarn.
Bombycinus, a, um; adj. made of silk.
Bombylius, ii; m. a pot with a narrow mouth; also a humming-bee.
Bombyx, cis; m. a silk-worm.
Bombyzo, are; to keep a humming. See Bombizo.
Bōmi, hills in Ætolia.
Bomientes, the inhabitants of Bomi.
Bomilear, the son of Amilcar, general of the Carthaginians.
Bomitæ, a people on the hill Amanus in Syria.
Bomo or **Bolimo**, the ancient name of Eubœa.
Bomōlōchus, i; m. a buffoon.
Bomonicæ, young men, who at the sacrifices of Diana in Laconia, being laid upon the altars, were wont to strive who should endure most blows.
Bon, a king of the Tuscans.
Bona, orum; all external goods and profits. * Bonis cloquentiæ malè uti, to employ his ingenuity very ill.
Bona dea, the goddess Fauna or

Fatua, who in her life was so chaste, that none saw her but her husband, therefore the Roman women sacrificed to her in the night.
Bona tota, the herb all-good.
Bonandria, a city of Syria.
Bonanis, a king of Tuscany.
† Bonaria, æ; f. tranquillity.
Bōnatus, a wild beast with a bull's head and horse's body, who being hunted, saves himself by casting out stinking ordure.
Bonaventura, æ; m. Bonaventure; a Franciscan divine, who wrote many books, and was canonized by pope Sixtus the fourth; also another cardinal of Padua.
Bonchæ, a people between Euphrates and the river Cyrus.
Bonchis, a city of Æthiopia.
Bondelia, a town in Etruria.
Bonæ Fortunæ, an island of the eastern sea.
Boni Portus, a city in Crete.
Bonianum, a town in Samnium.
Bonicus, an Avernian prelate.
Bonifacius, ii; m. Boniface; the names of several popes, and of other men.
† Bonifātus, a, um; having good luck.
† Bōnimōris, of good manners.
Bōnitas, ātis; f. [à bonus] goodness, fruitfulness. * Bonitas causæ, the equity of a cause. * Secunda bonitas pallido [amomo] the next in virtue to it is the pale.
Bonitium, a town in Tuscany.
Bonium, Bovium, Boverton or Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire.
Bonna, the town Bonne upon the Rhine.
Bonnenfes, people of Bonna.
Bonni, hills of Ætolia.
Bononienses, the inhabitants of Bononia.
Bonōnia, a city in Italy, called Bologna; the city Boulogne in France; also a city of Hungary and Mysia.
Bononius, the family Bollen.
Bonotus, a Roman emperor, the greatest drinker of them all; being overcome by Probus, he hang'd himself; at which the people scoffing, said, There hangs a tankard, and not a man.
Bonytas, a streight of the Alps by which they pass from Hungary to Transylvania.
Bonus, a, um; adj. Cic. [ab antiq. bonus] happy, good, virtuous, with relation to a fixed habit, goodness and virtue, in general, as the Stoicks; but is often said of a person who hath acquired an habit of any single virtue; as, bountiful, liberal, munificent, kind, friendly, wise, prudent, gentle, mild, peaceable, propitious, favourable, chaste, continent, &c. And, because some philosophers, as Herillus, made happiness consist in knowledge and science, it signifies, skilful, expert, good at, learned: Others again, as the Epicureans, in the body, whence it denotes, healthy, plump, fat, fair, beautiful, neat, handsome, &c. And others, as the Peripatetics, made external blessings, and the goods of fortune, ingredients in happiness, whence it expresses, nobly defended, honourable, wealthy, rich, opulent. --- From persons it is transferred to things; and denotes, auspicious, fortunate, lucky, prosperous, fertile, fruitful, firm, strong, in

good repair, precious, valuable, useful, serviceable, profitable, healthful, salutary, towards, true, sincere, great, large, audible, loud, notorious, famous, eminent, true, genuine, not counterfeit, delicious, welcome, acceptable, sound, perfect, harmonious, musical. * Redire ad bonam frugem, to become a new man, or to repent of evil ways. * Optimo jure prædia, a freehold estate: * Bono modo, after a sort, or in some measure. * Bona ætas, youth. * Bona fide, upon one's honest word. * Boni consulere, to take in good part. * Ex æquo & bono, according to right and fair dealing. * Bonæ frugis, thrifty. * Bono id futurum est tibi, that will prove to your advantage. * Ita bonis viribus fuit, he was so able a man. * Bona verba quæso, don't say so. * Bonus dux bonum reddit comitem, a good Jack makes a good Jill.
Bonus, a presbyter of Rome, who suffered under Valerius.
Bonus Deus, a god worshipped in Arcadia, near the hill Mænalus.
Bonus Eventus, a god worshipped by the ancient countrymen.
BOO, are; n. [βῶω] to bellow like a bull.
Bōōnæ, tho's that fought oxen against the festivals of Athens.
† Boos, a serpent that sucks the milk of beasts.
Booscote, a city of Hellespont, called afterwards Germanicopolis.
Boosura, a city of Cyprus.
Bootes, tis or -tæ; and bootus, ti; m. a small star following Charles's wain.
† Bor, ōris; he that hath sore feet.
Borāgo, inis; f. Col. [qu. Cor vel purum ago] the herb borage.
Boramma, a receptacle of the thieves in mount Libanus.
Borax, ācis; f. a kind of chrysocola, with which goldsmiths solder their gold.
Borbetomagus, a city of Germany.
Borbonium, a dukedom in France.
Borbysta, a king of the Goths.
Borcani, a people of the Hirpini in Italy.
Borceos, a town on the borders of Sarmatia.
Borcole, a town of Thrace.
Borcovicum, Barwick, Berwick, or Borwick, in Northumberland.
† Borea, or -a, æ; a kind of jasper.
Bōrealis, le; adj. northern, a derivative from
BOREAS, æ; m. Virg. [βέρας, Heb. bar, purus] the north wind.
Boreas, a mountain of Epirus.
Boreus, a, um; northward.
Boreostoma, one of the mouths of Danubius.
Borcum, n. a promontory of Ireland and Cyrene.
† Borex, the opening of a vein about the thigh.
Borgi, a people of Aria.
Borgodi, a people of Asia.
† Borith, an herb used by fullers.
Borlasi, the family Borlace.
Bormaico, a town of Narbonne.
Bormiscus, a country of Macedonia, where the dogs tore Euripides.
Boron, a town of the Troglodytæ.
Borshippa, a city of Babylon, where much wool is wrought.

De Bortona, the family Burton.

Borufci or Borufi, a people of Sarmatia Europæa, whose country is called Prussia.

+ Boryptes, a black gem with red and white spots.

Borythenes, a river of Scythia, navigable for six hundred furlongs; also a town by the river, and an island by the mouth of it, where very much salt and many whales are found.

Borythenitæ, } the people of Bo-

Borythenidæ, } rysthenes.

Borythenius, a, um; adj. belonging to Borythenes.

Boryza, a city of Pontus.

BOS, bövis; c. [bōs] an ox or cow; also money stamp'd with the image of such beasts. * Bos ad præcepe, lying at rack and manger. * Habet bovem in linguâ, he is bribed not to speak. * Cur-rus bovem trahit, the cart before the horse.

Bosa, a town of Sardinia.

Bosenses, the people of Bosa.

Bosara, a city of Arabia Felix.

+ Boscha, æ; or boscas, -dis; f. a peahard or water-fowl like a duck.

+ Boschis or boscis, dis; f. any fowl that is fed in the house.

+ Boscida, a butcher.

De Bosco, the family Boys.

+ Boscos, a kind of bird.

Boscum Ducis, the city Bosleduc in Brabant.

+ Bosvites, a kind of olive-tree and precious stone.

Bositara, a city of Egypt.

+ Bosmorus, a small kind of Indian corn, which they will not suffer to be exported.

+ Bosonia, æ; f. a field full of herbs and grass.

Bosor, a city of the Moabites, beyond Jordan.

+ Bosor, oris; fess.

Bosphora, a city of Thrace.

Bosphorium, a part of Byzantium.

Bosphorus, or rather Bosporus, two freights of the sea; one by Byzantium, called Thracius; another more northward, called Cimmericus; also a city of Franconia in Germany, called Ochsenfurt.

Bosphorius, a, um; adj. of Bosporus.

Bosra, an ancient city of Idumæa.

Bossina, an eastern country, wasted by the Turks, A. D. 1384.

+ Boslar, aris; n. a place for oxen to stand in; and where malefactors were burnt.

+ Bosleo, onis; a youngster.

Bosra, a city of Phœnicia and Arabia.

+ Botrychites, a gem like a lock of a woman's hair.

+ Bosur, an ox-stall.

Botachidæ, a lake of Arcadia in Tegæa.

Botanice, es; f. the knowledge of plants.

Botanicus, i; m. a botanist or herbalist.

Botanicus, a, um; adj. pertaining to herbs.

Botānōmāntia, æ; f. divination by herbs.

+ Botaurus, ri; m. a bistour.

Botelēga, Botley near Oxford.

Botellus, li; m. [à botulus] a sausage, hog's-pudding.

Bothrion, the hollow of the gums,

where the teeth are fasten'd; also a bile.

Botiæi, a people of Thrace.

Botyæum, a city of Phrygia.

+ Botio, onis; a stable for oxen.

+ Botracha, a lizard like a frog.

Botrodus, a town not far from Segobriga.

Botrus, i; m. a grape, or cluster of grapes.

Botryon, a grape, or cluster of grapes; also a kind of medicine.

+ Botrytes; Plin. a kind of stone.

Botrys, the herb oak of Jerusalem, or ambrosia.

Botrys, a city in Syria.

+ Botrytillus, a little cluster of grapes.

Botthæus, one of those that described the circumnavigation of the world.

+ Bötularius, ii; m. a maker or seller of puddings.

BÖTULUS, li; m. [à βούτυρον, farcimen] a hog's pudding; also a bottle or bladder.

+ Bōva, æ; f. a disease in oxen; also strength.

Bovarium, or boarium, ii; n. [à bove] the beast-market.

Bovatum, adv. like an ox.

Bouconia, a city between Borbetomagus and Moguntia.

+ Bovea, æ; f. a salamander.

Bovellium, ii; n. a place where oxen are kept.

+ Boviana fames, the hungry disease.

Bovianum, an ancient colony of the Samnites, now called Boiano.

Bovicida, æ; m. a butcher.

Boville, is; n. an ox-stall.

Bovillæ, a town in Italy near Rome.

Bovillus, a, um; of an ox or neat.

+ Bōvinalis, a shrub, also called paronychia.

+ Bovinasta, a kind of great grape.

Bōvinatio, onis; f. a cavilling or overthwarting.

Bōvinator, oris; m. he that goes from his word or bargain.

Bōvinor, ari; [à bove macilento & in arando strigante] to shuffle or wrangle.

Bovinus, a, um; of an ox or neat.

Bovis, the genitive of bos.

Bovis aula, a place in the island Eubœa.

Bouta, a town of Libya.

Bouzimela, a river of Cilicia.

Box, böcis; f. a kind of sea-fish.

+ Boxus, bird-lime growing on trees.

B ante P.

B. P. Bona possessio, honorum possessor, bonum publicum, or bona paterna.

B ante R.

B. R. for bonorum.

B. R. for bonorum rector.

Brabantia, the dukedom of Brabant, one of the Netherlands.

Brabantinus, a, um; adj. belonging to Brabantia.

Brabasthenes, a mountain of Peloponnesus, ten miles from Lacedæmon.

Brabeum, or -eium, i; n. the reward of victory. * Quid erit victori brabeum? what shall we play for?

Brabeuta, } he that gives the

Brabeutes, æ; m. } prize to the conqueror.

Brabyla, damasins, or damask prunes.

+ Bracarium, a sleeve, or string about the arm.

BRACCA, braca, or brachæ, æ; f. [à βραχέ, vestis lacera] a rug or mantle. * Braccæ, arum; breeches.

* Brachæ laxæ, ship-men's hose, galley-gaskins.

Braccatus, a, um; adj. wearing breeches or a mantle.

Braccata Gallia, La Provence in France.

Bracharius, ii; m. he that makes breeches.

Brachium, Burgh in Yorkshire.

+ Braceum, a ferd.

Brachara, the city Braga in Portugal.

+ Brachati, soldiers under the Roman emperor, so called from a city in Spain.

Bracheia, the sea of Arabia and Æthiopia.

Brāchiāle, lis; n. [à brachium] a bracelet or bracer, wristband, sleeve.

Brāchiālis, le; adj. pertaining to the arm. * Brachialis nervus, a close embracing one another.

Brāchiātus, a, um; adj. having or like arms. * Brachiata vinea, a vine running up a latticed frame.

Brachilega, Brackley in Northamptonshire.

Brāchiolum, li; n. [a brachium] a slender arm, a tendril.

+ Brachionarium or brachionifer, a bracelet.

BRACHIUM, ii; n. Cic. [βραχίον] an arm, arm of the sea, great limbs of trees, the fins of fishes, the forefeet, claws of fish. * Molli & levi

brachio, without pains. * Brachia montium, hills running from a mountain. * Brachia vitis, the branches of a vine.

Brachmanes, or -næ; the Indian philosophers.

+ Brachnus, a kind of worm.

Brachodes, the farthest city of Africa Minor.

Brāchycātalecton, the want of a syllable at the end of a verse.

Brāchygraphia, æ; f. short-hand writing.

Brachyla, a city of the Ceretes.

Brāchylōgia, æ; f. shortness of speech.

+ Brācilo, is; n. a bracelet.

+ Braco, or bracco, are; to put on breeches.

+ Bracæ, arum; earthquakes moving upward.

BRACTEA, æ; f. [à βράχων, crepito] a spangle, gold-foil; also a weather-cock. * Bractææ ligni, a lath.

Bractæālis, le; adj. of or like thin leaves of gold.

Bractæārius, ii; } a gold-beater

Bractæator, oris; m. } or gilder.

Bractæātus, a, um; spangled, covered with thin plates.

Bractæōla, æ; f. [à bractea] a little spangle or leaf of gold; also a thin ray or foil set under a precious stone.

Bractia, an island of Illyricum.

+ Bracum, ci; n. wine which is made of ale.

Braceas, a nobleman whose only virtue was to wear fine cloaths.

Bradua, a consul of Rome.

Bræsi, a people of Macedonia.

Bragada, a river of Africa.

Bragæ, a certain desert island.

Brage, Broughton in Hampshire.

Bra-

Brigodurum, a town of Rhætia in Germany.
 Bramagum, or Bromagum, a town of the Sequani.
 Brama, a city of the Sinæ.
 Bramptonia, Brampton by Huntingdon.
 Brana, a town in Spain.
 † Brancha ursina, the herb bear's breech.
 BRANCHIÆ, arum; f. [*βράχυν*, à *βράχυνος* guttur] the gills of a fish.
 Branchidæ, the priests of Apollo at Didymus.
 Branchidarum oraculum, a place of Caria.
 Branchiades, the name of Apollo.
 Branchillides, a prince of the Bræoti.
 Branchus, the rheum falling from the head; also hoarseness.
 Branchus, a son of Apollo.
 Brancosii, a people of Asia.
 Brandeburgum, a city of Marchia, built as is thought by Brennus the Gaul.
 † Brandeum, ei; n. a shroud or horse-cloth.
 Brangonia, or Vigornia, the city Worcester; called also Brannogenium.
 Brannodunum, the town Branchester in Norfolk.
 Brannonium, or -vium, Worcester.
 Brannovices, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Brasiæ, a city of Laconia.
 † Brasiator, a maltster.
 † Brastica, æ; f. a cup.
 Brasidas, a general of the Lacedæmonians.
 Brasilas, one of Choos, mentioned by Theocritus.
 † Brastorium, ii; n. a brew-house, or malt-house.
 † Brastum, ii; n. malt.
 † Brasmâtias, æ; m. an earthquake, when the earth moves directly upward.
 BRASSICA, æ; f. [*à* Tarentin. *βράσση*] coleworts. * Brassica florida, a colliflower. * Brassica capitata, a cabbage.
 † Bratea, or brattea, æ; f. a gold red.
 Brathys, or brathy, savin.
 Brattia, or Bractia, a province of Moesia.
 Bratuspantium, a town in the borders of the Bellovaci.
 † Bravium, for brabeum.
 Braunodunum, a town of Noricum, called Braunaw.
 Bravonium, Worcester city.
 Brauron, a town of Attica.
 Brauronia, Diana so called.
 Bravum, the city Burgos in Spain.
 † Braxeator, ôris; m. a brewer.
 † Braxeatorium, a brew-house.
 † Braxeum, wort of malt.
 † Braxo, are; to brew ale or beer.
 Bre, a city of Thrace.
 Brea, a city of the Athenians, into which afterwards they sent a colony.
 Brechinia, the town Brecknock in Wales.
 Brechinum, the city Brechin in Scotland.
 † Brechmâsis, an Indian word for light pepper.
 † Bredina, a barnacle, or soland goose.
 Bregetium, a city of Pannonia superior.

Bregma, âtis; n. the mould of the head.
 Breges and Bregi, a people of Phrygia.
 Bregmenteni, a people of Asia.
 Brema, an episcopal city of Westphalia, now Bremen.
 Bremenium, Rochester in Northumberland.
 Brementonacum, Overburrow in Lancashire.
 Brementuracum, Brampton in Cumberland.
 Brenda, Brundusium, so called of the old poets.
 Brenni, a people of Noricum.
 Brennus, iii; m. a general of the Gauls, who, with three hundred thousand men, broke into Italy, sacked Rome, spoiled the temple of Apollo at Delphos, and afterwards fell mad, and killed himself.
 Brentha, a city of Arcadia.
 Brenthina, certain roots wherewith women coloured their faces.
 Brenthus, a son of Hercules, who gave name to Brundusium.
 Brephotrophium, an hospital for infants cast out.
 † Brēsiliūm, ii; n. the brasil-tree.
 Bressus, a city of Armenia major.
 Bretana, a city of Italy under the Venetians.
 Bretina, a town of Insubria.
 Bretolæum, a town of Portugal, called Bretulla.
 Brettia, a country of Italy.
 Brettotia, an island in the Adriatick sea.
 Brettus, a city of the Tyrrhenes, so called from Brettus the son of Hercules.
 Breuci, a people of Pannonia.
 Brève, is; n. [*à* brevis] a brief, or abridgment.
 Brèves, ium; an abridgment, or short register of things received; also a writ.
 Brēvi, or in brevi, adv. briefly, in short. * Puit Æschylus non brevi antiquior Euripide, Æschylus lived a long time before Euripides.
 Brēvia, um; n. fords, shelves; also arguments knit up in few words, Cicero.
 Brēviarium, ii; n. a breviary, abridgment, roll.
 † Brēviculus, a, um; somewhat brief.
 Brēvilōquens, ntis; speaking in few words.
 Brēvilōquentia, æ; f. } a short form
 Brēvilōquium, i; n. } of speaking.
 Brēvilōquus, i; m. [*à* brevis & loquor] a speaker in few words.
 Brēvio, are; to abridge, or make short.
 BRĒVIS, ve; [*βραχύς*] short, brief, few, small. * Brevibus aliquid dicere or agere, to be brief.
 Brēvis, a place in Spain, between Brachara and Augusta.
 Brēvitas, âtis; f. shortness, compendiousness. * Consequi cum brevitate, to wind it up upon a very little bottom. * Brevitas Sallustiana, Sallust's curt stile.
 Brēviter, adv. briefly, in few words.
 Brja, æ; f. a kind of drinking-cup.
 Briantica, a country of Thrace.
 Briareus, a giant feigned to have a hundred hands, and fifty bellies, called among men Ægeon.
 Brias, dis; a city of Pisidia.
 Briaxes, the name of a statuary.
 Bricinia, a city of Sicily.

Bricium, a city of Spain.
 Bridoborum, a city of Gallia Lugdunensis.
 Brigæcium, the city Oviedo in Spain.
 Brigantes, um; m. Yorkshire-men.
 * Brigantum urbs, York.
 Brigantia, æ; f. the city Briganza in Portugal.
 Brigantinus lacus, a lake of Rhætia, among the Alps; also a lake of the Cenomani.
 Brigantinus portus, a port town in Spain, called Porto della Corunna.
 Brigantium, a town of Rhætia, another of Gallia Narbonensis, another in Spain; also York city.
 Brige, or Brage, the town Broughton in Hantsire.
 Briges, a people of Thrace.
 Brigiani, a people of the Alps.
 Brigida, æ; f. Brigit, a woman famous for sanctity, author of an order of nuns, A. D. 1364.
 † Brigōsus, a, um; adj. full of strife.
 Brigus, the river Barrow in Ireland.
 Brileffus, a mountain of Attica, where are hares having two livers, and pigs with four kidneys.
 Brillendunum, the town Bridlington in Yorkshire.
 Brimo, one of Hecate's names.
 Brincas, a city of Italy.
 Brinci, a people of Thrace.
 Brinium, a town of Italy.
 Briniates, the people of Brinium.
 † Brinthus, thi; a pleasant shrill bird that kept altogether to woods and mountains.
 † Briolum, li; n. a park to hunt in.
 Brios, the herb called pes gallina-cæus.
 † Brifa, æ; f. a lump of pressed grapes.
 Brisa, a promontory of Lesbos, where Bacchus Brisiæus is worshipped.
 Brisabritæ, a people of India.
 Brisacus, the mountain Brisach, between Argentina and Basilea.
 Brisæis, idis; f. a Lynceian maid, which Agamemnon took from Achilles, and caused that dissention between them.
 Brises, the father of Hippodamia, who from him was called Læis.
 Briseus, a name of Bacchus.
 Brisgoia, the country Brisgow in Germany.
 † Briso, are; to press, wring out, consume.
 Brisoana, a river in Persia, running through Persepolis.
 Bristolienfis, of Bristol.
 Bristolium, the city Bristol.
 Britannia, æ; f. the island containing England, Scotland, and Wales; also the dukedom of Bretagne in France.
 Britannica, æ; f. the herb spoonwort, good against the quinsy and stomach-ach.
 Britannicani, people of Gallia Belgica.
 Britannicus, } a, um; adj. of Bri-
 Britannus, } tain, British, Bri-
 tannic.
 Britannicus, the son of Claudius Cæsar, poisoned by Nero.
 Britannodunum, Dunbriton in Scotland.
 Britium, a town of Portugal.
 Brito, onis; m. a Britain.
 Britolagæ, a people of Mysia.
 Britomartis, is; f. a fair maid of Crete, beloved of Diana, who fearing
 M m m m

to be ravished by Minos, cast herself into the water.
 Britones, a people of Britannia minor in Gallia Celtica.
 Briva Isaræ, the town Pointoise in Gallia Lugdunensis.
 Brivates, the port town called Brest, in Gallia Lugdunensis.
 Brixaba, a mountain by the river Tanais.
 Brixellum, a town in Italy between Mantua and Cremona, called Brescello.
 Brixentes, a people of Noricum.
 Brixia, a city of Venice, and a river of Sufiana.
 Briza, æ; f. a kind of grain like spelt, St. Peter's corn.
 Brizaca, a town of Armenia major.
 Brizani, a northern people.
 Brizica, a city of Thrace.
 Brizo, the goddess of dreams, amongst the Delii.
 + Brocardicus, or brocardus, a, um; doubtful, to be taken both ways.
 Brocarum, Brougham in Westmoreland.
 + Brochitas, and brocitas, ātis; f. crookedness of the teeth.
 + Brochon, a kind of gum-bearing tree.
 + Brochus, or brocus, tut-mouth'd, having the nether jaw longer, or more standing out than the other; a tunnel; also a wine-vessel. * Brochi, orum; the tusks of a boar.
 Brochus, a town of Phœnicia.
 Brocomagus, or Brotomagus, a town in Germany.
 Brodentia, a city of Germany.
 + Brōdium, ii; n. biath.
 + Bromfelda, Bromfield in Denbighshire.
 Bromius, a surname of Bacchus.
 + Bromosus, a, um; filthy, sinking.
 + Bromum, i; n. a sink.
 Bromus, one of the centaurs slain by Cæneus.
 Bromus, or -os, a kind of oats or barley. * Bromus sterilis, wild oats.
 Bronchion, a gristle of the wind-pipe.
 Bronchocœle, ês; f. a swelling in the groin, coming of a rupture.
 Bronchôte, the collar of a doublet.
 BRONCHUS, } a, um; adj. [à βρῆχ-
 BRONCUS, } χω, rigo] as brochus, tut-mouth'd.
 Brontæus, thundering Jupiter.
 Brontes, one of the Cyclops.
 Brontœum, i; n. an instrument used upon the stage to represent thunder.
 Brontia, æ; f. a gem in Pliny, thought to fall with a thunder-clap.
 Broteas, a famous champion, brother to Ammon.
 Brotheus, the son of Vulcan and Minerva, who, being mocked for his ill-favouredness, burnt himself.
 + Botium, ii, or birotium, a cart with two wheels.
 Broverfaria, the island Scaldia in Zealand.
 Brovonacis, or -cum, the town Brougham in Westmoreland.
 BRUCHUS, i; m. [βρῦχος] a locust or grass-worm, that hurts herbs and corn.
 + Brucia, æ; f. a ruddy and fat kind of pitch.
 Bructeri, the people of Brockmerland in Germany.

Brugæ, the city. Bruges, the neatest in all Flanders.
 Brullitæ, a people of Ephesus.
 BRUMA, æ; f. [à boreas, vel qu. βραχὺ ἡμέρα, vel qu. brevima pro brevissima] midwinter, the shortest day in the year.
 Brumâlis, le; adj. 3 art. belonging to winter or to the shortest day. * Brumalia, um; feasts of Bacchus, kept twice a year, in the middle of February and August. * Brumalis orbis, the northern climate.
 Brūminalia, æ; f. a dewy rain.
 Brundulus portus, a haven of the river Athesis.
 Brundunum, the city of Braunaw in Bavaria.
 + Brundus, i; m. a fool.
 Brundūsum, -isium, Brendestium, or Brentesium, a city of Calabria, by the Adriatick sea, with a very commodious haven.
 Brunswicum, or Brunopolis, the city Brunswick in Saxony.
 BRUSCUM, ci; n. [à βρῦσκα, scaturio] a bunch or knur in a tree, especially the box or maple-tree; and a hedge or arbour of thorns walled together.
 Brusis, a part of Macedonia.
 + Brustum, i; n. a kind of earth.
 + Bruta, a kind of tree; also an ulcer or blotch; and a kind of savin.
 Brutâlis, le; adj. 3 art. [à brutus] beastly, brutish.
 + Brutes, the bridle-bit.
 Brutiani, } those that executed ser-
 Brutarii, } vile offices to the Romans, as the Brutii were forced to do for their siding with Hannibal.
 Brutidius, a rhetorician and historian.
 Brutii, a people of the farthest part of Italy.
 Brutina, a city of Spain.
 Brutius, a, um; belonging to the Brutii, or to Brutus.
 Brutius Præfens, the colleague of Antoninus Pius.
 Brutobria, a city between the Tyritani, and the river Bætis.
 + Brutti, new-tamed foals.
 Brūtum, i; n. a brute beast.
 BRUTUS, a, um; adj. [à βροτός, mortalis, vel ab Heb. begnir, pecus] brutish, without reason, sudden, weighty. * Bruta tellus, the whole mass of the earth. * Brutum fulmen, lightning happening besides nature, unreasonable.
 Brutus, the name of a noble family in Rome.
 L. Junius Brutus, the chief author of banishing the kings from Rome, and first consul.
 M. Junius Brutus, one of those that conspired against Cæsar.
 Bruxellæ, the city Brussels in Brabant.
 + Brya, æ; f. a little shrub, of which they make brushes or brooms. * Brya sylvestris, sweet broom or heath.
 Bryanium, a city of Thesprotia.
 + Bryaria, æ; the shrub tamarisk.
 Bryas, a general of the Argives, against the Lacedæmonians.
 Bryaxis, a worker in marble, who helped to make the Mausoleum.
 Bryazon, a river in Bithynia in Asia.
 Bryges, a people of Thrace, called afterwards Phryges.
 Brygi, a people of Illyricum.

Brygias, or -on, a city of Macedonia.
 Brýgus, a king of the Celtiberi.
 Bryllion, a city in Propontis.
 Bryon, i; m. moss; also hops. * Bryon marinum, flank, having leaves like a lettuce.
 Bryōnia, æ; f. briony, white vine. * Bryonia nigra, sweet briony.
 Brysæ, a people of Thrace.
 Brysea, a town of Laconia; also a city of Æonia.
 Bryseus, a name of Bacchus.
 Brysiæ, a city of E. is.
 Brystacia, the city Briatico in Calabria.
 Brytānœum, or Prytaneum, a town-hall, or marble-walk or gallery.
 Bryton, a drink made of barley.
 Bryx, and Brygæ, a people of Macedonia.

B ante U.

B. V. for bene vixit, bonus vir, bonorum venditor, bona vestra, or beata viro.
 BUA, æ; f. [à βῦω, impleo] the childrens word for drink.
 Buai, a people of Lybia, amongst whom a man commands the men, a woman the women.
 Buana, a town of Armenia major.
 Bubacene, a country in Asia.
 Bubaganus, a general of Constantinople.
 Bubalinus, a, um; adj. of a buffe or wild buff. * Bubalina stragula, a covering of buff leather.
 BUBALUS, li; m. [βούβαλος] a buff, or buffe.
 Bubares, a city taken by Minucius.
 Bubaris, he married the daughter of Amyntas.
 Bubastia, yearly sacrifices in honour of Isis.
 Bubastiæcum, a river in Egypt.
 Bubastis, or -tus, a city in Egypt, where they worshipped Isis, who from thence was called Bubastis.
 Bubasus, a country in Caria, whose women are called Bubastides in Ovid.
 Bubei, a people of Africa.
 Bubenteni, or Bubentani, a people of Campania.
 Bubesius sinus, a bay of Caria.
 + Bubetiæ, arum; feasts whereat were great bull-batings.
 + Bubetii, orum; they which set forth such plays.
 Bubida, a river of Ireland.
 Bubienum, a town in the Hercynian wood.
 Būbile, is; n. } [à bove] an ox or
 Bubilis, is; f. } cow-stall.
 Bubinator, ari; to defile with womens flowers.
 + Bubleum, a kind of wine.
 Bubo, are; to cry like an owl or bit-tour.
 Bubo, ère; to cry like a bittour.
 Bubo, or -on, a sore about the groin.
 Bubo, or -on; a city of Lydia.
 BUBO, onis; m. and f. [βους, à sono] an owl, or its hideous noise.
 Bubona, a goddess of kine worshipped by the ancients.
 Būbōnium, ii; n. an herb, the same as inguinalis, or share-wort.
 Bubonocœle, ês; f. bursennest.
 Bubsœqua, æ; m. [of bos and sequor] a cow-herd.
 Bubula, æ; f. beef.

Bubula, a city of Cyrene.
 Bubulc-io, is, ire; to play the herdsman, or tend cattle.
 Būbūlcito, are; to play the herdsman; also to cry like a herdsman.
 Būbūlcitor, ari; to drive or tend oxen.
 Būbūlcus, ci; m. [qu. bubulicus, à bubus] an herdsman, waggoner, or ploughman.
 Būbūlo, are; neut. [à bubo] to cry like an owl.
 Būbūlus, a, um; adj. belonging to an ox or cow. * Caro bubula, beef, from
 Bubus, the ablative of bos.
 Buca, a town in Italy.
 Būcæda, æ; c. [à bos & cædo] a slave that uses to be scourged with leather thongs.
 + Būcale, is; n. a basin to wash in.
 + Bucali, certain leaves.
 + Bucar, a kind of vessel.
 Bucardia, a stone like an ox-heart.
 BUCCA, æ; f. [à sono] a cheek, the hollow part of it. * Buccæ fluentes, hanging or blub-cheeks. * Quicquid in buccam venerit, that which is uppermost.
 + Buccatus, a, um; adj. having great cheeks.
 Buccæa, æ; f. [à bucca] a morsel or mouthful.
 Buccella, æ; f. [à buccæ] a little bit.
 Buccellarii, orum; m. soldiers under the Roman emperor, so called of a country between Isauria and Cappadocia; also they that had the charge of bread and cakes to carry the same for the soldiers ease.
 Buccellarius, ii; m. a glutton, a slave.
 Buccellatum, i; n. basket-bread; corn dried or parched to keep long; also a morsel.
 Buccellatus, a, um; adj. cut into little pieces.
 Buccilla, æ; f. a little bit.
 BUCCINA, æ; f. [βουκίνη] a trumpet or horn. * Ut faciant ad buccinam, (of hogs) that they may run to their meat at the sound of the horn.
 Buccinator, oris; m. a trumpeter, he that bloweth a horn; a praiser.
 Buccineus, a, um; adj. of a trumpet.
 Buccino, are; neut. to sound a trumpet, blow a horn, to publish. * Cum buccinatum est, when the sign is given by a horn, &c.
 Buccinum, i; n. a trumpet or horn; also a shell-fish like a horn, and a fish-bone like that they call St. Cornelius's horn.
 + Buccinus, ni; m. the sound of a trumpet.
 Bucco, are; [à bucca] to puff up the cheeks.
 Bucco, onis; m. a chuff-puff-cheek, parasite, clown.
 Bu cūla, æ; f. a little cheek; also the cheek-piece of an helmet.
 Buccularius, ii; m. a maker of helmets or head-pieces.
 Bucculentus, a, um; wide-mouth'd, blub-cheek'd.
 + Būcæa, the white inward husk of a bean.
 Buccellaria, the country of the Buccellarii or Gallo-græcians.
 Bucentaurus, i; m. a kind of great ship.

Bucentes, is; m. a gad-bee, or horse-fly.
 + Būcentrum, tri; n. a goad, or prick made with it.
 Bucephala, and -um, a city of India by the river Hydaspes, built by Alexander the Great, in remembrance of his horse Bucephalus.
 Bucephalus, a promontory of Peloponnesus.
 Būcēphalus, i; m. the horse of Alexander the Great.
 Būcēras, atos; n. the herb fenigreek.
 + Buceria, æ; f. a herd of oxen, or drove of cattle.
 Būcērius, } a, um; adj. horned like
 Būcērus, } oxen. * Buceria armen-
 ta, herds of oxen or kine.
 Buceros, bull-fly.
 Buceta, æ; f. } [à bubus] pasture
 Bucetum, i; n. } where cattle are
 bred and fattened.
 Bucha, a town of Misnia.
 Buchania, Bucquan in Scotland.
 Buchetium, a town not far from Cichyrus in Epirus.
 + Būcheides, the herb palma Christi.
 Buchia, a place in Ionia.
 Bucia, a city in Sicily, now Butera.
 + Bucida, æ; m. a butcher.
 + Būcīnāria, pastures for beasts.
 Bucinna, a little island in the Sicilian sea; also a city in Sicily.
 Bucinobrantes, the city Weisbaden in Germany.
 Buckinghamia, æ; f. Buckingham.
 + Bucinum, i; n. kings-confound, or wild lark-spur.
 Buclopus, i; m. the god of flies.
 Bucōlica, orum; n. pastoral songs.
 Bucolicon, a kind of cow-pariship growing in Macedonia.
 Bucōlicus, a, um; adj. belonging to beasts or herdsmen.
 Bucolion, the son of Laomedon.
 + Būcōlita, æ; m. a neat-herd.
 Bucōlium, a place by Constantinople; also in Peloponnesus, Arcadia and Egypt.
 Bucolo, a city of Pharsalia or Thrace.
 Būcōlus, li; m. a cow-herd.
 Bucostenum, Buxton in Derbyshire.
 Bucra, a promontory of Sicily, called Eleapo Longo.
 Būcrānium, ii; n. the herb calves-head.
 Būcūla, æ; f. [à bos] a young cow or heifer; also a warlike engine.
 + Būcūlārius, ii; m. a herdsman.
 Būcūlus, li; m. a bullock or steer.
 + Buda, æ; f. a mat.
 Buda, the city Offen in Hungary.
 Budæa, a city of India within Ganges.
 Budda, a great Indian philosopher, whom they believed to be torn out of a virgin's side.
 Budea, a city of Magnesia, whence Minerva is called Budea; also a city in Phrygia.
 Budesforda, æ; f. Bedford.
 Budini, a people of Scythia Europæa, near Borysthenes.
 Budinum, a mountain of Sarmatia Europæa.
 Budoræ, two islands near Crete.
 Budorgis, the city Breslaw in Germany.
 Budoris, some say Heidelberg, others Durlach, in Germany.
 Budorum, a promontory in Salamis.
 Budorus, a river of Eubœa.
 Budūa, a town in Portugal.
 BUFO, onis; m. [à βους partic.

intens. vel à βουβων, tumor] a toad.
 Bugarida, a certain faction suppress'd in the time of Dioclesian.
 Bugei, Parthians, who, being banished, settled themselves in Macedonia.
 Bugenes, the name of Bacchus among the Argives.
 Bugez and Byce, a river in Scythia Europæa.
 + Buggeus, i; m. a gelded man.
 Bugia, a city in Africa, held by the Spaniards.
 Būglossus, i; m. } [βούλωστος] bu-
 Būglossa, æ; f. } glo's, or borage.
 Būglossum, i; n. } * Būglossus longifolius, great garden bugloss.
 Būglossa sylvestris, sheeps-tongue.
 Bugones, a kind of bees bred of the corruption of an ox's body.
 Būgōnia, æ; f. the breeding of cattle.
 Būgūla, æ; f. [à buglossa] middle confound or confrey.
 Bul, the name of the eighth Hebrew month, answering our October.
 Būla, æ; f. a council, or council-house.
 Bulana, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.
 Būlapāthum, i; n. the herb patience, or great dock.
 Bularchus, the name of an excellent painter.
 Bulbaceus, a, um; adj. [à bulbus] full of little round heads in a root, headed like an onion.
 + Bulbeum, a kind of wine.
 + Bulbine, the herb dogs-leek.
 Bulbitum, i; n. beasts dung.
 Bulbocastānum, i; n. the earth chestnut, or pig-nut.
 Bulbosus, a, um; adj. coated as an onion-root.
 BULBUS, bi; m. [βουβός] any coated root, a clove of garlick. * Bulbus sylvestris, dogs-hane, or corn-leek. * Bulbus ciculentus, a scallion. * Bulbus eriophorus, woolly jacinth.
 Būle, counsel; also a senate.
 Buleuta, æ; m. a sheriff, senator, or counsellor.
 Buleuterium, ii; n. a large building in Cyzicum, without pin or nail; a town-hall; also a council.
 BULGA, æ; f. [ab Æolic. βολγός, pro μανγός, id.] a budget, satchel, purse.
 Bulgari, a people of Mœsia, by Danubius.
 Bulgaria, æ; f. the country of the Bulgari.
 + Bulgētārius, ii; m. he that maketh or sells budgets.
 Bulia, and -lis, a city of Phocis.
 Bulii, } the people of Bulia.
 Bulienses, }
 Būlimia, æ; f. } an insatiable hun-
 Būlimus, i; m. } ger. dog-hunger.
 Bulini, a people about Illyria.
 BULLA, æ; f. [à sono] a bubble; a brazen stud in the fashion of a heart; the boss of a hit; the head of a great nail embossed on doors or gates; a lleser; also a pope's licence, or edict.
 Bulla Regia, a free town of Numidia.
 Bullæum, the town Buclth in Brecknockshire.
 Bullamina, a town in Africa.
 Bullans, ntis; part. bubbling, having bubbles.
 Bullātus, a, um; adj. garnished with
 M m m m 2 tablets,

tablets, studs, or brooches. * Bullatæ nugæ, gaudy nonsense.
 Bullenses, or Bulenses, a people of Locris.
 Bullidenses, a colony of Macedonia.
 Bulliens, ntis; boiling or bubbling.
 BULLIO, ivi, itum, ire; [à bullis, vel à sono] to boil or bubble in seething.
 + Bullio, ōnis; m. the swelling of boiling water.
 Bulliones, a barbarous people of Macedonia.
 Bullis, a city of Macedonia near the Adriatick sea.
 Bullo, are; to hubble.
 + Bullones, fishmongers.
 + Bullonium, ii; n. a kind of fish.
 Bullula, æ; f. [à bulla] a little bubble, ball or wheel.
 Bullum, li; n. a shepherd's staff.
 Bulua, a city of Liburnia, now Bedono.
 Bulula, a town of Libya Cyrenaica.
 + Bulus, a kind of worm.
 + Bumamma, or -ia, æ; f. a great teat or pap; also a great grape like it.
 Būmastus, or -thus, a large kind of grape; also an hero.
 Būmahani, a people of Taprobane.
 Būmēlia, æ; f. a kind of ash-tree, good against the stinging of serpents.
 Būnartis, a city of Lybia.
 Būnas, an Athenian, who, by being chose arbitrator in a certain controversy, put it off from time to time, and never decided it. Whence the proverb, Būnas iudex est.
 + Būnda, æ; f. the sound of a drum.
 Būnea, a name of Juno, so called from Mercury's son Būno.
 Būnias, ādis; f. and bunion, a rape or turnep.
 + Būnilia, æ; m. he that has a face like an ass or an ox.
 Būnima, a city of Epirus, built by Ulysses.
 Būnitium, the city Sund in Germany.
 Būnium, ii; n. carpenters herb, square parsley.
 Būnnus, a city of Illyria.
 Būnobora, a town of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Būnomus, a city of Macedonia, called afterwards Pella.
 Būpædes, great boys, neat-herds.
 Būpūlus, or Būbalus, a painter of Clazomenæ, who, in his painting, exposed the poet Hipponactes to laughter, who thereupon wrote such bitter verses against him, that he hanged himself.
 Būphagus, a river in Arcadia; also a surname of Hercules, from the eating whole bulls at a time; also the son of Japetus.
 Būphia, a town of Sicyonia.
 Būphōnum, i; n. the herb chamæleon, which causeth the quinsy in oxen.
 Būphorus, the priest of Jupiter.
 Būpthalmus, m. the herb oculus bovis, ox-eye, may-weed.
 Būpina, æ; f. great hunger or thirst.
 Būpianoclitus, a hill by Troy.
 Būpleurum, i; n. } rock-sengreen.
 Būpleurus, i; m. }
 Būpōdes, great feet.
 Būprāsium, a city, river, and country of Elis, from the founder Būprāsius.
 Būprastis, is; f. a venomous fly, which kills the beasts that eat it.
 BURA, æ; f. [qu. Būc. ouga, bovis cauda, vel ab Æol. βούρι, pro

vis, vomer] the plough-tail or handle.
 Bura, or ris, a city of Achaia swallowed by the sea; also the daughter of Jupiter, whence Hercules is called Buraicus.
 Buræa, a city in Italy.
 + Burbatus, a carp.
 Burbida, a city of Spain.
 + Burbo, onis; m. a stone-horse.
 + Burhorisnus, i; m. the wind-chalick.
 + Burbullea, or burbilia, the entrails.
 + Burca, æ; f. the common sink, or town-sewer.
 + Burca, a town of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Burchana, an island in the German sea.
 Burcinacium, a city in Germany.
 Burdigala, the city Bourdeaux in Aquitain.
 Burdinus, an anti-pope taken by pope Celestine the second.
 + Burdire, to be insolent.
 BURDO, onis; m. [ab Heb. pered, id.] a mule begotten of a horse and a she-ass.
 + Burea, a fountain in the island Coos.
 + Barga spina, white thorn.
 + Burgæ, or i; burgesses, or keepers of castles or strong holds.
 + Burgarius, ii; he that builds a castle.
 Burgundia, the name of two countries in France.
 Burgundiones, the people of Burgundia.
 Burgus, i; m. a castle or fort.
 + Buricus, a horse.
 Buridensii, a people of Dacia.
 + Buria, æ; f. a goat's skin.
 Burii, a people of Germany, inhabiting the isle Bomholm.
 Burinthus, a kind of fish.
 Buris, is; f. a plough-tail.
 Burnum, and ium, a town in Liburnia.
 + Burnus, the god of leachery.
 + Burra, æ; f. a river.
 Burra, æ; f. } [à burrus] a kind of
 Burra, æ; f. } base rough garment;
 also trifles or toys.
 Burrio, ire; [à sono] to swarm, or make a humming noise.
 + Burrus, a, um; [à κυρρῶ, rusus] sandy.
 + Burritus, a, um; cruel.
 Burrium, Usk in Monmouthshire.
 + Burrōlus, a, um; and burratus, dyed red.
 BURSA, æ; f. [à βύρον, vel Heb. basker, pellis] a purse; also a burse, or exchange.
 Bursanenses, a people in Spain.
 Barsarius, ii; m. a burser, or purse-bearer.
 + Burso, are; to make purses.
 Burfella, æ; f. } a little purse.
 Barsūla, æ; f. }
 Burungum, the town Burick by the Rhine.
 + Bufalia, æ; f. a mallet.
 Buscumducis, one of the four chief cities of Brabant, called Boileduc.
 Bufacteri, a people of Germany.
 Buse, a people of the Medes.
 Busris, the son of Neptune, a cruel tyrant of Egypt, who fed his horses with man's flesh, till he was slain by Hercules; also a city in Egypt.
 Busriricus, a, um; of Busris.
 Busmadis, a city of Isauria.

+ Bussus, fat.
 + Busta, æ; f. a tree pruned high, or grafted in its boughs.
 + Bustare, to bury.
 Busta Gallica, a place in Rome near the Æquimelum, where the Gauls buried those of them that died of the plague.
 Buttelli domus, Bustelham or Bisham in Berks.
 Busteus, a, um; [à busto] almost dead, almost ready to be carried to the grave.
 + Bustialis, le; about graves or tombs.
 + Bustiarius, ii; n. a burning.
 + Busticla, æ; m. a grave-maker.
 + Busticetum, i; n. a place where they buried the dead, and burnt sacrifices.
 + Busticapus, i; m. a robber of tombs.
 + Busto, are; to bury.
 + Bustra, æ; f. a burying-place.
 Bustiophe, es; f. an ancient way of writing, beginning the first line at the left-hand, and the next at the right, and so on.
 Bustualis, le; [à bustum] belonging to graves.
 Bustuaria, æ; f. a witch haunting tombs, and mangling dead bodies; also a common strumpet.
 Bustuarius, ii; m. a fencer, who fought at the funeral of another; also a buryer of such as were slain in a fight.
 BUSTUM, i; n. [pro ustum, ab antiq. buro, i. e. uro] a funeral-pile; also a tomb. * Bustum omnium legum & religionum, in which all laws and religion lay buried.
 + Bustura, a burying-place.
 Būsycon, the great unfavoury fig, called marista.
 Būtalīs, an owl.
 + Butalmon, a kind of herb.
 Butama, a town of Dalmatia.
 Butas, he wrote the history of Rome in Elegiack verse.
 Butea, the name of a family in Rome.
 BUTEO, ōnis; m. [à Syr. bux, diripere] a kind of hawk with three fingers, a buzzard.
 Buteo, a surname of M. Fabius, and a Roman orator.
 Būtes, the son of Amycus king of Tebrycia, who was expelled for his father's cruelty, and settled in Sicily; also a river in Scythia; and several men.
 + Būteum, ei; n. a herb that grows in fens.
 Buthia, a city of Ionia.
 Buthoe, a city of Illyris.
 Buthos, a town of Egypt.
 Buthrotum, or -us, a city of Epirus, called Butrinto.
 Buthrōus, the river Novitto in Magna Græcia.
 Buthus, a famous wrestler, who was wont every day to eat a whole ox; whence the proverb against gluttons, Buthus obambulat.
 Buthyreus, a famous statuary scholar to Myron.
 Būthyta, æ; one who slays oxen for sacrifice.
 + Butiæ, m. herds of oxen.
 + Butio, ōnis; a bitour.
 Būtis, a city of Syria.
 Būtoa, an island near Crete.
 Būtōnum, i; n. red-grass or ox-bane, given cattle for fodder.
 Butrium, a city of Italy.
 + Butta,

† Butta, æ; f. a but.
 † Butticum, and butto, onis; a but.
 † Buttria, a buttreſs, a prop.
 † Buttubata, triſſes or baubles.
 Butua, a town of Liburnia, now Budua.
 Butuntum, or -os, the city Bitonto in Apulia.
 Butuntinenſes, the people of Butuntum.
 † Būtus, a, um; taught any thing.
 Butus, the ſon of Pandion; whence Butadae, part of the tribe Aegeis; alſo a city of Egypt and Gedroſia.
 † Butyratus, a, um; buttered.
 Butyrinus, a, um; of or like butter, from
BUTYRUM, i; n. [media ſyllaba eſt communis] [βούτυρον] butter.
 Butyrus, a kind of herb.
 Buvinda, or -dus, the river Boyne in Ireland.
 Buxa, orum; [à buxus] pipes of box-wood.
 Buxans, ntis; adj. like box-wood.
 Buxea, æ; f. a table of box.
 Buxentum, a town of Lucania.
 Buxetum, i; n. a place where box grows.
 Buxeus, a, um; of or like box.
 Buxifer, a, um; bearing box.
 Buxofus, a, um; like or full of box.
BUXUS, i; f. } [αὐξός] the box-
BUXUM, i; n. } tree, a pipe with two rows of holes, a box top or cat.
 * Humi buxus, ground box.
 † Buza, a paunch.
 Buzæ, a people of India.
 Buzaras, a mountain of Mauritania Caſarienſis.
 Buzeri, a people of Themifcyra in Aſia.
 Buzes, a people of Marmarica.
 Buzyges, an Athenian nobleman, thought to be the firſt that ploughed with oxen yoked.
 Buzygeus, a mountain of Theſſaly.
 Buzygia, an Athenian family endowed with the prieſthood.

B ante Y.

Bybe, a city near the Peuceetii in Thrace.
 Bybleſia, a country of Caria.
 Byblia, a name of Venus.
 Byblii, a people of Scythia.
 Byblis, a little mediterranean iſle; alſo the daughter of Miletus, who died for love of her brother Caunus.
 Byblus, a city of Phœnicia, now called Giblee, or Gihelleto.
 Byce, the name of a lake in Sarmatia, running into Mæotis.
 Bycus, the river Buges in Sarmatia.
 Bylliones, a people of Illyricum.
 Byllis, a ſea-town of Illyria.
 BYNE, ês; f. [βύνη] malt, or beer.
 † Byrrhi, or Burri, a kind of red garment.
 Byrrhia, one with red hair.
 Byrrhus, a thief in Horace.
 Byrſa, a caſtle in the miſt of Carthage, on the top of which was a temple of Æſculapius, burnt by the wife of Aſdrubal.
 Byrſa, a hide, and a purſe.
 † Byrſeus, a tanner or currier.
 Byſalas, a country by the Syrtes.
 Byſnei, a people of the Bebryces.
 † Byſſari, orum; m. fantaſtical perſons.
 Byſſimus, a, um; [à byſſus] of ſilk.

BYSSUS, i; f. [βύσσος] ſilk or fine flax.
 † Bytūros, a kind of worm, gnawing vines.
 Byzacium, a country of Africa.
 Byzacenus, a, um; of Byzacium.
 Byzantium, a city of Thrace, built by Pausanias, called afterwards Nova Roma, and Conſtantinople, taken by the Turks, A. D. 1453. who call it Stamboli; alſo a city of India within Ganges.
 Byzantiacus, } a, um; adj. of Con-
 Byzantius, } ſtantinople.
 Byzantinus, i; m. a byzantine or beſant, an ancient piece of gold coined at Conſtantinople.
 Byzenus, a ſon of Neptune, very free in his ſpeech; whence the adage, Byxeni libertas, againſt thoſe that are too laſh of their tongues.
 Byzeres, a people of Pontus.
 Byzericus, a, um; belonging to the Byzeres.
 Byzia, a city of the Thracian kings. See Bizia.

C ante A.

C Litera ad omnes vocales vim ſuam perfert, Quint. i. 7. C. in numeris centum denotat; et C. for Caius, cauſa, condempno, or comitia.
 Caas, a mountain in Syria.
 Cahados, a king of the Perſians.
 † Cabala (Heb.) the Jewiſh tradition, their ſecret ſcience of expounding divine myſteries.
 Cabala, a place in Sicily, a city of Cilicia, and a town in Thrace.
 Cabalaca, a town of Albania in Aſia.
 Cabalais, a country of the Solymi.
 Cabalia, a country of Aſia minor.
 Cabalii, the people of Cabalia.
 † Cābaliſta, æ; m. [à cabala] one ſkilled in the Jews cabala.
 † Cābaliſticus, a, um; adj. of or belonging to that ſcience.
 Cāballarius, ii; m. [à caballus] a horſeman.
 Cāballatio, ōnis; f. the office of keeping horſes.
 Cāballinum, a town of Gallia Lugdunenſis.
 Cāballinus, a, um; adj. of a horſe.
 Cāballinus fons, a very clear fountain in Helicon, conſecrated to the Muſes, from
CABALLUS, li; m. [καβάλλος] a ſorry horſe, a jade, a mill-horſe, a keſſel, a pack-horſe, a horſe that throws the rider; in modern times taken alſo for a trooper's or war-horſe.
 Caballus, the proper name of a man.
 † Cābalus, a kind of a night-raven.
 Cabandena, a country of Suſiana.
 Cabanodurum, a town of Noricum, called Braunaw.
 Cabarni, prieſts of Ceres, amongſt the Parii.
 Cabafites, part of Egypt.
 Cabaffus, or Cabeffus, a city of Capadocia.
 Cabedan, a country of Carmania.
 Cabeles, a people of Mæonia.
 Cabellio, a town of Narbonne.
 Cābera, æ; f. the daughter of Proteus, who had three ſons by Vulcan,

called Caberi, and as many daughters called Caberidæ; all which had temples dedicated to them.
 Caberaſa, a city of Media.
 Caberi, a people of Aſia.
 Caberon, a river of Aſia.
 Cabes, cannibals in Aſia.
 † Cābidarius, ii; m. a mafon, one that hews ſtones.
 † Cabilles, teaching or inſtructing.
 Cabira, a city of Rhodes.
 Cabiri, or erī, gods of the Phœnicians, worſhipped chiefly at Berytus.
 Cabiria, a city of the Lower Aſia.
 Cabirii, a people of Bœotia.
 † Cabo, a nag or gelding.
 Cabolus, one of Parma, choſen pope by the biſhops of Lombardy, who, after a great ſlaughter on both ſides, eſcaped by flight.
 Cabolytæ, a people of Paropamiſus.
 Cabrus, a god of the Phæſelitæ, who ſacrificed ſalt-fiſh to him, which occaſioned a proverb, ſacrificium Phæſelitarum.
 Cabubathara, a mountain of Arabia Faelix.
 Cabullinum, a city of Gallia.
 Cābura, a fountain of Meſopotamia, ſmelling very ſweet, becauſe (they ſay) Juno was waſhed in it.
 † Cabus, i; m. a meaſure of three pints.
 † Cabūta, a croſier-ſtaff.
 Cabyle, a city in Thrace.
 Caca, the ſiſter of Cacus.
 Cācābārius, ii; m. [à cacabus] a maker of kettles.
 Cācābo, are; [à κακάβη], perdix] to cry like a partridge.
 † Cacabulum, a bouſe of office.
 Cacabulus, i; m. a little kettle.
CACABUS, i; m. } [κακάβης] a
CACABUM, i; n. } great kettle, cauldron, pottage-pot.
 † Cacalia, æ; f. wild caraways, or wild chervil.
 Cacus, a king of the Hunni.
 Cācātūra, æ; f. [à caco] ordure.
 † Cācātūr-io, is, ivi, itum; to have a deſire to go to ſtool.
 Cācatus, a, um; filled or defiled with ordure.
 Caccabe, or Carcabe, the ancient name of Carthage.
 Caccabus, i; m. a cauldron. See cacabus.
 Cācemphāton, or cacophaton, a harſh ſound of words in ſpeaking.
 Cachao, chocolate.
 Cāchectus, or cachecticus, one of evil conſtitution or complexion.
 Cāchexia, æ; f. an evil diſpoſition, or ſtate of body; a diſtemper.
 Cachinnabilis riſus, exceſſive laughter.
 Cāchinnātio, ōnis; f. a great laughter, giggling.
 Cāchinno, are; } [καγχάζω] to
 Cāchinnor, ari; } laugh aloud, giggle.
 Cachinno, onis; m. a great laugh-er, buffoon.
CACHINNUS, i; m. [καγχάζω, vel à ſono] a loud unmannerly laughing or giggling. * Tollere cachinnum, to ſet up a laughing. * In cachinnos effuſus, burſting out into intemperate laughing.
 Cachryes, aſh-keys, or catkins hanging upon teazels.
 Cācia, æ; f. naughtineſs, malice; alſo the great beam of a ſhip.
 Cācīdīri, a people of no ſmall note among

among the Scythians.
 Cacirini, a people of Sicily under the Romans.
 CACO, are; [κακῶ, κακῶς] to go to fool. * Durum cacare, to be hard bound.
 Căcōbăsilēa, an ill kingdom.
 † Căcoblēpa, a beast that kills with her sight.
 Căchōchyla, things of ill juice.
 Căchōchymia, æ; f. ill digestion, ill juice in the body.
 Căcōdămon, onis; m. an evil spirit.
 Căcōēthes, is; n. an evil custom, a fore hard to be cured, ambition.
 Căcōlōgia, æ; f. evil speech.
 Căcōlōgus, i; m. an evil speaker.
 Căcōphāgia, æ; f. a devouring.
 Căcōphāgus, i; m. a devourer.
 Căcōphōnia, æ; f. an ill sound.
 Căcōstomăchus, a, um; adj. having an ill stomach.
 Căcōsynthēton, a bad composition of words.
 Căcōtechnia, æ; f. an evil art.
 Căcōtrōphia, æ; f. bad nourishment.
 Căcōzēlia, æ; f. an evil affectation or imitation.
 Căcōzēlus, i; m. he that indiscreetly imitates another, or affects new-made words or actions.
 Cătes, an artichoke.
 † Căcubæ, the name of certain stars.
 Căcubălum, li; n. berry-bearing chick-weed.
 Căcūla, æ; m. [à calco, vel à καλὸς, imbellis] a soldier's boy.
 † Căcula, orum; dry-wood.
 † Căcūlātus, ūs; m. slavery.
 CĂCŪMEN, inis; n. [ab acumen] the top, peak, ridge; a sharp end of any thing. * Venire ad summum cacumen, to come to absolute perfection. * Per acuta cacumina vadere, to walk dangerously.
 Căcūminātus, a, um; sharp-pointed, or peaked.
 † Căcūminax, ācis; adj. 3 art. aspiring or over-topping.
 Căcūmino, are; to make sharp or pointed.
 † Căcuo, ēre; to exhor..
 Căcus, ci; m. the son of Vulcan, an Italian shepherd slain by Hercules, for stealing his oxen, driving them backward into his cave.
 Căcuthis, a river of India, falling into Ganges.
 Căcyparis, a river of Sicily.
 Căcyron, the city Cassaro in Sicily.
 Cădabundus, a, um; [à cado] falling often.
 Cădāla, æ; f. the neck or bending of any thing.
 Cădara, a great island of the Red sea.
 CĂDAVER, ēris; n. [à cadendo] a dead carcass, corpse, or carrion. * Vivum cadaver, one that lives without any employment worthy of life. * Cadavera oppidorum, the ruin of towns.
 Cădăvērōsus, a, um; adj. ghostly, full of carcases. * Facies cadaverosa, the picture of death.
 † Cădax, apt to fall.
 Cădena, a palace built like a city in the hills of Lycaonia.
 Cădens, ntis; falling, sailing, going down.
 † Cădēsa, a whore or harlot.
 Cădetes, a people of Gallia Celtica.
 Cădi, a city of Phrygia.

Cădiscus, ci; m. a vessel wherein lots were put in an election or judgment; a ballot-box.
 Cădiscus, a mountain of Crete.
 Cădivus, a, um; adj. [à cado] falling of itself; transitory.
 † Cădix, a block, book, or lock.
 Cădmea, a castle in Thebes, taken also for Thebes itself, and sometimes for Carthage.
 Cădmei, Cădmii, and Cădmeiones, Thebans, or people of Thebes.
 Cădmeia, or -cis, the country Bœotia.
 Cădmelus, a surname of Mercury.
 Cădmiā, æ; f. brass ore.
 † Cădmites, a kind of precious stone with blue specks.
 Cădmus, son of Agenor, who sent him to seek his sister Europa, carried away by Jupiter; not finding her, he tarried in Bœotia, where he built the city Thebes; also other men.
 CĂDO, cēcidi, cāsum, cādēre; neut. [à καδῆν cedere, vel à κατὰ deorsum] to slip or slide down; to tumble or fall down; [Met.] to fail, or falter; to truckle, to pour down; to shed, as teeth do; to chance, or fall out; to belong, suit or agree with; to end, or terminate, as words or sentences do; to fall, set, or go down, as the sun and stars do; to die, to be slain, to be sacrificed; to be derived; to fall under, to be subject or belong to; to miscarry, or be disliked; to sink, or droop; to be laid, as the wind; to be diminished. * Cadere causā or lite, to be cast in one's suit. * Cadere formulā, not to declare or proceed in due form. * Incassum cadere, to come to nought. * Non cadit in alium tam absolutum opus, no body beside could do the like. * Cadit solutio in diem Calend.-- the day appointed for payment happens to be the first day of.-- * Verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, a period ends better with a word compounded of long syllables. * Fonte Græco cadunt quædam verba, are derived from the Greek.
 † Cădo, ōnis; f. a brazen bucket or chest.
 Cădomum, the city Caen in Normandy.
 Cădrema, a city of Lycia.
 Cădrulī, a town built by Alexander, near Caucasus.
 † Căduarii, men having the falling-sickness.
 † Cădūcārius, ii; m. an echeator.
 Cădūcātor, ōris; m. a herald at arms, ambassador. From
 Cădūceus, i; m. [καρδιον] Mer-
 Căduceum, i; n. [cury's rod, which he used for the composing of strife; also the Roman heralds white staff when they treated of peace.
 Cădūcifer, eri; a name of Mercury.
 Cădūciger, eri; m. he that carries the white staff.
 Cădūcitas, ātis; f. an echeat.
 Cădūciter, adv. ruinously, rashly, violently.
 Cădūcum, ci; n. an apple-blossom, an echeat, wind-fall.
 Cădūcus, a, um; adj. [à cado] decaying, frail, mortal. * Morbus caducus, the falling-sickness. * Pomum caducum, an over-ripe apple. * Bona caduca, goods lapsed or for-

feited, alienated from the proper heir. * Caducæ literæ, letters that spread bigger than the pen made them.
 Cădueni, a people of Caria.
 † Cădūla, æ; f. the dripping of meat.
 Cădurci, a people of Aquitain.
 De Cădurcis, the family Chaworth.
 Cădurcam, ci; n. [à Cădurcis] ticking or pack-cloth; also a tent, booth, canopy.
 † Cătus, a, um; adj. lunatick.
 CĂDUS, i; m. [καδῶ, ab Heb. cad, hydria] a wine-pipe. * Cadus falfamentarius, a powdering tub.
 Cădusi, a people about the Caspian sea.
 Cădytis, a great city of Syria.
 Căa, Zăa, or Zia, an island in the Aegean sea.
 Căada, a place in Sparta, into which they threw malefactors.
 † Căbus, a monkey.
 Căcatus, a, um; adj. blinded.
 Căcias, æ; the north-west or north-east wind bringing rain.
 Căcigēnus, a, um; adj. [à cæcus & gigno] born blind.
 Căcilia, æ; f. [à cæcus] a slow-worm, or blind-worm.
 Căcilia, the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, very courageous, and a notable spinner.
 Căcilius, an usual surname among the Romans.
 Căcinus, a river of Locris.
 Căcitas, ātis; f. blindness of mind or sight.
 Căco, are; to make blind. * Căcare mentes largitione, to blind with gifts.
 † Căcua, an owl.
 Căcubum, a town of Campania, with very fruitful vineyards.
 Căcubus, a, um; adj. belonging to Căcubum.
 † Căcūla, æ; f. a blind-worm.
 Căculto, are; to be half blind, or blunder.
 Căcūlus, accounted Vulcan's son, because the mother said she conceived by a spark of fire falling into her lap.
 CĂECUS, a, um; adj. [ab Heb. chaf-sech, tenebræ] blind, dark, unseen, ignorant. * Căcus ramus, bearing neither bud nor blossom. * Ensis cæcus, striking here and there confusedly. * Căco cæcus dux, like master, like scholar. * Căcus morbus, a disease difficult to be known. * Eme die cæca olivum, id vendito oculata die, buy it upon trust, and sell it for ready money.
 † Căcus, udis; m. a kind of blind worm.
 Căcūtiens, ntis; part. half blind.
 Căcūtio, ire; to be dim of sight.
 † Căda, æ; f. dimness of sight.
 Cădes, is; f. [à cædo] slaughter, a cutting down. * Ibatur in cædes, they were going to slay one another. * In or ex cæde vivere, to turn cut-throat.
 Cădicūla, æ; f. a small slaughter.
 Cădicus Quintus, the name of two consuls, and a very rich man in Virgil.
 CĂEDO, cēcidi, cāsum, cādēre; act. to sl. sh. strike, cut, sacrifice, beat, or whip, kill, dig. * Virgis ad necem cādēre, to whip to death. * Cādēre testibus, to convince by witnesses. * Cādēre januam saxis, to break open the door with stones. * Pro-

* *Propria vineta cædit*, it is an ill bird that defiles his own nest.
 * *Pignora cædere*, to sell the pawns publicly piece-meal.
Cædus, a, um; adj. used to be lopped. * *Sylva cædua*, a coppice.
 * *Cædua naturæ frutex*, that may be cut off.
 † *Cæta*, the herb calamint.
Cælāmen, inis; n. [à cælo] an engraving.
 † *Cæstis*, for cælaveris.
Cælātor, oris; m. an engraver.
Cælātōrius, a, um; adj. belonging to engraving.
Cælātūra, æ; f. an engraving.
Cælatus, a, um; engrave.
CÆLEBS, ibis; c. [qu. κελύψ, à κελύ & λείπω, cui deest lectus nuptialis] a bachelor or single person. * *Arbor cælebs*, that has no vine running up it.
 † *Cæleria*, pl. the necks of birds decked with divers colours.
 † *Cæles*, a bird.
Cælestini, a people of Umbria.
Cælestinus, he wrote the lives of the emperors Valerianus and Gallienus.
Cælestis, te; adj. [à cælum] heavenly, divine, excellent. * *Cælestis pila*, a ball jnitted aloft in the air.
 * *Cælestia statuta*, the imperial edicts and statutes. * *Cælestis aqua*, rain. * *Cælestia tentat*, he attempts things deserving praise.
Cælestis, a name of a goddess worshipped in Africa.
 † *Cælestissimus*, most heavenly.
 † *Cælia*, a Spanish drink made of grain.
Cælibātus, ūs; m. [à cælebs] single life, the state of a man or woman unmarried.
Cælicōla, æ; c. [à cælum & colo] dwelling in heaven.
Cælicus, a, um; adj. heavenly.
Cæliſer, a, um; adj. upholding
Cæliſer, heaven. * *Cæliſeræ* stellæ, stars borne by heaven.
Cælinum, or na, a town and river in Venice.
Cælipōtens, ntis, powerful. * *Dii cælipotentes*, heavenly wights.
Cælites, um; m. saints, gods, inhabitants of heaven.
Cælitus, adv. from heaven.
Cælium, a town in Calabria near Brundisium.
Cælius, the name of several men; and one of the hills upon which Rome stood.
 † *Cælo*, cre, to strike. See cello.
Cælo, are, [à cælum vel cædo] to engrave, carve, or garnish. * *Cælare argento* or in argento, to engrave in silver. * *Libidines in poculis cælare*, to engrave filthy obscene pictures upon the cups.
CÆLUM, li; n. } [à κελύ, cæ-
CÆLI, orum; m. } vum] heaven, the air, weather; also the earth in respect to hell; also a great height; the palate of the mouth. * *Morbus cæli*, the infection of the air.
 * *Cælum capitis*, the skull. * *In cælum jaculari*, to threaten in vain.
 * *Marī cælum miscere*, to storm and rage. * *Libero cælo permittere*, to let fly abroad. * *In cælo sum*, I am a brave fellow. * *Vertitur cælum*, is of another aspect.
 * *Cælo addere sidera*, to throw water into the sea.

Cælum, li; n. [à cædo, vel κελύψ, cævo] a graving instrument.
Cælus, li; m. heaven.
Cælus, Saturn's father.
Cæma, a mountain of the Alps dividing Gallia Comata from Togata.
 † *Cæmenta*, æ; f. mortar.
Cæmentarius, ii; m. a plaisterer, pargetter.
Cæmentitius, a, um, made of rugged stones or mortar, rough cast.
CÆMENTUM, i; n. [à cædo] mortar, plaistering, rubbish; also a wall of such stuff.
Cæne, a small island in the Sicilian sea.
Cæneus, the name of Jupiter.
Cænia, a town in Italy.
Cænis, a Thessalian maid, who being ravished by Neptune, desired that her sex might be changed, and she might become invulnerable, and so being named Cæneus, and fighting with the Lapithæ, against the Centaurs, was overwhelmed by trees, and turned into a bird; also a promontory and town in Calabria and Sicily.
Cænites, a port of Achaia.
Cænotropæ, the daughters of Anius and Dorippe, who turned whatsoever they touched into wheat, wine and oil.
Cæpe, is; n. [γῆθρον, à κεφαλή caput] an onion.
Cæpētum, i; n. } an onion-bed.
Cæpina, æ; f. }
Cæpitius, a, um; of onions. * *Cæpitium caput*, an onion's head.
Cæpori, a people of Spain.
 † *Cæpto*, are, to begin. See cæpto.
Cæpula, æ; f. [à cæpe] a chibol, or small onion.
Cæpus, or -ptus, a beast of Ethiopia, like a Satyr or Woodward.
Cære, a famous city of Hetruria, which once was the head of the whole country.
 † *Cærea*, æ; f. a kind of paint.
 † *Cærefolium*, the herb chervil.
CÆREMONIA, æ; f. [ab antiq. cærus, sanctus, vel ab Heb. kara, orare] a ceremony, custom, pomp, religion.
Cæremoniōsus, a, um; adj. holy, belonging to ceremonies.
Cæres, itis, } adj. belonging to Cære
Cæres, etis, } in Etruria, a free city of Rome, having no voice in elections. * *Cærites tabulæ*, the censors tables, containing their names who by some misdemeanor were deprived of suffrages. * *Cærite cerâ dignus*, one that deserves to lose his voice or vote.
Cæreti, a people of Germany.
Cæretum, a town of Umbria.
Cærimonia. See cæremonia.
Cærinthe, three-leaved grass.
Cæritani, a sort of superstitious vagabonds.
Cærobryx, a city of Portugal.
Cæron, a country of Armenia, where Josephus says some relicks of Noah's ark were still to be seen.
Cærperis, Portchester in Hampshire.
Cærseverus, Salisbury.
Cærula, orum; n. the sea.
Cæruleātus, a, um; adj. coloured blue, or like azure.
Cæruleum, ei; n. a kind of sand found among gold and silver, and used by painters.
CÆRULEUS, a, um; adj. [à cælum] blue, azure, sky-coloured. * *Cærulei campi*, the sea.

Cærulus, i; m. } the sea.
Cærulum, i; n. }
Cæsa, æ; f. a dart used in war by the Gauls.
Cæsalis lapis, a mark-stone, land-stone.
Cæsar, äris; m. Hor. the surname of the Julii in Rome, and after Julius Cæsar given to every emperor. * *Aut Cæsar, aut nullus*, I will win the horse, or lose the saddle.
Julius Cæsar, the first Roman emperor, slain in the senate-house by Brutus and others.
Caius Cæsar, a tragical poet and orator.
Cæsar Augusta, the city Saragossa in Spain.
Cæsarea, the island Jersey; also a town in Bavaria and Rething; a city in Mauritania, and other places.
Cæsarea magna, a city of Cappadocia and Bithynia.
Cæsarea Philippi, a city of Palestine.
Cæsa iānus, a, um, of Cæsar.
Cæsariensis, te, of Cæsarea.
Cæsariātus, a, um, having a long bush of hair. From
CÆSARIES, ei; f. [à cæsus] a bush of hair.
Cæsārium, a mart-town of Egypt.
Cæsārius, a consul, colleague to Atticus.
Cæsarobricenses, a people of Portugal.
Cæsarodunum, the city Tours in France.
Cæsaromagus, the city Beauvois in Picardy.
Cæsena, a town of Gallia Togata.
Cæsenates, the people of Cæsena.
Cæsenatia vina, wine growing at Cæsena.
Cæsim, adv. by flashing. * *Cæsim petere hostem*, to strike with a downright blow. * *Cæsim dicere*, to speak concisely.
Cæsiō, ōnis; f. a stripe, gash, cut.
Cæsitiū, ii; n. [à cæsus] any linen whitened by beating, or which is jugged about. * *Linteolum cæsitiū*, cut-work.
Cæsium, ii; n. an incision, comma.
CÆSIUS, a, um; adj. [à cælum] grey, sky-coloured, blunke.
Cæsius Bassus, a lyric poet, who, together with his farm house, was burnt by Vesuvius.
Cæso, ōnis; m. [à cædo] one that is ripped out of his mother's belly.
Cæso, the name of several consuls.
Cæsonia, the wife of the emperor Caligula; when he kissed her neck, he used to say, *As fair a neck as 'tis*, if I say the word, 'tis taken off.
Cæsonium, or Cæsaretium, a city of Gallia Lugdunensis.
L. Cæsonius, the name of a consul.
CÆSPES, itis; m. [à cædo] a green turf, a sod.
Cæspitator, ōris; m. a stumbler.
Cæspititius, a, um, made of turfs.
Cæspito, are, [à cæspes] to stumble, trip.
Cæstrum, i; n. [à cædo] a piercer, wimble, fleclitto.
Cæstus, ūs; m. [à cædo] a whirbat.
 † *Cæsulus*, a, um, of a grey colour.
Cæsum, i; n. part of a sentence containing no perfect sense; also a kind of weapon.
Cæsūra, æ; f. [à cædo] a cut, gash, incision.

Cæsūrātini, adv. briefly, by pieces, by short clauses.

† *Cæsūrātum vas*, a vessel cut or notched round about.

Cæsus, a, um, [of *cædor*] cut, beaten, slain. * *Inter cæsa & porrecta*, in the interim.

CÆTER, a, um; adj. [αἱ ἕτεροι] the other.

Cæterā; adv. furthermore, as to other things. * *Cæterā doctus*, otherwise a learned man.

Cæterō; adv. as to the other time.

Cæterōqui } adv. otherwise.

Cæterōquin }

Cæteriūm; adv. but yet, moreover, otherwise.

Cæterus, a, um; adj. the rest, other.

* *Ad cætera*, as for the rest. * *Et cætera*, and so forth. * *Nunquid me vis cæterum?* would you have any thing else with me.

Cætheus, a consul without any colleague, A. U. 1257.

Cætulum, a city in Spain.

† *Cætum crudum*, green or undried salt-fish.

Cæyx, *cæycis*, a kind of alcyon. See *cæyx*.

Cafa, a mountain which Mahomet says holds up the heavens.

Cafago, a fountain in Laconia (rather *Cacago*.)

Cafanes, a people of Mauritania.

† *Cagent-er*, ri; m. *ie*.

Cæicus, a river of Mysia.

Cajeta, a promontory and port-town of Campania.

Cajetanus, a, um; adj. of *Cajeta*.

† *Caious*, or *Caius*, or *Caïocus*, the kidney-bean of *Ma'ca*.

Cairus, or *Alcairus*, and *Babylon*, the greatest city of Egypt, they say five times bigger than *Paris*, and besides the suburbs, has thirty thousand houses.

Caius, a mountain in Spain, all the names of divers Romans. * *Ubi tu Caius ibi ego Caia*, I have as good a right to the estate as you.

CALA, æ; f. [α καλον lignum] a club, a staff, billet; also a ball.

Calabastores, a town of Africa.

Cālāber, i; m. any barbarous man.

Calaber, bris, of *Calabria*.

Calaber, the son of *Jupiter*, brother of *Tanarus* and *Cærestus*.

Qu. Cālāber, a great poet that wrote fourteen books to perfect what *Homer* wanted concerning *Troy*.

† *Calabra cura*, a convocation of the clergy.

Cālābria, æ; f. a country in the uttermost part of Italy, almost an isle, now called *Terre de Labeur*.

Calabricus, a, um; of *Calabria*.

† *Cālābrio*, a kind of bird.

Calabrites, a city of *Peloponnesus*.

Calabrus, a river in *Calabria*.

Calabrya, a place in *Asia minor*, so called from the springs and gold water.

Calachana, a country of *Armenia minor*.

Calachena, a country of *Assyria*.

Calacta, a city of *Sicily*.

Calactinus, a, um; of *Calacta*.

Calacticus, a bay of *Spain*.

Caladunum, a city of the *Calaici Bracarii*.

Calæ, a city of *India*, and an island of *Taprobane*.

Calægia, *Wittenberg* in *Germany*.

Calæi, islands in the mouth of the *Persian gulph*.

Calænus, a fountain of *Lycia*.

† *Calagiæ*, a disease of the eye-brows.

Calagorgis, a city of *Aquitain*.

Calagorina, or *Calaguris*, a city of *Spain*.

† *Calais*, idis; f. a precious stone like a sapphire.

† *Cālais*, the winged son of *Boreas*, who went with his brother *Zethes* with the *Argonauts* to *Colchos*, slain by *Hercules*, and turned into certain winds, which arise eight days before the dog-star.

Calama, a city of *Africa*, and a village in *Carmania*.

† *Calamacus*, ci; m. a kind of close mitre.

Calamæ, a city of *Messenia* in *Peloponnesus*.

† *Cālāmancus*, ci; m. a kind of cap.

† *Calamantius*, ii; m. an organist.

Calamārium, ii; n. [α calamus] a pen-case, or ink-horn.

Calamārius, a, um, of pens or quills.

* *Theca calamaria*, a pen-case.

† *Cālāmāticus*, a, um, belonging to a close mitre.

Cālāmēthæ, a city of *Libia* or *Phœnicia*.

Cālāmēthum, } a broken piece

Calametum, i; n. } of a vine-prop; or rather shavings cut off (while fitting up) by the vine-dresser.

Calamina, a city of *India*, where they say the body of *St. Thomas* was found.

Calaminæ, or *Nymphæarum insulæ*, certain islands in a lake of *Lydia*, which move when you dance upon them.

Calamintha, æ, } f. *calamint*.

Calaminthe, es, }

Cālāmis, a name of a famous engraver.

† *Cālāmiscus*, ci; m. a little candlestick.

Cālāmīssus, a town of *Locris*.

Calamit-er, ri; m. a crimping-pin.

Cālāmīstrāculus, a, um, somewhat frizzled. From

Cālāmīstratus, a, um, trimmed, frizzled, crimped.

Cālāmīstro, are, to crimp, to curl the hair. From

CALAMISTRUM, i; n. [καλαμίστρος] a crimping-pin. * *Calamistris inurere*, to garnish with words.

Calamitas, ātis; f. [α calamus] the lodging of corn by a tempest; also calamity, misery, mischief.

Cālāmites, } [α calamis] a little

Calamita, æ, } green frog.

† *Calamitis*, a kind of gem.

† *Cālāmītisūm* i; n. the herb *nepeta*.

† *Cālāmīto*, are, to make wretched.

Cālāmītōscē, adv. miserably, wretchedly.

Cālāmītōsus, a, um, wretched, miserable, full of calamity, hurtful. *

Hordeum ex omni frumento minimè calamitosum, least subject to lodge.

Cālāmīzo, are, to pipe or sing.

† *Calamo*, are, to glean corn.

Calamobas, a surname of *Antipater*, who wrote vehemently against *Carnades*.

Calamochnus, the salt froth cleaving to canes in fens.

† *Calamogrostis*, reed-grass.

Calamona, a town of *Egypt* and *Arabia*.

† *Calamōnia*, æ, an organ-pipe.

† *Calamonium*, ii, a pen-sheath.

Calamos, a town of *Asia*; a city of *Phœnicia* and *Babylonia*.

CALAMUS, i; m. [α καλαμῶς] a reed, an arrow made of an Indian cane, a pen made of an Egyptian reed, an oaten-pipe, an angling-rod.

* *Calami aucupatorii*, line twigs.

* *Calami arborum* or *plantarum*, sets or slips. * *Calamus odoratus* or *aromaticus*, a sweet cane growing in *Arabia*.

CALANTICA, æ; f. [α καλλυπτική, ornamentum, vel α καλα, caput] a coif, or handkerchief.

Calani, a people of *India*, of whom *Clearchus* says the Jews sprang.

Calānus, an Indian philosopher, who finding himself sick, made a great fire, and burnt himself before *Alexander*.

Calæon, a river in *Asia*.

Calapis, a remarkable river of *Pannonia*.

Calaris, the chief city in *Sardinia*.

Calarna, a city of *Macedonia*.

Calarus, the name of an island, called otherwise *Atopeia*.

Calasarna, the city *Capana* in *Calabria*.

† *Cālāstater*, i; m. he that hath a shrill voice.

Calasiris, part of *Egypt*.

Calasiriæ, the inhabitants of *Calasiris*.

Cālāsis, a kind of coat.

† *Cālāstica*, oruin, purging medicines.

Calasyris, a linen coat worn by the common people of *Egypt*.

Calata, a city and town in *Sicily*.

Calataræ, a people of *Bactriana*.

Calaterrum nemus, the forest of *Gallies* in *Yorkshire*.

Calathana, a town of *Macedonia*.

Calathe, a city by *Hercules's pillars*; also an African island.

Calathiana, æ; f. [α figurâ calathi] the flower *ancholis*, or blue violets.

Calathion, a mountain of *Laconia*.

Calathis, a city of *Illyris*.

Cālāthiscus, i; m. a little basket.

CALATHUS, i; m. [καλαθός] a basket or flask. * *Effigie calathi*, in form of a pine-apple or top.

Calathus, the son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*.

Calathusa, an island between *Chersonesus* and *Samothrace*; another in *Pontus*, and a town of *Arabia Deserta*.

Calatia, a city of *Campania*.

Calatiæ, a people of *India*.

† *Calatiæ*, impudent, lascivious men.

Calatibus, a city of *Libya*.

† *Cālāticum hordeum*, barley that has two rows in each ear.

Calatis, a town of *Pontus*, and a city of *Thrace*.

CALATOR, ōris; m. [ab antiquo calo] an apparitor, bailiff, cryer, clerk; he that carries wood for the soldiers.

Calatum, *Tadcaster*, in *Yorkshire*.

† *Cālatus*, a, um, called. * *Calata comitia*, assemblies for the election of *Flamines*.

Calavii, a people of *Campania*.

† *Calauræ*, arum, solitary and secret places.

Cālauria, æ; f. an isle in the *Argolick gulph*, where *Demothenes*, flying the persecution of *Antipater*, poisoned himself: they say *Neptune* gave *Delos* to *Latona* for this island, whence

the proverb, pro Delo Calauria, one good turn for another.
 † Calazia, a precious stone with spots like hail.
 Calazophylaces, Grecian priests, observers of hail.
 † Calbæi, orum; m. bracelets given to soldiers.
 Calbis, a river of Caria.
 † Calbitio, ōnis; f. grief or sorrow.
 † Calbo, ōnis; m. a dog.
 Calcanemum, i; n. } [à calx] the
 Calcanes, i; m. } heel. * Cal-
 canea camelorum, camels' hoofs.
 † Calcanthum, i; n. shoe-makers
 black, vitriol.
 CALCAR, āris; n. [à calx] a spur.
 * Calcaribus egere. or indigere,
 to be dull.
 Calcaria, æ; f. a lime-pit or lime-kiln.
 Calcaria, Tadcaster in Yorkshire.
 Calcārius, a, um; [à calx] pertain-
 ing to lime.
 Calcārius, ii; m. he that burns or
 works in lime.
 † Calcātæ, arum; f. bundles of straw
 or rushes.
 Calcātio, ōnis; f. a treading or stamp-
 ing.
 Calcātorium, ii; n. a lime-pit; also
 a place where grapes are stamped.
 † Calcātrephe, æ; f. the herb larks-
 heel.
 Calcatūra, æ; f. a cieling, or par-
 getting.
 Calcātus, a, um; adj. trodden on,
 trivial.
 Calcātus, } a, um; adj. cieled,
 Calceātus, } white-limed.
 Calce, a city of Campania.
 Calceāmen, inis; n. } a shoe or
 Calceamentum, i; n. } sock.
 Calceārium, ii; n. a place to keep
 shoes in; also a great quantity of
 shoes.
 Calceātus, a, um; adj. shod.
 Calceātus, ūs; m. any kind of shoe.
 † Calcedo, inis; f. a stone shining
 like fire.
 † Calcedix, icis; f. a kind of shell-
 fish.
 † Calcentōrius, ii; m. a caster of
 accmpts.
 Calceo, are; act. [à calcus] to put
 on shoes, to shoe an horse. * Cal-
 ceare aliquem foccis, to put on his
 socks.
 Calceolārius, ii; m. a shoe-maker.
 Calceolus, li; m. a little shoe or san-
 dal.
 CALCEUS, ei; m. [a calx] a shoe,
 patten, sock. * Calcei Sicyonii, de-
 licate soft shoes worn by women. *
 Mutare calceos, to be made a se-
 nator (because the senators wore shoes
 differing from the rest.)
 Calchas, ntis; a Greek soothsayer,
 who went to the Trojan war; being
 overcome by Mopsus, at a trial of
 their skill, he died for grief.
 Calciari, a people of Germany.
 Calciārium, ii; n. See calcearium.
 Calcifraga, æ; f. [à calx & frango]
 the herb hearts-tongue.
 † Calcinātus, a, um; calcined, done
 into powder.
 † Calcinella, æ; f. a kind of fish.
 † Calcino, are; to calcine, beat into
 powder.
 † Calcitio, ōnis; m. rather calcitro, a
 clown, one that treads hard.
 † Calcitrasia, the star-thistle.
 Calcitrātus, a, um; kicked.
 Calcitrātus, ūs; masc. a kicking,

spurning, wincing, or flinging.
 Calcitro, are; [qu. calce tero] to
 kick, spurn, wince, not to obey.
 Calcitro, ōnis; m. a wincing horse.
 Calcitrōsus, a, um; adj. striking,
 wincing, kicking backward.
 Calco, are; act. [à calx] to kick,
 tread, trample on, subdue, despise,
 to bruise. * Equor calcare, to go
 on the sea. * Tuam ipsius terram
 calca, keep off. * Calcare librum,
 to turn over a book.
 † Calcōphōrum, a kind of gem.
 † Calcos, a kind of gem.
 † Calcūla, a soldier's boy.
 † Calcūlārius, a, um; adj. belonging
 to accmpts.
 Calcūlātiō, ōnis; f. a casting of ac-
 cmpts, calculation.
 Calcūlātor, ōris; m. an accountant,
 or caster up of accmpts.
 Calcūlātrix, icis; f. she that calls ac-
 cmpts or calculateth.
 Calcūlo, are; [à calculus] to reckon,
 or cast accmpts.
 † Calcūlōsitas, ātis; f. a waxing
 stony.
 Calcūlōsus, a, um; stony, gritty, gra-
 velly; also troubled with the stone.
 Calculus, li; m. [à calx] a pebble,
 or gravel-stone, a chess-man, or table-
 man, a counter; a ballot, or suffrage
 by black and white pebbles, for ne-
 gative and affirmative; difficulty in
 a business, Plin. jun. income or re-
 venue, Colum. * Reducere ad
 calculum, to cast up a sum, as in
 arithmetic. * Album calculum ad-
 dere, to give one's approbation. *
 Parem calculum facere, to return
 the like; also to balance an account.
 * Calculum de se permittere, to
 submit one's self to another's censure.
 * Ad calculos reverti, to pursue his
 former design afresh. * Calculum
 reducere, to change one's mind.
 † Calcus, the fourth part of a circle.
 † Calda, æ; f. for calida, hot water.
 Caldariolum, li; n. a little kettle,
 from
 Caldarium, ii; n. [à calidus] a kettle
 or cauldron. * Caldaria, orum;
 hot baths.
 Caldārius, a, um; adj. pertaining to
 a cauldron or heating. * Metallum
 caldarium, any metal that may be
 melted.
 Calderus, the river Calder in York-
 shire.
 † Caldicum, an open walk or gal-
 lery.
 Caldus, a name given Claudius Cæ-
 sar, by a military jest.
 Caldona, a promontory of India.
 Caldor, ōris; m. heat.
 Calduba, a city of the Turdetani.
 Cale, a city of Portugal, called Pu-
 erto; another in France.
 Cale, es, or Cales, ium, or Calenum,
 a town of Campania, famous for
 wine.
 Calcārius, a lake in Africa.
 Calcantum, a kind of binding earth
 like salt.
 Calcutium, Calcut, the chief of the
 Indian cities.
 Caledonia, Scotland.
 Caledonius, a, um; Scotch, Scot-
 tish.
 Calfacio and calfacio, ēre; [à ca-
 leo & facio] to make hot or angry.
 † Calfacior, to be made hot.
 Calēfactio, ōnis; f. a heating.
 Calēfacto, are; to heat often.

Calēfactor, } ari; to be made hot.
 Calēfactor, }
 Calēfactus, a, um; part. of calefacto;
 heated, warmed, anger'd.
 Calēfactus, ūs; m. an heating, warm-
 ing.
 Calē-fio, factus sum, fieri; to be
 warmed, heated.
 Calem, a city in Portugal and Italy.
 CALENDÆ, ārum; f. [ab antiq.
 calo] the calends or first day of a
 month. * Calendæ fœminæ, the
 first of March, when they brought
 presents to women. * Ad Græcas
 calendas, at latter Lammas, i. e.
 never. * Calendis Jani, on the first
 of January.
 † Calēdālis, le; adj. of the calends.
 Calēdāris, re; adj. of the calends.
 * Calendaris Juno, Juno the presi-
 dent of the calends.
 Calēdārium, ii; n. a calendar, an
 almanack, a debt-book; also lending
 money by the month.
 Calēdārius, a, um; adj. pertaining
 to a calendar or accmpts.
 † Calēdārius, ii; m. an usurer.
 Calēdātim, adv. upon the first day of
 every month.
 † Calēndrum, i; n. a perriwig. See
 caliendrum.
 † Calēndūla, æ; f. the herb marigold.
 Calens, ntis; part. of caleo; warm,
 hot. * Calentes adhuc ab recenti
 pugna, coming fresh from fight.
 Calentum, a town in Spain, where
 they make bricks that will swim upon
 the water.
 † Calentur, they are heated.
 Calenum, vinum, rich wine of Ca-
 lenum in Campania.
 Calēnus, a famous soothsayer of Etru-
 ria.
 CAL-EO, ui, ēre; neut. [à καλεῖν,
 calidus, vel ab Heb. kalab, torrere]
 to be hot, earnest in love, vexed, in
 every man's mouth. * Laudis cu-
 pidine calere, to be very desirous of
 praise. * Res calet, 'tis piping hot.
 * Caleo audire, I would fain hear.
 * Judicia calent, trials are dis-
 patched apace. * Illi rumores ca-
 luerunt, that was much talked of.
 † Calēpra, a place where wasps
 breed; a mitre, and a kind of
 grain.
 † Cales, m. a stove.
 Cales, a mart-town of Bithynia;
 also a river.
 Calē-co, cui, cēre; neut. to wax
 hot.
 Caletanus ager, a place in Italy.
 Caletæ, or -tes, a people of Gallia
 Belgica.
 † Calētārius, ii; m. one that carries
 wood.
 † Caletra, æ; f. a wisp's nest.
 Calētum, the town Calais in Picar-
 dy.
 Calētur, imperf. it is very hot wea-
 ther.
 Calēva, or Calleva, the city Oxford
 or Wallingford.
 Calfacio, are; to set a heating.
 Calfacio. See calefacio.
 Calgusa, a city of Arabia Petræa.
 † Cali, the herb glass-wort.
 Calianassa and Calianira, two nymphs
 having their names, one from ruling
 well, the other from honouring men.
 Calicadnus, or Calycadnus, a river
 of Cilicia.
 Calicandrum, a promontory of Asia
 Minor.
 N n n n

Caliceni, a people of Macedonia.
 † Calico, are; to drink.
 Calicula, æ; f. a kind of hose.
 Calicula, a city in Spain.
 Caliculārium, ii; n. a cupboard for cups.
 Caliculatim, adv. in the fashion of a cup or goblet, from
 Caliculus, li; m. [à calix] a little cup or goblet.
 † Calidarium, ii; n. the place in a hot-house, where men do sweat.
 † Calidi equi, horses with white foreheads.
 Caliditas ātis; f. [à calidus] heat.
 Calidiutculē, adv. somewhat hotly.
 Calidiusculus, a, um; adj. somewhat hot.
 † Calidris, a kind of heron.
 Calidromus, a promontory of Achaia.
 Calidus, a, um; [à calco] hot, eager, heavy, light, rash. * Calidis pedibus, swiftly.
 CALIENDRUM, dri; n. [à καλυν-τρον, ornamentum] an ornament of a woman's head; a tower, or peruke, or perriwig, made of false hair.
 CALIGA, æ; f. [ab Heb. nagnal, id. vel à καλῶ laxo, vel à calx] a stocking, spatter-dash, trowsers, eloquent style.
 Caligans, ntis; waxing dim or dark, or making dim.
 Caligāris, re; } [à caliga]
 Caligārius, a, um; adj. } pertaining to a stocking, or harness for the leg.
 * Clavus caligaris, a nail in a soldier's greaves.
 Caligārius, ii; m. a hosier or trowze-maker.
 Caligatio, ōnis; f. dimness, blindness, darkness.
 Caligatus, a, um; adj. hosied or trowzed. * Caligatus miles, a common soldier, or one that feigns himself weary for fear.
 Caligii, a people in Arabia.
 Caliginosus, a, um; adj. dark, obscure, dim, dusky.
 Caligo, are; to dazzle, make or grow dark or dim. * Caligo in sole, I can't see wood from trees.
 * Caligare ad aliquid, to boggle at a thing. * Amnes caligant nebulis, the rivers have a mist over them.
 CALIGO, inis; f. [ἀχλὺς] darkness or dimness, blindness, ignorance, obscurity. * Quasi per caliginem cernere, to look upon a thing with an undue medium.
 Caligula, a Roman emperor, who succeeded Tiberius.
 † Calilæ, arum; f. chalices, cups used in sacrifices.
 Calinda, a city of Lycia.
 Calindræ, a city of Asia, and of India within Ganges.
 Calingæ, arum; m. a people of India, whose women are said to conceive at five years, and not to live above eight.
 Calingii, a people of Arabia Felix on Asia.
 Calingo, a promontory of India.
 Calinparia, a town of India.
 Calinius, a Syrian historian, who wrote of the exploits of Alexander.
 Calinus, the name of a statuary in Quintilian.
 Caliodi, a people of Taurica Chersonesus.
 † Caliptra, æ; f. a covering for the

priest's head in sacrificing. See calyptra.
 Caliphus, a caliph; a dey or bashaw.
 † Calira, æ; f. a sheep.
 Calisia, a town in Germany.
 Calitæ, a people of Libya.
 Caliturus, a, um; part. of caleo; about to grow warm.
 Calur, a town of India within Ganges.
 CALIX, icis; m. [κύλιξ] the hollow part of the cup, which holds the liquor [Meton.] a cup, pot, chalice, or other vessel, to drink in; a tumbler, tankard, rummer, or beaker; a platter or dish, to serve up sallad, beans, or the like to table; Ovid. the capacious part in a fish-shell. It is also used to signify that part of a flower in which the leaves are fastened. * Calix vitreus, a drinking-glass; Mart. * Calix cochleæ, the snail's house. * Calix glandis, the cup of an acorn. * Calices amariore, old wine with a pleasant tartness.
 † Callæ, arum; f. smiths irons.
 † Callaica, a gem of a pale green.
 Callaici, a people of Portugal.
 Callaicus Oceanus, the Spanish sea.
 † Callinæ, precious stones always found many together.
 † Callinus, i; m. a Venetian bright colour, purple, sea-green.
 † Callais, dis; an Indian gem.
 Callantiani, a people of Pontus.
 Callantis, a city of Sicily.
 † Callaris, or callarias, a haddock.
 Callas, a river of Eubora, and a place of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Callatebum, a city of Asia Propria.
 Callatera, a town of Campania.
 Callatia, or -antia, a town of Mysia.
 Callatiæ, a people of India, who eat their parents.
 Calle, Cale, or Callium, a city of Umbria.
 † Callena, æ; f. a kind of salt-petre.
 Calleni, a people of Campania.
 Callenicus, a town of the Senones.
 Callens, ntis; knowing well, wise.
 CALL-EO, ui, ēre; [à callus, vel ab Heb. jakal, potuit] to be tough and brawny; to be beaten with long use, to be skilled in a thing, know well. * Plagis costæ callent, are hardened with stripes. * Callere ad quæstum suum, to be very expert at getting money.
 Calles-co, cōre; neut. to wax hard or tough.
 Calletum, a town in Spain.
 Callia, a town in Ætolia.
 Calliarus, a city of Locris.
 Callias, an historian of Syracuse; a comedian of Athens, who made ropes for his living; an Athenian general, a grammarian of Methymna, and a town of Arcadia.
 † Calliblephara, the best kind of oysters, with a purple string about 'em.
 Calliblepharum, i; n. a medicine to make the eye-brows black.
 Callica, a city of Bithynia.
 Callicatus, a city of India within Ganges.
 Callichorus, a river of Paphlagonia.
 † Callicia, an herb making water to freeze.
 Callicles, a famous statuary.
 Callicolona, a place of Troas about the river Simois.
 Callicrates, a carver, who made ants,

and such small creatures of ivory, that their parts could not be discerned; and other men.
 Callidē, adv. craftily.
 Calliditas, ātis; f. craftiness, subtlety.
 Callidus, a, um; adj. [à calleo] crafty, skilful, cunning. * Callidus lucrari, cunning to get gain. * Callidus temporum, a statesman.
 Calliga, a town of India within Ganges.
 Calligeris, a city of India within Ganges, called Cananor.
 Calligonum, i; n. way-grass, knot-grass.
 Calligraphia, æ; f. fair writing.
 Calligraphus, i; m. a fair writer.
 Callilogia, æ; f. greatness of speech.
 Callimachus, an historian and poet, overseer of Ptolemy's library; and several other men.
 Callimedes, an Athenian emperor.
 † Callimus, a kind of eagle-stone.
 Callinicum, a town of Persia and Mesopotamia.
 Callinicus, a philosopher of Syria and Arabia; he professed at Athens, and wrote of rhetoric and other things.
 Callinus, the first orator, and inventor of elegiac verse.
 Callinusa, a promontory of Cyprus.
 Callionius, a kind of fish.
 Callionymus, a fish whose gall cures blood-shot, and superfluous flesh in the eyes.
 Calliope, one of the muses, mother of Orpheus; also a city of Parthia.
 † Calliopicus, naturally given to music.
 † Callipæda, æ; m. an old fellow playing the boy.
 Callipatira, a woman that came in man's apparel to the Olympick games, which occasioned a law that the gamesters afterwards should come in naked.
 Callipia, a fountain of Ephesus.
 Callipidæ, and Callipodes, a people of Scythia Europea.
 Callipides, a Greek tragedian and historian.
 Callipius, the name of a consul.
 Callipolis, a city in Thrace and Apulia.
 Callipos, a philosopher who joined pleasure to honesty.
 Callipus, an Athenian, slain at Syracuse for attempting tyranny after Dionysius; also a town by the Euxine sea; and an historian of Corinth.
 Callipygos, a name of Venus.
 Callirrhoe, a fountain of Attica, a hot bath in Palestine curing diseases; the daughter of Lycus; and a beautiful daughter of Phocus, who had thirty rich young men of Boeotia her suitors, but Phocus delaying them, they slew him, and afterwards by her means were slain themselves.
 CALLIS, is; m. and f. [à calleo] a beaten path or causey. * Callem carpere, to beat upon the hoof.
 † Callis, is; f. a fig dried in the sun.
 † Callisco, ēre; to grow hard.
 † Callista, æ; f. a province.
 Callista, an island in the Aegean sea.
 Callisthenes, a philosopher familiar with Alexander, who slew him because he opposed the worshipping of him.
 Callisto,

Callisto, the daughter of Lycaon king of Arcadia, by whom Jupiter had Arcas, who gave name to Arcadia; she was turned into a bear by Juno, and placed among the stars by Jupiter.
 Callistratia, a town of Galatia.
 Callistratus, an Athenian orator; and other men.
 Callistruthia, æ; f. a fig of an excellent taste.
 Callistus, a name of several men.
 Callithrix, icis; f. a kind of ape in Æthiopia.
 Callitricæ, æs; } the herb maiden-hair.
 Callitrix, icis; f. }
 Callitrichon, n. }
 Callixenus, a famous satuary; and other men.
 Callona, a city of Lesbos, very rich.
 Callōsitas, ātis; f. hardness, browniness.
 Callōtus, a, um; adj. hard, bristly, insensible. * Callosa tunica oculi, the first membrane of the eye.
 Callum, i; n. } [a calx, calco, vel
 Callus, i; m. } cala, &c.] the
 brawn of the skin, a disease in trees.
 * Callum aprugnum, brawn. *
 * Callum obducere dolori, to grow insensible of a pain.
 † Calmaria, the cuttle-fish.
 † Calmitro, are; to glean after the reapers.
 † Calmaus, a, um; dear.
 Calo, are; to call.
 CALO, onis; m. [a καλον, lignum] a soldier's boy, or snap-sack-boy; also a wooden shoe or paten.
 Calobatarus, ii; m. one that goes on stilts.
 Calodæmon, a good angel.
 Calœnum, i; n. new wine boiled till part be consumed.
 Calon, the name of a satuary.
 Calonis, the city Cleves in Germany.
 Calophanta, æ; m. an hypocrite or mocker. See halophanta.
 Calōpoda, æ; m. having fair feet.
 Calōpodium, ii; n. a shoe-maker's last, or wooden shoe. * Ferratum, with hobnails on it.
 Calor, ōris; m. [a caleo] heat, anger, hot love. * Dum calor se frangat, 'till the weather grows cooler.
 Calor, a river in Italy.
 † Calōrātus, a, um; adj. hot or ardent.
 Calōrificus, a, um; adj. making hot.
 Calos limen, a haven in the Euxine sea.
 Calōtechnus, i; m. a good workman.
 † Calpæ, arum; f. soldiers' bracelets.
 Calpar, an earthen vessel; also wine let out of the vessel for sacrifice, before it might be tasted.
 Calpas, a river and haven of Bithynia.
 Calpas, one of Hercules's pillars, a town in Spain, and the name of a river.
 † Calpes, is; m. a soldier's helmet, or reward.
 Calpetus Sylvius, the ninth king of the Latins.
 Calphurnia, æ; f. an impudent woman that would plead her cause herself, which occasioned a law that forbid the like for the future.

Calphurniana, a city in Boeotia.
 Calphurnius, the name of divers men.
 † Calpitr for calvitur, he deceiveth.
 † Calta, a chestnut.
 CALTHA, æ; f. [καλθα] the herb marigold.
 Calthiorissa, a city of Armenia Minor.
 Calthula, æ; f. a garment of a marigold colour.
 † Caltudia, a holiday or festival.
 † Caltulum, i; n. a kind of girdle, a bier.
 † Caltum, i; n. the herb bupththalmum.
 † Caltus, a, um; unknown.
 Calva, æ; f. [a calvus] a skull, the top of the head.
 Calvani, bald kites.
 Calvaria, æ; f. a skull, or burying-place, a charnel-house.
 Calvarium, ii; n. a sea-owl, paddle, lomp (without scales).
 Calvatter, tri; m. [a calvus] one somewhat bald.
 † Calvata, æ; f. a surgeon's lancet.
 Calvātus, a, um; thin or bare. *
 Calvata vinea, a thin vineyard.
 Calucones, a people of Rhætia.
 Calucula, a town in Spain.
 Calves-io, ūeri; to become bald.
 Cal-veo, vi, vēre; to be or become bald, bare, pilled.
 Calvesco, ēre; to wax bald or bare.
 Calveta, orum; downs, plains, bare places.
 Calui, I was hot. See caleo.
 † Calvinārius porcus, a hog fed with grains, or the like.
 Calvisiana, a city of Sicily.
 Calvisius Tullus, a Roman consul.
 † Calvitas, ātis; f. baldness, disappointment.
 Calvities, ei; f. } baldness or bare-
 Calvitium, ii; n. } ness. * Calvi-
 tium loci, a bare place.
 Calumacuma, a town of Africa.
 CALUMNIA, æ; f. [a calvendo, i. e. decipiendo] a calumny, slander, false accusation. * Calumniā ingenii, by shifts and wiles. * Jurare calumniā contra aliquem, to swear one don't commence a suit out of malice, but purely to get one's right.
 Calumniator, ōris; m. a slanderer, or false accuser.
 Calumniatrix, icis; f. she that accuses falsely.
 Calumnior, ari; to slander, or accuse falsely, detract maliciously.
 Calumniosē, adv. slanderously.
 Calumniosus, a, um; slanderous, ready to accuse falsely.
 Calvo, arc; to make bald.
 Calvo, ere, and calvor, vi; to deceive, disappoint. * Sopor manus calvitur, sleep deceives the hands.
 De Calvo Monte, the family Chaumont.
 Calvor, vi; to be disappointed. * Ille calvi ratus, thinking he was deceived.
 Calupena, a country of Armenia Minor.
 † Calus, i; m. a bird's egg, a shoe-maker's last, and a vessel through which the wine is strained.
 Calus, a river in Colchis.
 Calusium, a town of Tyrrhenia.
 Calvus, the name of an ancient poet in Horace.
 CALVUS, a, um; adj. [φελαιρός]

vel ab Heb. kal, levis] bald, bare, counterfeit.
 CALX, cis; m. and f. [αλξ, cal-cibus] the sole of the foot; the heel, a kick, goal, the end or foot of any thing. * Calcem rejicere, to kick back. * Calce petere, to kick at one.
 CALX, cis; f. [αλξ, vel καλξ, lapillus] chalk, lime.
 † Calybæ, manicles of the hands.
 Calybe, a city of Thrace; Philip, the son of Amyntas, stored it with the idlest fellows of his army.
 Calycadnus, a river of Cilicia.
 Calycūlus, i; m. [a calx] a little bud; also the pricking skin of a hedge-hog, or chymut.
 Calydium, a town in Italy.
 Calydna, an island in the Myrtoan sea; also a city of Thebes.
 Calydon, a city of Ætolia.
 Calydonius, a, um; } belonging to
 Calydonis, idis; } Calydon.
 Calymna, the name of an island.
 Calynda, a city of Caria.
 Calypso, -us, f. the daughter of Oceanus and Thetis; she reigned in the island Ogygia, and entertained Ulysses after his shipwreck.
 Calyptra, æ; f. a woman's hood or veil.
 Calyris, a city of Syria.
 CALYX, yeis; masc. [καλυξ] a bud, the outward shell of a nut. * Calycem aperire, to blow (as a flower).
 † Cama, æ; f. a truckle bed.
 Camacæ, or Camæ, a people of Scythia.
 Camalodunum, or Camulodunum, either Colchester or Maldon in Essex.
 Camane, a city of India within Ganges.
 Camani, a people of Germany.
 Camantium, one of the seven cities of Asia Minor, which Cyrus gave to his friend Pitharcus.
 † Camara, æ; f. a vault under ground. See camera.
 Camara, a mart town of India within Ganges, and a city of Creet.
 † Camarasis, greefes, unevenness in the hair polled.
 Camarata, a town of Mauritania Cæleriensis.
 † Camaria, æ; f. the arch of a building.
 Camaria, a city in Italy.
 † Camarica, æ; f. a ship.
 Camarica, a city in Cantabria.
 Camarina, a city in Italy; also a town, and a stinking lake by it in Sicily, the draining of which, contrary to the oracle, made a passage for their enemies; whence the proverb, Camarinam movere, to be the cause of one's own ruin.
 Camarini, Arabian islands.
 Camarinum, a city of Umbria.
 Camarion, ii; n. the uppermost hollow of the skull.
 † Camāris, m. a bull unyoked.
 † Camārus, a, um; crooked.
 † Camārus, i; m. a crab-fish.
 Camāsus, a garment furred on both sides.
 Camatolici, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.
 † Cama, an oar or rudder.
 Cambades, one of the names of the hill Taurus.
 Cambala, orum; gold mines in Asia.
 N n n n a Cam-

Caliceni, a people of Macedonia.

+ Calico, are; to drink.

Calicula, æ; f. a kind of hose.

Calicula, a city in Spain.

Caliculārium, ii; n. a cupboard for cups.

Caliculātim, adv. in the fashion of a cup or goblet, from

Caliculus, li; m. [à calix] a little cup or goblet.

+ Calidarium, ii; n. the place in a hot-house, where men do sweat.

+ Calidi equi, horses with white foreheads.

Caliditas ātis; f. [à calidus] heat.

Calidiutculē, adv. somewhat hotly.

Calidiutculus, a, um; adj. somewhat hot.

+ Calidris, a kind of heron.

Calidromus, a promontory of Achaia.

Calidus, a, um; [à calco] hot, eager, heavy, light, rash. * Calidis pedibus, swiftly.

CALIENORUM, dri; n. [à κάλυπτρον, ornamentum] an ornament of a woman's head; a tower, or peruke, or perriwig, made of false hair.

CALIGA, æ; f. [ab Heb. nagnal, id. vel à χαλᾶν laxo, vel à calx] a stocking, spatter-dash, trowzes, eloquent style.

Caligans, ntis; waxing dim or dark, or making dim.

Caligāris, re; } [à caliga]

Caligārius, a, um; adj. } pertaining to a stocking, or harness for the leg.

* Clavus caligaris, a nail in a soldier's greaves.

Caligārius, ii; m. a hosier or trowze-maker.

Caligatio, ōnis; f. dimness, blindness, darkness.

Caligātus, a, um; adj. hosied or trowzed. * Caligatus miles, a common soldier, or one that feigns himself weary for fear.

Caligii, a people in Arabia.

Caliginosus, a, um; adj. dark, obscure, dim, dusty.

Caligo, are; to dazzle, make or grow dark or dim. * Caligo in sole, I can't see wood from trees. * Caligare ad aliquid, to boggle at a thing. * Amnes caligant nebulis, the rivers have a mist over them.

CALIGO, ūnis; f. [ἀγὰς] darkness or dimness, blindness, ignorance, obscurity. * Quasi per caliginem cernere, to look upon a thing with an undue medium.

Caligula, a Roman emperor, who succeeded Tiberius.

+ Calilæ, arum; f. chalices, cups used in sacrifices.

Calinda, a city of Lycia.

Calindræ, a city of Asia, and of India within Ganges.

Calingæ, arum; m. a people of India, whose women are said to conceive at five years, and not to live above eight.

Cal'ingii, a people of Arabia Felix and Asia.

Calingo, a promontory of India.

Calinparia, a town of India.

Calinius, a Syrian historian, who wrote of the exploits of Alexander.

Calinus, the name of a statuary in Quintilian.

Caliodi, a people of Taurica Cheronefus.

+ Caliptra, æ; f. a covering for the

priest's head in sacrificing. See calyptra.

Caliphus, a caliph; a dey or bashaw.

+ Calira, æ; f. a sheep.

Calisia, a town in Germany.

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- Calvesco, ēre; to wax bald or bare.
- Calveta, orum; downs, plains, bare places.
- Calui, I was hot. See calco.
- † Calvinārius porcus, a hog fed with grains, or the like.
- Calvisiana, a city of Sicily.
- Calvisius Tullus, a Roman consul.
- † Calvitas, ātis; f. baldness, disappointment.
- Calvities, ei; f. } baldness or bareness.
- Calvitium, ii; n. } nests. * Calvitium loci, a bare place.
- Calumacuma, a town of Africa.
- CALUMNIA, æ; f. [à calvendo, i. e. decipiendo] a calumny, slander, false accusation. * Calumniā ingenii, by shifts and wiles. * Jurare caluniam contra aliquem, to swear one don't commence a suit out of malice, but purely to get one's right.
- Calumniator, ōris; m. a slanderer, or false accuser.
- Calumniatrix, icis; f. she that accuses falsely.
- Calumnior, ari; to slander, or accuse falsely, detract maliciously.
- Calumniosē, adv. slanderously.
- Calumniosus, a, um; slanderous, ready to accuse falsely.
- Calvo, arc; to make bald.
- Calvo, ere, and calvor, vi; to deceive, disappoint. * Sopor manus calvitur, sleep deceives the hands.
- De Calvo Monte, the family Chaumont.
- Calvor, vi; to be disappointed. * Ille calvi ratus, thinking he was deceived.
- Calupena, a country of Armenia Minor.
- † Calus, i; m. a bird's egg, a shoe-maker's last, and a vessel through which the wine is strained.
- Calus, a river in Colchis.
- Calusum, a town of Tyrhænia.
- Calvus, the name of an ancient poet in Horace.
- CALVUS, a, um; adj. [φεικρὸς] vel ab Heb. kal, levis] bald, bare, counterfeit.
- CALX, cis; m. and f. [à λᾶξ, cal-cibus] the sole of the foot; the heel, a kick, goal, the end or foot of any thing. * Calcem rejicere, to kick back. * Calce petere, to kick at one.
- CALX, cis; f. [χάλαξ, vel κάλαξ, lapillus] chalk, lime.
- † Calybæ, manacles of the hands.
- Calybe, a city of Thrace; Philip, the son of Amyntas, flogged it with the idlest fellows of his army.
- Calycadnus, a river of Cilicia.
- Calycūlus, i; m. [à calx] a little bud; also the pricking skin of a hedge-hog, or chymut.
- Calydium, a town in Italy.
- Calydna, an island in the Myrtoan sea; also a city of Thebes.
- Calydon, a city of Ætolia.
- Calydonius, a, um; } belonging to
- Calydonis, idis; } Calydon.
- Calymna, the name of an island.
- Calymda, a city of Caria.
- Calypso, -us, f. the daughter of Oceanus and Thetis; she reigned in the island Ogygia, and entertained Ulysses after his shipwreck.
- Calyptra, æ; f. a woman's hood or veil.
- Calyris, a city of Syria.
- CALYX, yeis; masc. [κάλυξ] a bud, the outward shell of a nut. * Calycem aperire, to blow (as a flower.)
- † Cama, æ; f. a truckle bed.
- Camacæ, or Camæ, a people of Scythia.
- Camalodunum, or Camulodunum, either Colchester or Maldon in Essex.
- Camane, a city of India within Ganges.
- Camani, a people of Germany.
- Camantium, one of the seven cities of Asia Minor, which Cyrus gave to his friend Pitharcus.
- † Camara, æ; f. a vault under ground. See camera.
- Camara, a mart town of India within Ganges, and a city of Crete.
- † Camarasis, græces, unevenness in the hair polled.
- Camarata, a town of Mauritania Cæleriensis.
- † Camaria, æ; f. the arch of a building.
- Camaria, a city in Italy.
- † Camarica, æ; f. a ship.
- Camarica, a city in Cantabria.
- Camarina, a city in Italy; also a town, and a sinking lake by it in Sicily, the draining of which, contrary to the oracle, made a passage for their enemies; whence the proverb, Camarinam movere, to be the cause of one's own ruin.
- Camarini, Arabian islands.
- Camarinum, a city of Umbria.
- Camaron, ii; n. the uppermost hollow of the skull.
- † Cāmāris, m. a bull unyoked.
- † Cāmārus, a, um; crooked.
- † Cāmārus, i; m. a crab-fish.
- Cāmāsus, a garment furred on both sides.
- Camatulici, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.
- † Cama, an oar or rudder.
- Cambades, one of the names of the hill Taurus.
- Cambala, orum; gold mines in Asia.
- N n n n a Cam-

Cambalides, a mountain of Persia.
Cambate, a place about Burgundy.
Cambei, an Illyrian people.
Camberychum, a mouth of the river Ganges.

Cambetis, a town in Germany.
Cambetum, a city of Spain.

CAM-BIO, *psi*, bitum and *psum*, bire; [*ἀμείνω* vel *καταμείνω*] to change money, fight, begin a journey.

Cambisena, a country of Armenia.
Ca-bistholi, a people of India.

Cambitas, *atis*; *f.* an exchanging.

Cambium, *ii*; *n.* exchange, bartering; also an exchange. * Cambium sicum, usury.

Cambles, a king of Lydia, so greedy, that one night he eat up his wife, and the next morning finding her hand in his mouth, he killed himself.

Cambodunum, the city Munchen in Germany; also Almondberry in Yorkshire.

Cambolasti, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

Camboricum, a town in England, supposed to be Cambridge.

Cambra, the wife of Antenor.

Cambria, the principality of Wales.

Cambricus, *a, um*; Welsh.

Cambrinus, a fierce king of the Tu-ficones.

Cambro-Britannus, a Welshman.

Camburii, mountains of Macedonia.

† Cambus, *a, um*; *adj.* crooked or writhen.

Cambus, a river of Austria.

Cambusis, a city of Æthiopia.

Cambyfes, *is*; *m.* the son of Cyrus, king of the Medes and Persians; he added Egypt to his dominions; sending an army to spoil the temple of Ammon, they were buried alive in the Libyan sands; having hurt himself slightly with his own sword, he dy'd of the wound; also a river in Asia.

Cambyssiani, a people of Cyropolis.

† Came, a kind of serpent.

Camechia, a town of Albania.

Camela, the metropolis of the Manichæi.

Camelani, a people of Italy.

Camelarius, *ii*; *m.* [*à* camelus] a camel-driver.

† Camelaria, or -fia, *æ*; *f.* the driving or keeping camels.

† Camelaucum, or -gum; a cap which the popes sometimes wear in procession.

† Camelia, *æ*; *f.* a ship.

Camelidæ, two islands of Ionia.

Camelina, *æ*; *f.* treatle, wormseed.

Camelinus, *a, um*; of a camel.

† Camelien, a kind of herb.

Camelitæ, a people on the borders of Mesopotamia, near Euphrates.

Camella, *æ*; *f.* [*σανδαλά*] a kind of vessel.

Camelobosci, a people of Carmania.

Cameloconi, a people of Arabia.

Camelodunum, Doncaster in Yorkshire.

Camelopardalis, *is*; *f.* a beast like a camel and panther.

† Camelopardium, here-bound.

CAMELUS, *i*; *f.* and *m.* Plin. [*κάμηλος*] a camel; also a cable.

Camenta, a promontory of Cyprus.

CAMERA, *æ*; *f.* Tac. [*καμάρα*] an arched room, a granary, a ship, mine, chamber. * Percutere cameram femine pomorum, Hor. to

be in great hopes of enjoying one's mistress.

Camericum, the city Cambray on the borders of Picardy.

Camerarius, *a, um*; *adj.* of a vault.

* Cameraria cucurbita, a chamber-gourd, or pole-gourd. * Camera-

ria [*sc.* puella] a chambermaid.

Camerarius, *ii*; *m.* a chamberlain.

Cameratio, *onis*; *f.* a vaulting or arching.

Cameratus, *a, um*; *part.* of cameror; vaulted, arched. * Vehiculum cameratum, a horse litter.

Camerinum, a famous city of Umbria.

Camerinus, a Roman consul, and the name of a poet.

Camerium, a town in Italy.

Camero, *are*; [*à* camera] to vault or arch, to ciel.

Cameropis, a city of India.

Camers, *tis*; and Camertinus, *a, um*; *adj.* of the Camertes.

Camertes, or Camerinenfes, the people of Camerinum.

Camesene, or Camisene, a very ancient name of Italy, ever since Janus.

Camafus, a city of Thrace.

Camicus, a city of Sicily.

Camigora, a city of India within Ganges.

Camiletæ, a people beyond Euphrates.

† Camilla, *æ*; *f.* a young priestess.

Camilla, a queen of the Volsci, slain in the war against Æneas.

† Camillus, *i*; *m.* a young priest among the Tuscans.

Camillus, a noble Roman, called a second Romulus, who, after he was banished, was chosen dictator, and saved Rome from the Gauls.

† Camillum, a cabinet.

† Camina, *æ*; *f.* a short bed.

Camina, an island in the Ægean sea.

Caminatùs, *a, um*; *adj.* made like a furnace or chimney.

Camino, *are*; to make like a chimney or furnace.

CAMINUS, *i*; *m.* [*κάμινος*] a chimney, furnace, heat, the top of Ætna. * Ex conceptu camini, by the chimney's taking fire. * Oleum addere camino, to incense one already incensed.

Camirus, a city in Rhodes.

Camisena, a country of Parthia, and Armenia Minor.

Camisia, *æ*; *f.* [Arab.] a surplice, or shirt.

Camma, a lady of Galatia, who, to revenge the death of her husband killed by Sinorix, procured to be married to him, and upon the wedding-day drank a cup of poison to him.

Cammania, part of Thesprotia.

Cammarus, *i*; *m.* a crab-fish.

CAMOENA, *æ*; *f.* [*à* cano vel à Chald. *caman*, abscondere] a song, air.

Camœna, *arum*; *f.* the muses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne.

Camon, an historian, who wrote of the invention of things.

† Campa, a sea-horse, a palmer-worm.

Campagus, and campacium, the emperor's shoe, differing in colour from the senator's.

CAMPANA, *æ*; *f.* [*à* regione Campaniæ] a bell.

Campanarius, *ii*; *m.* a bell-founder.

De Campania, the family Champagne.

Campāna, *æ*; *f.* a most fruitful country of Italy, now called Terra di Lavoro.

Campanus, *a, um*; belonging to Campania. * Campanus morbus, ribaldry. * Campanum æs, a bell.

Campanile, *is*; *n.* [*à* campana] a belfrey, the hollow of the ear.

Campanula, *æ*; *f.* a little bell.

Campanella, *æ*; *f.* Campanula hortensis, bell-flowers.

† Camparius, *ii*; *m.* he that keeps the fields, an hayward.

Campaspe, the most beautiful and beloved concubine of Alexander, whom he gave to Apelles.

Campe, *ês*; *f.* a palmer-worm.

Campester, *tris*, *tre*; [*à* campus] of the field. * Campestris ager, a plain field.

Campestre, *is*; *n.* [*sc.* tegmen] a pair of drawers to wrestle or exercise in.

Campestro, *are*; *æ*; to cover the secret parts.

Campestror, *ari*; *æ*; *f.* [*καμψορα*] camphire.

Camphorata, *æ*; *f.* sinking ground-pine.

Campi Diomedis, a part of Apulia, which fell to his share in the division of that country.

Campicursio, *onis*; *f.* [*à* campus & curro] a kind of exercising an army; called also ambulation.

Campidoctor, *oris*; *m.* a corporal, or officer that instructs young soldiers, a driller.

Campidona, the city Kempten in Germany.

Campiductor, *oris*; *m.* a field-officer.

Campigēni, *orum*; *m.* [*qu.* in campo geniti] tried soldiers fighting in the second rank next before the standard.

De Campo Arnulphi, or Camparnulphus, the family Champer-noun.

De Campo Florido, the family Champ-flour.

† Campio and cambio, *onis*; *m.* a champion.

† Campomētatores, quarter-masters to the army.

Campona, a city of Pannonia.

Camponi, a people of Aquitain.

† Campsa, *æ*; *f.* a chest.

Campsa, a city of Pallene.

† Campfare, to bow or bend, to go towards a place, Enn. to change, sell, lend, or take money upon interest, Cujac.

Campfari, a people of Africa.

† Campsarius, *ii*; *m.* a chest-maker.

† Campsatilis, *le*; that will bend.

Campconyfis, a river of Themisicyra.

Campsiani, a poor people of Germany.

† Campsor, *oris*; *m.* a banker, usurer.

Camptaula, *æ*; *m.* a trumpeter.

Campter, *eris*; a goal in the fields.

† Campulus, and campellus, a little field.

Campus, *i*; *m.* [*καμπος*] a field, or plain, camp, the public assemblies, any thing to which a man bends his study. * Latissimus dicendi campus, a world of matter for an oration. * Campi natantes, liquentes, the sea. * Venti campus, a light unconstant man. * Campus Martius, a field near Rome, where

where the people met for exercises, and election of magistrates.
 Camum, i; a kind of drink.
 Camuni, a people of Italy.
 † Cāmūra, æ, f. or camerum vas; a cup commonly borne covered before the bride.
 Camurisarbum, a city of Pontus.
 CAMURUS, a, um; adj. [καμπύ-
 λος, vel ab Heb. camur, clausus]
 crooked, crumpled.
 † Camus, a, um; adj. crooked.
 CAMUS, i; m. [καμὸς] a bridle or
 bit, fetters; also the funnel into
 which the judges cast their lots upon
 life and death.
 Camus, a city of Cœlo-Syria.
 † Cana, a basket; also the medicine
 panacea.
 Cana, a town in Arabia Fœlix; and
 other places.
 † Cānābi arborum, the small threads
 or hairs in some trees, especially the
 oak.
 Cānābinus, a, um; adj. made of
 cannabis. See cannabinus.
 † Cānābūla, æ; f. a kind of stone
 used for a land-mark.
 Canaca, a city in Spain.
 Canacea, or Canace, the daughter of
 Æolus, who having a child by her
 own brother Macareus, her father
 threw it to the dogs, and sent her a
 sword to use it according as she had
 deserved it.
 Cānache, ês; one of Aſteon's dogs,
 called Barker.
 Canæ, a town of Locris and Æolia,
 and a city by Tygris; whence Ju-
 piter was called Canæus.
 Canagora, a city of India.
 † Cānāle, is; n. a channel.
 Cānālicōla, æ; f. [à canalis & colo]
 a beggarly fellow, a skip-kennel.
 * Canalicolæ forenses, poor men
 forced to stand by the channel, or la-
 bourers standing in the market to be
 hired.
 Cānālicūla, æ; f. } [à canalis] a
 Canaliculus, i; m. } little pipe or
 gutter; also a splint to stay a broken
 finger; a channel in a pillar.
 Canaliculatus, a, um; adj. fashioned
 like a pipe or gutter.
 CANALIS, is; m. and f. [à κανίς,
 hiatus] a channel, conduit-pipe, a
 chirurgical instrument into which
 broken legs were put, to keep the
 bone from slipping out when set.
 * Canalis animæ, the wind-pipe.
 Cānālius, a, um; of a channel or pipe.
 Canaluvii, mountains in Macedonia.
 † Cānāmis, a Scythian perfume which
 dries very much.
 Canan, Arabia, so called from Cham,
 who settled there.
 Cananæi, the Canaanites.
 † Cānānea, a country of Syria, so
 called from Canan, the son of Cham.
 Cananitis, itidis; of Cananea.
 † Canaplura, or canaptura, the place
 or time of lighting candles, striking
 fire.
 Canax, a promontory of Mauritania.
 Cānāria, æ; f. [sc. herba] bound-
 grass.
 Canaria, æ; f. an island in the At-
 lantick sea, near the Fortunate Islands,
 so called from the great number of
 dogs; now all the islands which the
 ancients called fortunate, are called
 Canæ, the Canaries.
 Canarii, a people about Atlas in
 Africa, who live like dogs.

Cānārius, a, um; adj. [à canis] of
 a dog. * Canarium sacrificium, a
 sacrifice to keep the corn from being
 hurt by the dog-star.
 Canas, a town of Lycia.
 Canasida, a city of India.
 † Cānaster, he that grows white or
 hoary.
 Canastræum, a promontory near Ma-
 cedonia.
 Canastræum, a promontory of Pallena
 or Thrace.
 Canath, a city in the tribe of Ma-
 nassa.
 Canatha, a town of Decapolis, and
 a city of Media and Arabia.
 Canathia, an island before Tapro-
 bane.
 Canathus, a fountain by Nauplius,
 into which Juno was thought to wash
 herself yearly to recover her virginity;
 imitated afterwards by the Argive
 women.
 Cānātīm, adv. like a dog.
 Cānātius, a high mountain in Spain,
 in the top of which is a very deep
 lake, into which, if you throw a
 stone, they say, there ariseth a tempest
 on a sudden.
 † Cānātius, adv. more loudly.
 Canauna, a country of Arabia Fœlix.
 Canautæ, ornaments of the head.
 Cancamum, i; an Arabian gum, like
 unto myrrh.
 Cancellaria, æ; f. [sc. curia, à can-
 celli] the court of Chancery.
 Cancellariatus, ūs; m. the chancellor-
 ship.
 Cancellarius, ii; m. a chancellor,
 notary.
 Cancellarius, a, um; adj. of a chan-
 cellor or secretary.
 Cancellatim, adv. lattice-wise. * Li-
 neis cancellatim ductis delere, to
 cross out what is written.
 Cancellatus, a, um; adj. made like
 a lattice, cross-barred, cancelled.
 * Cancellato brachiorum amplexu,
 Plin. [of a polypus] placing his
 claws in fashion of a grate.
 CANCELLI, orum; m. [καλλις,
 vel à cancer] lattices, grates.
 * Cancellis alicui circundare, to
 prescribe one his bounds.
 † Cancellō, ōnis; m. a water-conduit.
 Cancellō, are; to make like a lattice,
 deface, cancel.
 Cancellus, i; m. a little crevice or
 crab-fish; from
 CANCER, i; m. [καρκίνος] a crab;
 also a canker or hard swelling ulcer;
 also one of the twelve signs of the
 zodiac.
 Cancer, the name of a tragedian.
 † Cancer, eris; n. an ulcer or canker.
 † Cancēratiō, onis; f. a spreading
 of the canker or ulcer.
 † Cancēro, are; to spread like a
 cancer.
 Canchæi, a people of Arabia.
 Canchrys, the seed of libanotis fœ-
 cunda; also a medicinal pill.
 Canceri, orum; [à cancer] lattices.
 * Inter orci caneros adhiærere,
 to be hamper'd between two streights.
 † Cancrina, a sea-gem, coloured like
 the crab.
 Candace, ês; a queen of Egypt, who
 left her name to her successors.
 Candali, a people of India within
 Ganges.
 Candalia, Kendal in Westmorland.
 Candani, a mountain of Epirus.
 Candamum, a city of the Jazyges.

Candara, a city of Paphlagonia,
 where Juno Candrene had a temple.
 Candari, a people of Sogdiana.
 Candasa, a castle of Caria.
 Candavia, a mountain of Epirus, di-
 viding Illyria from Macedonia.
 Candaules, the fourth king of Lydia,
 slain by Gyges, at the command of
 the queen, because he would needs
 shew her naked to him, whereupon
 he enjoyed both her and the kingdom.
 Candefacio, ere; [qu. candere fa-
 cio] to make white or hot.
 Candei, a people of Arabia, who live
 upon serpents.
 Candēla, æ; f. [à candeo] a candle.
 † Candelāber, m. a candlestick.
 Candelabrum, ri; n. a candlestick.
 Candelāria, æ; f. the herb mullein,
 long-wort.
 Candens, ntis; burning or red-hot,
 fair, white.
 CAND-EO, ui, ere; [à καίω, uro,
 vel ab Heb. cadah, incendere] to
 be white, red-hot, shine, glow like
 a coal.
 † Candes, pl. earthen vessels.
 † Candes, is; f. a prince's robe.
 Candescō, is, ere; neut. to wax hot
 or white.
 Candia, a colony of Venetians in
 Creet, whence the whole island is
 so called.
 † Candicantia, æ; f. a glistening,
 bleaching, or making white.
 Candico, are; neut. [à candeo] to
 be or make white.
 † Candidans, ntis; waxing white.
 * Prunus candidans, a white plum-
 tree.
 † Candidarius, ii; m. a bleachster or
 whitfyer.
 Candidatōrius, a, um; adj. [à can-
 didatus] belonging to or suing for
 an office.
 Candidātrix, icis; f. a laundress.
 Candidatus, a, um; clad in white.
 Candidatus, i; m. [à candidus] one
 clothed in white; also one that sues
 for an office; a candidate. * Can-
 didatus eloquentiæ, addicted to
 oratory. * Candidati, principal gen-
 tlemen about the king's person.
 * Candidati principis or Cæsaris,
 those that had the prince's mandate
 to be chosen into an office. * Candi-
 dati milites, soldiers exempted from
 duty.
 Candidē, adv. plainly, fairly, gently.
 Candido, are; to bleach, to make
 white.
 Candidulus, a, um; [à candidus]
 whitish.
 Candidum, a promontory of Africa.
 Candidus, a, um; adj. [à candeo]
 white, bright, red-hot, spotless,
 without envy or malice, glorious,
 fortunate, eloquent, clear. * Can-
 didum ovi, ex ovo, the white of an
 egg. * Candido lapillo diem no-
 tare, to mark a day for a fortu-
 nate one; (from the superstition of
 the ancients, who, for every day in
 the year, threw a pebble into a box;
 if a lucky day, a white one, if un-
 lucky, a black one.)
 Candidus, the name of a consul.
 Candifico, are; to make white.
 † Candificus, a, um; adj. making
 white.
 Candiope, the daughter of OEnopion,
 deflowered in hunting by her brother
 Theodotion, who was thereupon ba-
 nished by his father.

Candiparna, a town of India within Ganges.

Candolica, a city of Noricum.

Candor, oris; m. [à candor] brightest, a shining, a whiteness. * Animi candor, sincere affection, plain dealing.

† Candofoccus, i; m. a vine, or small tree bent with the top to the ground, that it may grow at both ends.

Candoum, a German town.

Candrogari, a town of Æthiopia, on the banks of Nilus.

Candyla, a city of Lycia.

Candys, a city of Media; also a kind of garment worn by the Persian kings.

Cane, a town upon the Arabian gulph; also a promontory of Æolis.

Canea, a town of Crete.

Canebrum, a city of Caria.

Canelate, a city of Corsica.

† Canela, æ; cinnamon.

Cānens, the wife of Picus king of Laurentum, who, when she saw her husband turned into a bird by Circe, pined to death.

† Canentæ, arum; ancient attire for the head.

Canentulus, a river of Aquitain.

Can-eo, ui, ere; [à canus] to grow old or grey, decay or wither.

Canēphōra, æ; f. a woman that carries a basket on her head with things belonging to Minerva's sacrifice.

Canēphōrus, i; m. he that carries such baskets.

† Canerit, for cecinerit.

† Canes, is, for canis, is.

Cānescō, ēre; [à caneo] to grow white, grey or aged. * Canescit oratio, the speech is very grave.

Canethum, a place in Eubœa; also a mountain of Bœotia.

Canganorum, or Cangorum, a promontory in the west of England.

Canī, orum; m. grey hairs. * Canī montes, mountains white with snow. * Canī arborum villi, moss upon trees.

Cānia, æ; f. [à canis vel canus] a small stinging nettle, whose stalk stings as much as the leaves.

† Canica, æ; f. wheaten bran.

† Canicaceus, a, um; adj. of wheaten bran.

† Cānicūla, æ; f. [à canis] a little bitch; also the dog-star, a dog-fish, dog-days, a lamprey, the unluckiest cast at cockal or dice.

† Cānicūlaris and caniculata, the herb hen-lane.

Cānicūlaris, re; adj. [à canicula] canicular, of the dog-star. * Dies caniculares, the dog-days.

Canidia, æ; f. a woman in Naples that sold oil, against whom Horace inveighs as a witch.

Cāniformis, me; adj. 3 art. [à canis & forma] like a dog.

Canindana, a town of Mauria.

Caninefates, a people of Germany, near to Batavia.

Caninius, a consul for seven hours, who died the same day he was chosen, which made Cicero say, he was very watchful, because he kept not all the time of his consulship.

Cān-ī, a, um; adj. [à canis] of a dog, spiteful. * Caninum prandium, a dinner without wine. * Canini dentes, the sharp eye-teeth. * Rosa canina, the eglantine, or

sweet briar. * Rubus caninus, the wild-eglantine. * Canina facundia, imprudent brawling.

Canipsa, a city of Arabia Felix.

CĀNIS, is; c. [κῶν, κύνες] a dog or bitch, an hound, a cur, a dog-fish, the dog-star; a dogged, impudent, importunate person, a name in railing, Ter. Eunuch. 4, 7, 33. A cast at dice losing all; the ace at dice; a chain or fetter, Plaut. An attendant, a waiting-man, Cic. Also the furies are called Canes. * Molossii canes, mastiffs, Hor. * Canis vestigator, venaticus, odoratus, or odoriferous, an hound or hunting-dog. * Canis pecuarius, a shepherd's or butcher's cur. * Canis villaticus, an house-dog. * Canis tergeninus, vipereus, tartareus, or triformis, the dog of hell, or Cerberus. * Armillati canes, dogs with collars, handogs. * Canis lemicus, Anubis. * Cane pejus & angue odisse, to bear one a deadly hatred. * Canis Gallicus, a grey-hound. * Canis festinans cæcos parit catulos, the more haste the worst speed. * Canis vetulus non assuescit loto, old birds are not caught with chaff.

Canis, a river of Arabia Felix.

Cānistellus, i; m. [à canistrum]

Canistella, æ; f. a little basket.

Canistellum, li; n.

Cānistius, a lackey of Lacedæmonia, who in one day ran twelve hundred furlongs.

CĀNISTRUM, tri; n. [κάνιστρον] a basket or pannier made of osiers.

Cānities, ei; f. [à canus] greyness of the hair, gravity.

† Cānītudo, inis; f. the greyness of the hair, gravity.

Cānius, or Canis, a merry poet familiar with Martial, that was always laughing; also the name of a Roman knight, handsomely choused by Pithius, who sold him a fish-pond without fish.

CANNA, æ; f. [κάννα] a reed or cane. * Canna pulmonis, the wind-pipe.

Canna, a town of Æolia; and other places.

Cannaba, a city of Syria; also a general of the Goths, slain by Valerianus.

Cannabaceus, a, um; of hemp or Cannabinus, canvass; from

Cannabis, is; f. [κάνναβις] hemp

Cannabum, i; n. or neck-weed, hemp-seed or hempen-cord.

Cannæ, arum; f. a village of Apulia, where Hannibal slew forty thousand Romans, and so many gentlemen, that he sent three bushels of gold rings to Carthage, as a token of his victory.

Cannensis, le; of Cannæ.

Cannetum, i; n. [à canna] a place where canes or reeds grow.

Canneus, a, um; made of reeds.

† Cannitiæ, arum; thatched houses.

† Cannitius, a, um; of canes or reeds.

Canobus, the pilot of Menelaus's ships.

CANO, cēcni, cantum, ēre; [Heb. gnagav, vel ab Heb. kaneh, canna] to sing, play upon an instrument, sound, praise, write or talk of, prophesy, trifle. * Receptui canere, to sound a retreat, leave off doing any

thing. * Classicum canere, to sound an alarm. * Eandem canere cantilenam, to be always in one tone. * Sibi intus canere, to speak to his own ends. * Canere sibi & musis, to write beyond the capacity of the prophane multitude. * Canere reum capitis, to summon a criminal to appear by the sound of a trumpet or proclamation.

CĀNON, ōnis; m. [κάνων] a rule, the handle of a target, the tongue of a ballance, the yearly custom of corn, a law. * Canon artis, the model of an art.

Cānōnarii, gatherers of taxes or rents.

† Cānōnia, æ; a prebend or canonship.

† Canoniz, n. pl. the transoms of a ship, whereon the hatches are laid.

† Cānōnias, m. a tall man with a flat belly.

Cānōnicum, i; n. a place for devout regular persons, a convent; from

Cānōnicus, a, um; adj. regular, according to rule, authentic, canonical. * Canonicæ horæ, canonical hours of prayer. * Canonici, those that try musick, and live by rule, i. e. monks, &c.

Canonicus, i; m. [à canon] a canon, a prebend of a church.

Cānōnium, a college of canons and regular priests; also the town Chelmsford in Essex.

† Cānōnizo, are; to canonize, register, examine by rule, put in the rank and number.

Canonor, a city of India, with a harbour of intolerable toll and custom.

Cānopæi, the people of Canopus.

† Canōpicon, a kind of sponge.

Cānōpicus, a, um; of Canopus.

Canopus, a city of Egypt, where Claudian was born.

Canopus, a god of the Egyptians, who overcame the Chaldeans god, fire, by the artifice of his priest, who made many holes in a pitcher, stopped them with wax, and filled it with water, which being set upon the fire, vanquished it. Also a star in the southern hemisphere.

Cānor, ōis; m. [à cano] melody, a tuneable voice.

Cānōrus, a, um; adj. [à canor] melodious, loud, singing, shrill.

† Cānōsus, a, um; adj. full of grey hairs, hoary.

Canovaci, the western people of Scotland.

Cante, a city of Spain.

Cantabra, a river falling into Indus.

† Cantabrarius, ii; m. an ensign-bearer.

Cantabri, a people of Spain.

Cantabria, the country of the Cantabri.

Cantabricus, a, um; of Cantabria.

Cantabrica, æ; f. [à Cantabri] the wild gilliflower.

† Cantabrics, scurf, dandruff; also waters furling out of a spring.

Cantabrigia, æ; f. Cambridge, a town and university of England.

Cantabrum, i; n. [à canto] an ensign; also bran, or hounds meat.

Cantabundus, a, um; adj. [à canto] given much to singing.

Cantacuzenus, ni; m. a Greek historian, who of an emperor became a monk, and under the name of Christodulus, wrote the history of the empire of Andronicus and himself.

Canta,

- Cantæ**, a people of Ross and Southernland in Scotland.
- Cantāmen**, inis ; n. [à canto] a charm, enchantment.
- Cantatio**, ōnis ; f. a singing or enchanting.
- Cantatissimus**, a, um ; adj. famous, much talked of.
- Cantator**, ōris ; m. a chanter or singer. * Cantator fidibus, a minstrel.
- Cantatrix**, icis ; f. a woman-singer, an enchantress.
- Cantatus**, a, um ; adj. sung of, enchanted, famous.
- De Cantelupo**, the family Cantlow.
- + **Cantērinum**, a kind of barley.
- + **Canterium**, ii ; n. a smith's instrument.
- Canterius**, ii ; m. a gelding. See cantherius.
- Canterius**, a mountain among the Sabines.
- + **Cantes**, organ-pipes.
- + **Cantharia** and **canthara**, a kind of wine.
- Cantharias**, a stone with the print of a beetle.
- Cantharis**, idis ; f. } a Spanish fly,
Cantharida, æ ; } used to raise blisters ; also a venomous potion, and the herb fumitory.
- Cantharites**, m. a kind of outlandish wine.
- Cantharium**, n. a promontory of Samos.
- Cantharolethros**, a place in Thrace, where all beetles die.
- CANTHARUS**, i ; m. [καυδαρ] a tankard, beetle, sprat, or such like fish ; the knocker of a door.
- Cantharus**, a comical poet of Athens, and an impostor, who caused the proverb, Cantharo altitior.
- + **Canthēle**, a city of the Libophœnicians.
- Canthelia**, a city near Carthage.
- Canthēlius**, a kind of vessel to carry water.
- Canthēriatus**, a, um ; adj. [à cantherius] propped, underjet.
- Canthērinus**, a, um ; adj. of or like a gelding, wild. * Cantherinum hordeum, barley with six rows of corn in an ear. * Cantherinum marrubium, stinking horehound.
- Cantheriōlus**, i ; m. a little vine-prop, a little rail with stakes for the defence of vines.
- + **Cantherium**, ii ; n. a kind of chariot consecrated to Bacchus ; also a kind of herb.
- CANTHERIUS**, ii ; m. [à καυθή-λ(α), asinus] a vine-prop, a rafter, a wooden horse to saw timber on, a labouring beast, a gelding.
- CANTHUS**, i ; m. [à καυθός, hircus] the iron stroke of a cart-wheel ; the corner of the eye.
- Canthus**, the son of Abas, one of the Argonauts.
- + **Cantico**, are ; to sing or chant.
- Canticum**, ci ; n. [à cano] a song, ballad, libel.
- Cantilēna**, æ ; f. [à cantus] a song, common speech, a vapouring or bouncing with words.
- + **Cantilēnōsus**, a, um ; adj. musical.
- Cantillo**, are ; to chirp as a bird.
- Cantio**, ōnis ; f. a singing, an enchantment.
- Cantioebis**, a city of Germany.
- Cantito**, are ; [à canto] to sing often.
- Cantium** and **Cantia**, Kent. * Can-
- tium promontorium, North-fore-land.
- Cāntiani**, Kentish-men, the most courteous of all the Britains according to Cæsar.
- Cantiuncula**, æ ; f. [à cantio] a paltry song, ballad, catch.
- Canto**, are ; [à cano] to sing, charm, extol, inculcate, forewarn.
- Cantor**, ōris ; m. a singer, chanter. * Cantor formularum, a prating lawyer.
- Cantrix**, icis ; f. a woman-singer.
- Cantuaria**, Canterbury in Kent.
- Cantuariani**, a people of Mauritania.
- + **Canturio**, ire ; to whistle, pipe, to be about to sing.
- + **Cantus**, a, um ; famous or known.
- Cantus**, ūs ; m. a song, tune, charm.
- Cantzacium**, a city of Persarmenia.
- Canucis**, a town of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
- Canuchia**, a navigable river running into Ganges.
- Canuleia**, one of the four principal Vestal virgins.
- C. Canuleius**, a tribune of the Roman people.
- CANUS**, a, um ; adj. [καυδός, vel ab Heb. זקן, senex] gray, hoary, aged. * Malum canum, a quince.
- Cānūsina vestis**, [à canusium] cloth of russet, or a brown colour.
- Cānūsiniatus**, a, um ; arrayed in cloth, made of the wool of Canusium.
- Cānūsium**, a town of Apulia, where there is very fine wool.
- Canutius Tiberinus**, a tribune of the Roman people.
- Canutius**, a Danish king, and 35th monarch of England.
- Canytis**, a great city in Syria.
- Cāpācitas**, atis ; f. [à capax] capacity, largeness, aptness to receive.
- Capæ**, a city of Hellepont.
- Capæus**, a river cold at the top, and warm below.
- Cāpācūlus**, a, um ; adj. [à capax] somewhat capable.
- + **Capana**, or **capanna**, æ ; f. a little cottage.
- Capaneus**, a noble Grecian, husband to Evadne, who, being about to scale the walls of Thebes, was beat down with stones.
- Capaneus**, } of Capaneus.
Capaneius, a, um ; }
- Capara**, a city of Portugal.
- Caparatæa**, a town of Sarmatia.
- Caparcelis**, a town of Armenia Minor.
- + **Capariense**, a kind of lead.
- Caparnaum**, a fountain by Genesareth, which some think is a vein of the river Nilus.
- Caparofa**, a city of Judæa.
- Capasa**, a city of Portugal.
- Cāpax**, acis ; adj. [à capio] capable, apt to receive, hold or contain, large, fit for business, understanding it well. * Omnis secreti capacissimus, to whom you may discover any secret whatsoever.
- Cape**, a city of Africa propria.
- Capēdo**, inis ; f. [à capio] a flaggon, bowl used in sacrifices.
- Capeduncula**, æ ; f. a little pot or jug.
- Capedunum**, a town of the Scordisci.
- Capella**, æ ; f. [à capra] a kid ; also a star, and a chapel.
- De Capella**, the family Capel.
- Capella Antistius**, the master of the emperor Commodus.
- Capella Marcianus**, an African, who wrote the marriage of Mercury and Philologia.
- Cāpellānus**, i ; m. [à capella] a chaplain ; also a parishienor.
- Capellatium**, a country of Germany.
- Capena**, or **Capinna**, a town of He-truria ; also one of the gates of He-truria ; also one of the gates of Rome, called now Porta di S. Sebastiano, called also heretofore Fontinalis, from fountains close to it.
- Capenates**, the people of Capena.
- Capenatus**, a, um ; adj. of Capena.
- CAPER**, ri ; m. [à Τυρρηνο κα-π(ρ), id.] a he-goat gelded, a buck ; also the smell of the arn-holes.
- Caper**, a river in Caria, and the proper name of a grammarian.
- Cāperātus**, a, um ; wrinkled like a goat's horn.
- Cāpero**, are ; [à caper] to wrinkle. * Caperare frontem, to frown, or lower.
- Capero**, onis ; Erasim. in the Fran-ciscan language, a hat.
- Cāperōsē**, adv. frowningly.
- Capertini**, fields about Masilia.
- Caperturia**, a city in Syria.
- + **Capes**, is ; a house descending from one's ancestors.
- Cāpessitūrus**, a, um ; endeavouring, or taking in hand.
- Cāpess-so**, si and sivi, sum and situm, zere ; act. to take in hand, sue for, accomplish. * Fugam capessere, to run away. * Capessere se do-mum, to go home. * Capessere se præcipitem, to run headlong. * Iussa capessere, to do as one is bid. * Cursum ad aliquem capessere, to run towards one.
- Cāpētoliū**, the month December.
- Capetus**, a king of Alba.
- Capeus**, a bay of Arabia Fælix.
- Capha**, a city of Pontus, taken by the Turks.
- Caphareus**, the highest hill in Eubœa, against which many of the Grecian ships were broken.
- Caphartobas**, a town in Idumæa.
- Caphas**, a mountain of Lybia.
- Capheris**, a desert island betwixt Chersonesus and Samothrace.
- Cāphūra**, an Indian tree so big, that a hundred men may lie under it.
- Caphyia**, a city of Arcadia.
- + **Cāpiālis**, a crafty catching fellow.
- + **Capiculum**, the herb sea-holm.
- Capidiva**, a city of Mysia.
- + **Cāpidinārius**, a, um ; voluntary, offering himself.
- Cāpidūla**, æ ; f. [à capis] a dish, or bowl with a handle.
- + **Cāpidūlum**, or **capidum**, i ; n. a head.
- Capiendus**, a, um ; to be taken.
- + **Capieni** milites, they that were next to the standard.
- Cāpillāceus**, a, um ; adj. [à capil-lus] of or like hair.
- + **Capillago**, inis ; f. a bush of hair.
- Cāpillamentum**, i ; n. a bush or tire of hair, perriwig ; also strings about roots, a very small chink in glass.
- Cāpillāre**, is ; n. a coif, caul, head-roll.
- Cāpillāris**, is ; f. the herb maiden-hair.
- Cāpillāris**, re ; adj. 3 art. capillary, of or like hair. * Capillaris arbor, a tree in Rome, on which the young men and the Vestal virgins hung their hair, when they consecrated it to the gods.
- Cāpillāti**,

Căpillăti, a people among the Alps.

Căpillatūra, æ; f. a frizze. * **Căpillaturæ** structor, a frizler of hair.

Căpillātus, a, um; adj. hairy, long-haired, as boys.

Căpillitium, ii; n. a tuft of hair.

Căpillor, ari; to grow, or make hairy.

Căpillōsus, a, um; hairy.

CĂPILLUS, i; m. [qu. capitis pilus] the hair. a beard. * **Capillus** veneris, maiden-hair. * **Capilli** externi, false hair. * **Composito** ac delibuto capillo, being smug and trim.

Capina, an island of Arabia Fœlix.

CĂPIO, cepi, captum, &c; act. [καπτω, vel ab Heb. caph, vola manus] to take, conceive, delight, mitigate, deceive, contain, sustain, begin, chuse, find, keep. * **Capere** magistratum, to enter upon the magistracy. * **Capere** rationem ut, to find out a way to. * **Capere** mortem, to suffer death. * **Capere** tempus, to wait an opportunity. * **Cepi** voluptatem, or cepit me voluptas, I delighted in. * **Capere** augurem, to consecrate an augur, to force him to take the office.

Capior, pi; pass. to be taken. * **Naturæ** impetu capior, I am over-swayed by my own inclination.

Capior Turris, a very high beacon in Spain, to direct mariners.

Capis, a colony in Italy.

Căpis, idis; f. [à capio] a pot used in sacrifice, a drinking-cup.

Capisa, a town of Paropanisus.

+ **Capissenæ**, the people of Capisa.

Capisterium, ii; n. [καπιστήριον] a cribble, or sieve to cleanse corn.

Căpistro, are; to halter or muzzle.

CĂPISTRUM, i; n. [à capio] a collar, halter, muzzle, a band to tie vms. * **Maritale** capistrum, woodlock.

Căpital, ālis; n. a capital crime; also a coif or head ornament. * **Capital** admittere, to incur a pre-munire.

Căpitālia, the highest mountain in India.

Căpitālis, le; adj. 3 art. deadly, deserving death; also subtle, precious. * **Capitalis** causa, of life and death. * **Capitales**, they that fate upon life and death. * **Ædis** capitalis, in which a horrid villany is committed. * **Morbus** capitalis, a very dangerous disease. * **Inscitia** capitalis, the ignorance of the physician endangering the patient's life. * **Capitale** est, it deserves death.

Căpitālītēr, adv. deadly and mortally.

Căpitāneus, ei; m. [à caput] a captain, or head-officer.

+ **Căpitūm**, adv. briefly.

Căpitatio, ōnis; f. poll-money.

Căpitātus, a, um; adj. headed. * **Vinea** capitata, a vine running up against a house.

+ **Căpitēcensus**, ūs; m. a crown worn upon the head, or poll-money.

Căpitellūm, i; n. [à caput] a little head, a chapter of a pillar.

+ **Căpitilāvium**, ii; n. palm-sunday, when the infants heads were washed against Easter to be baptized.

Căpitium, ii; n. [à caput] a night-cap, hood.

Capitium, a city of Sicily, called Capizzi.

Capitini, the townsmen of Capizzi.

Capito, ōnis; m. he that has a great head, a jobernol, an obstinate fellow, a fish called a chub.

Capito, the eighth bishop of Jerusalem; and other men.

Capitolias, a city of Syria Cava.

Căpitōlinus, the name of several men, and surname of Jupiter.

Căpitōlinus, a, um; belonging to the capitol.

Căpitōlium, ii; n. the great castle in Rome, the capitol.

Capiton, a certain robber, who, being weary of his trade, retired himself, and dwelt fifty years in a cave.

Căpitōsus, a, um; adj. [à caput] of a great and hard head. * **Capitosa** strophæ, subtle turnings.

+ **Căpitulāre**, is; n. a cap.

Căpitulāria, orum; n. [à capitulum] statute-books.

Căpitulārii, judges upon life and death; also captains of horse.

Căpitulātīm, adv. by articles, chapters, or small sums.

Căpitulātus, a, um; part. knopped, like a head, beaded.

Căpitūlo, are; to capitulate, or set down by articles or chapters.

Căpitūlum, i; n. [à caput] a little head, a chapter or chapter, the chapter-house of deans and chapters. * **Capitulum** Martis, sea-helm.

Capitulum, a city of Italy.

Capiteria, a town in Thrace.

Capnias, æ; m. a kind of jasper.

Capnobatæ, the people called Mysii.

Capnon, -ium, ii; n. and nos, ni; f. the herb fumitory.

CĂPO, ōnis; m. [à καπτω, scindo] a capon.

Capotana, a city of Asia.

Capotes, a mountain of Asia.

+ **Cappa**, æ; f. a cap. * **Cappa** monachi, libbards-bane, or monks-hood.

Cappadocia, æ; f. a large country of Asia. The people were accounted so poisonous, that their blood was mortal to a snake; and of so base a spirit, that when the Romans proffered them their freedom, they begg'd their excuse, as Strabo relates, who himself was a Cappadocian.

Cappadox, a river in Cappadocia; also a Cappadocian.

Cappagum, a town in Spain.

+ **Cappar**, aris; } the shrub bearing

Cappar, aris; } capers; also capers.

Cappellianus, a governor of Mauritania, who vanquished Gordianus.

Capra, æ; f. [à caper] a she-goat, a sign in the firmament, a lap-wing.

* **Olida** capra, the stink of the arm-holes.

Capra, the name of a certain greedy harlot.

Capraria, æ; f. a kind of sengreen, good against the piles.

Capraria, an island in the Ligustick sea, abounding with goats; another in the Iberian sea, and one of the Fortunate Islands, called Forteventura.

Caprarienses, people and mountains of Mauritania.

Caprarius, ii; m. a goat-herd.

Capras, a place in Tuscany, where Troilas was slain.

Caprasæ, a town of Calabria.

Caprasia, a mouth of the river Po.

Caprea, æ; f. [à capra] a ree, wild goat. * **Caprea** vitis, the tendril of a vine.

Capreæ, an island beyond Surrentum in Campania, famous for abundance of quails.

Capreæ palus, the place where Romulus vanished, and was no more seen.

Capreolātīm, adv. twining about like vine tendrils.

Capreolātus, a, um; adj. turned about, writhen.

Capreolus, li; [à caprea] a kid, or little goat; also the tendril of a vine; also a vine-prop; an iron instrument with two grains to shake up the earth.

Capretæ, a people in Asia.

Capriæ lacus, a lake in Pamphylia.

Caprianus, a mountain of Sicily.

Capricornus, i; m. [à capra & cornu] the sign capricorn, into which, when the sun enters, he makes the winter-festival.

Caprificatio, ōnis; f. a dressing of wild fig-trees, or the cutting the bark of trees to let them grow bigger.

Caprificiālis, a day consecrated to Vulcan, upon which the Athenians began their vintage of their summer honey. * **Caprificiales** dies, the dog-days, when women sacrificed under a fig-tree.

+ **Caprifico**, are; to dress wild fig-trees.

Caprificor, ari; to be ripened, as figs are with gnats; also to dress a wild fig-tree.

Caprificus, i; f. a wild fig-tree; also vain-glory.

Caprifolium, ii; n. wood-bine, or honey-suckle.

Caprigenus, a, um; [à caper & gigno] of the kind of goats.

Caprile, is; n. a stable or pen for goats.

Caprillis, le; adj. of goats, goat.

Caprima, a town of Caria.

Caprimulgus, i; m. [à caper & mulgeo] a milker of goats, a bird that sucks goats; also a base person of no worth.

Caprinus, a, um; adj. [à caper] of a goat. * **Caprinæ** baccæ, goats-dung or trattles.

+ **Capriōla**, æ; f. the herb dog-tooth.

Capripes, ēdis; footed like a goat.

Caprizans pulsus, an uneven beating of the pulse.

+ **Caprizo**, are; to leap like a goat.

CAPRONA, æ; f. [à caper, vel capero, vel qu. a capite prona, &c.] a foretop or forehead.

Caprotina, a name of Juno.

Caprullum, a haven near the mountain Athos.

+ **Caprunculus**, an earthen vessel.

Caprus, a haven in Chersonesus.

CAPSA, æ; f. [καψα] a coffer, chest.

Capla, a city of Libya and Colchis.

Caplaces, æ; m. [καψακας] a crevet for oil.

Capsarius, ii; m. he that makes boxes or satchels, he that carrieth books after another.

Capsella,

Capfella, æ; f. [à capſula] a little coffer or caſe, a chriſtmas-box.
† **Capſellum**, a trunk.
Capſicum, i; n. pepper of India.
Capſitani, a people of Aſia minor.
Capſula, æ; f. [à capſa] a caſket.
Capſum, i; n. the breadth of a church between the windows; alſo as **Capſus**, i; m. [à capio] a coach or waggon; alſo the place where the paſſenger or coachman ſits.
Captatio, ōnis; f. [à capto] a catching at, deſigning to get, a ſuperſtitious aſſertion or curious ſeeking.
Captator, ōris; m. a deſigner upon any perſon or thing.
Captatorius, a, um; adj. deceitful, guiſeful, flattering.
Captatrix, icis; f. ſhe that flatters, or endeavours to get.
† **Captigenæ**, arum; c. born of captives.
Captio, ōnis; f. a taking, deceiving, catching, cavilling, nicety, quirk.
* **Captiones** dialecticæ, ſophiſtical fallacies.
Captioſe, adv. captiouſly, ſubtly.
Captioſus, a, um; adj. fallacious, cavilling, ſophiſtical, hurtful, prejudicial.
Captivus, a, um; adj. taken captive.
Captivator, ōris; m. he that takes priſoners.
Captivitas, ātis; f. captivity, bondage.
Captiuncula, æ; f. [à captio] a poor fallacy, a quirk, a fetch.
Captivo, are; to take priſoner.
Captivus, a, um; adj. [à captus] captive, taken in war. * **Res captivæ**, ſpoils.
Captivus, i; m. a priſoner.
Capto, are; [à capio] to catch at, deſign to get, deſign upon, allure by flattery. * **Captare** verba, to weſt words from their proper meaning.
* **Captare** ſolitudines, arborum umbras, to long after retirement, to be in the ſhade. * **Captare** momenta temporum, to watch narrowly for an opportunity. * **Admotā** aure captare ſonitum, to hearken to the ſound. * **Captare** riſum, to get ſomething to make either himſelf or others laugh.
Captura, æ; f. a prey, a little gain or prize, a catching. * **Capturæ**, wiſes.
Captus, a, um; part. of capior; taken, deceived, delighted. * **Oculis** captus, blind. * **Captus** mente, mad. * **Captus** ager, a field marked out by the augurs. * **Captus** eſt amore, he is in love. * **Captus** membris, one that has not the uſe of his limbs.
Captus, ūs; m. a taking, deceiving, capacity. * **Pro captu** iſtantiū rerum, according to the preſent ſtate of things.
Capua, a famous city of Campania, near Naples.
Capula, æ; f. [à capis] a wine-veſſel, or ladle.
Capularis, re; adj. [à capulum] ready for the bier. * **Senex** capularis, having one foot in the grave.
Capulātor, ōris; m. [à capulo] he that lades oil or wine with a ladle.
† **Capulica**, a kind of ſhip.
Capulo, are; [à capula] to lade wine or oil from veſſel to veſſel.
Capulum, i; n. [à capio] a bier; alſo a coffin. * **Capuli** decus, a

very old man.

Capulus, i; m. a handle, haſt, or hilt; alſo a kind of ſhip, and a bier.
Capus, i; m. [καπῶ] a capon or eunuch. See **capo**.
CAPUT, itis; n. [κεφαλή, vel ab Heb. caphaph, curvavit] an head; [Met.] the ſum, or principal point; an author, beginner, or ring-leader; a chapter, a particular; an article or clause in a diſcourſe; the beginning or upper end of a thing; the top of a tree, plant, &c. a chief city or metropolis; life, reputation, liberty; the principal, or money let out to uſury; the head or ſpring of a river; the amount of corn, or of any other thing due to the commonwealth by way of tax; [Synec.] the whole man; [Medic.] the top or head of a bile or ulcer. * **Caput** facere, to come to a head. * **Capite** cenſi, the poor people not aſſeſſed. * **Capitis** diminutio, loſs of liberty. * **Agreſte** caput, a rude fellow. * **Capita** vel navim, croſs or pile. * **Capitis** arceſſere, to call one's life in queſtion. * **Caput** & ſœnus, the principal and intereſt. * **Capiti** tuo, at your own peril be it. * **Nec** caput nec pedes, neither head nor tail, a tale of a tub. * **Caput** frumenti, &c. the head or article in a law, ſpeaking of impoſt upon corn. * **Sine** capite manat res, the ſtory has no author. * **Caput** fluminis, the head of a river, the mouth of a river. * **Detrahere** de capite alicuius, to blemiſh one's character.
Capis, -yos, the ſon of Aſſaracus, and father to Anchifeſ; alſo a Trojan, who came with Æneas into Italy, and built Capua.
Capys Sylvius, a king of Albania, father of Capetus.
Capytium, a town of Sicily.
† **Cara**, a pariſip or carrot.
Carabi, a river of Scythia.
Carabia, a town of Macedônia.
Carabis, a city of Spain.
† **Carabōlus**, i; m. a wood of which maſts are made.
† **Carabus**, i; m. a lobſter, or ſuch like ſhell-fiſh; alſo a kind of ſhip.
Caraca, a town in Spain.
Caracalla, æ; f. [qu. à καρα caput, & calx], a coat uſed by the old Gauls, which Antonius brought to Rome, and had a name from thence.
Caracates, a people of Germany.
Caraceni, a people of Italy.
Caractacus, a king of the Silures in Britain.
† **Caracutium**, a very high waggon.
Caradocus, the family Cradock or Newton.
Caræi, a people of Arabia Fœlix.
Caraga, a town of Africa Propria.
† **Caragus**, a carriage or carrying.
Caralia, a city of Libya.
Caralis, the chief city of Sardinia; hence **Caralitani** promontorium, a promontory of Sardinia.
Carambis, a promontory of Paphlagonia or Galatia.
Carambucis, a river of Scythia.
Carambyce, an Hyperborean nation, from the river Carambycus.
Carana, a town of Pontus.
Caranensis, of Carana.
Caranitis, a part of Armenia major.
Caranna, a city of Galatia.

Carannus, the firſt king of Macedônia; alſo a haven of Phœnicia.
Carape, a city of Armenia minor.
Cararos, a town of Africa propria.
Caras, a king among the Caræ, who firſt taught them augury.
Carafa, a city of Aquitain.
Carafenî, a people of Taurica.
Carattasci, a people about Mæotis.
Carasyra, a town of Thrace.
Caratæ, a people of the Sacæ and Noricum.
Caravia, a city of Spain.
† **Caraxātūra**, æ; f. a daſhing out with a pen.
† **Caraxis**, is; f. a character.
Caraxo, ara; to write, engrave.
Caraxus, the brother of Sappho, and lover of Pyramis the barlet.
† **Carba**, or -bas, æ; a ſoutherly wind.
Carbaca, a city of Paropaniſus.
Carbam, a town of Armenia.
Carbana, a city of Lycia.
Carbania, a ſmall iſland near Italy, called alſo Barpana.
Carbantorigum, the town Caerlaverock in Scotland.
Carbanus, a, um; of a ſoutherly wind.
Carbæſeus, a, um; [à carbæſus] of fine flax or linnen. * **Carbæſcum** ſeptum, toils to take beaſts. * **Carbæſus** ſinus, a ſail.
Carbæſinus, a, um; adj. See **Carbæſineus**, carbæſus.
CARBASUS, i; m. & f. [καρπασ] ſine linnen, the ſail of a ſhip, a fine garment.
Carbātina, æ; f. a country ſhoe.
Carbi, a people of Arabia Fœlix.
Carbia, a city of Sardinia.
Carbileſi, a people of Thrace.
Carbilius, the firſt of the Romans that put away his wife for being barren.
Sp. Carvilius, his freedman, that firſt kept a publick ſchool at Rome.
Carbina, a city of the Japyges.
CARBO, ōnis; m. [à καρπῶ, arc-facio, vel ab Heb. charach, ficcus ſuit] a coal. * **Carbo** aquaticus, a ſea-drake or cormorant. * **Carbones** ſaxeï, ſea-coal. * **Carbone** notare, to ſet a black mark upon one.
Carbo, the name of divers men.
Carbonaria, æ; f. a coal-pit.
Carbonaria, the mouth of the river Po.
Carbōnarius, a, um; adj. of coals.
Carbōnarius, ii; m. a collier.
Carbōnarius ſaltus, or **Carbonaria** ſylva, the ſame as Hyrcania ſylva, or black foreſt.
Carbonarius collis, Cole's-hill in Flintſhire.
Carbōnella, æ; f. a carbonado, or breiled fiſh.
Carbones, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.
† **Carbōnium**, ii; n. the ſmoking or ſtinking of a fire.
Carbruſa, a deſert iſland, by Cherſoneſus of Thrace.
Carhulo, a town in Spain.
Carbunculatio, ōnis; f. a blaſting of herbs and trees.
Carbunculo, are; to be blaſted, or
Carbuncolor, ari; to break out with red biles. * **Carbunculantia** ulcera, plague-ſores.
Carbunculoſus, a, um; parched with heat.

heat, full of red pimples.
Carbunculus, i; m. [à carbo] a little coal, a plague-sore, a precious stone, the smutting or blasting of vines and other trees, a burning earth mixed with black slates.
Carca, a city in Spain.
Carcantia, a town in Italy.
Carcarum, a place about Media.
Carcaffum, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, called Carcaffone, famous for wool.
Carcathiocera, a city of Armenia major, near Tigris.
CARCER, eris; m. [à coërceo] a prison; also a jail-bird. * Carceres, the flaring place, or barriers. * A carceribus ad metam, from the beginning to the end.
Carceralis, le; adj. } belonging to a
Carcerarius, a, um; } prison or jail.
Carcerarius, ii; m. a jailer or keeper.
† **Carceraticum**, i; n. the jailer's fees.
† **Carcerius**, a, um; adj. belonging to the prison.
Carcha, a city of Assyria near Nineve.
Carchabesa, a city by Euphrates.
Carchedon, onis; f. the city Carthage.
Carchedonius, a, um; adj. a Carthaginian.
Carchedonius, ii; m. a precious stone found in Africa and Egypt.
† **Carchequius**, ii; a kind of frog with yellow spots on the belly.
Carchesia, one of the Cyclades.
Carchesium, ii; n. a bowl, the head of a crane engine, the round top of a mast.
Carchi, a people about Media.
Carcicum, a city about Armenia.
Carcina, a Mediterranean city.
Carcinethron, i; n. knot-grass.
Carcinias, æ; m. a gem of the colour of a sea-crab.
Carcinites, a city of Scythia.
Carcinodes, eos; n. a disease in the nose, called polypus.
Carcinoma, atis; n. a cancer.
Carcinum, a long promontory of Magna Græcia; also a city about Pelilia.
Carcinus, m. a crab-fish; also the sign so called.
Carcinus, a tragedian of Agrigentum, obscure to a proverb.
Carcome, a town of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
† **Carcula**, æ; a little piece of flesh. See caruncula.
Carcuvium, a city of Spain.
Cardaces, a people of Asia minor.
† **Cardaces**, thieves, robbers.
† **Cardalena**, a country in Arabia Felix.
† **Cardaminæ**, æ; a kind of water-cresses.
Cardamine, an island in the Arabian gulf.
Cardamomum, i; n. grain of paradise, a spicy seed from the Indies.
Cardamum, i; n. garden-cresses.
Cardamyla, a city in Argos.
Cardava, a city of Arabia Felix.
† **Cardelus**, a play called cock-all.
Cardesus, a city of Scythia.
Cardia, the heart.
Cardia, a city of Chersonesus, from its likeness to a heart.
Cardiabanca, a town on the borders of Pannonia.
Cardiaca, æ; f. mother-wort.

Cardiacus, a, um; adj. troubled in the stomach with a griping.
Cardialgia, æ; f. pain of the heart.
Cardiceas, the fourth king of the Medes.
Cardidum, a promontory of Asia.
Cardigania, Cardigan in Wales.
Cardinalis, le; adj. [à cardo] of or like a hinge or hook, principal.
Cardinalis, is; m. a cardinal.
† **Cardinaliter**, adv. principally.
Cardinalitius, a, um; adj. of a cardinal.
Cardinatus, a, um; adj. banded or pinned fast.
† **Cardinatus**, i; m. the chief man in a rank.
Cardinea, or **Carnea**, a Roman goddess, president over hinges.
Cardiognus, pain or griping at the heart.
Cardisce, es; f. a stone in the shape of a heart.
CARDO, inis; m. [à καρτος robur, vel καρδης ramus, vel καρδαω agito] a hinge, the chief point of a matter, the knuckle of the back-bone, on which the head turns. * Haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, she won't lose such an opportunity. * Cardines temporum, the four seasons of the year. * Cardines mundi, the two poles. * Cardo rerum, the juncture of affairs. * Cardo agri, the limit of a field from north to south.
† **Cardo**, onis; a kind of thistle.
† **Cardonettum**, i; n. the thistle camelion, whose seed is used instead of rennet.
† **Cardopatum**, the carline thistle.
† **Cardopus**, i; m. a kneading-trough, or bread-butch.
† **Carduanæ**, vessels wherein carduus is boiled.
Carduchi, a warlike and rebellious people of Media.
Carduelis, is; f. [à carduus] a bird feeding on thistles, a linnet or goldfinch.
CARDUUS, i; m. [ab antiq. caro] a thistle or teasel. * Carduus fativus or altilis, the artichoke. * Carduus Mariæ, the white or wild thistle. * Carduus stellatus, stone-thistle, calthrop.
Cardynus, a mountain by the river Tigris.
Cardytenses, a people of Syria.
Cardytus, a great city of Syria.
Carè, adv. dearly, at a great rate.
Carè, a town in Spain.
Carca, a city of the Tartars.
Carecardama, a town of India within Ganges.
Carectum, i; n. [à carex] a place full of sedge.
Carei, a city of India within Ganges.
Carene, a town of Mysia.
Careni, a people of Scotland; also a people about Persia, and between the river Euphrates and Cyrus.
Carenies, a people of Spain.
† **Carenis**, a baker of meat.
Carentani, a people of Germany.
Carentini, a people of Italy.
CAREO, ui, itum and sum, ère; neut. [à carus] to want what one desires, be free from, or absent from, deprived of, spare. * Id quod amo careo, I want what I long for. * Caruit te febris, the ague fit was not upon you. * Carere domo, patriâ, to be from home, out of one's

country. * Carere luce forensi, to give over pleading causes. * Tui carendum est, I must want your company.
Carcon, a city of Spain.
Carcotæ, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.
Carepula, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
Cares, the father of Caryassus; also a famous statuary, scholar to Lysippus.
Cares, pl. the people of Caria.
Caresa, an island of the Aegean sea.
Caressus, a famous city of Troas; but Pliny says, in his time there was nothing of it to be seen; also a city of the island Cea.
Caretha, an island in the Lycian sea.
Careum, ei; n. the herb carraways, so called from Caria.
CAREX, icis; f. [à caro] sedge, or sheer-grass.
Cargani, a people of Frange, carried thither by Ariovistus king of the Germans.
Caria, a country of Asia minor, between Lycia and Ionia.
Cariapia, a promontory of Parthia.
Cariata, a city of Bactriana, which Alexander overthrew.
Cârica, æ; f. [à Caria] a kind of dry fig; also the ship called a carick.
† **Carica**, orum; buildings on high places naturally fortified.
Câricana massa, a frail of figs.
† **Carico**, are; to load.
Caricontichus, a city of Lybia.
Caricum, a solitary place in Memphis.
Caricus, a, um; adj. vile.
Carides, um; f. prawns.
Carides, a city of Phrygia.
CARIES, ei; f. [καρυ, vel ab Heb. carang, fodere] rott, ncesz, worm-eatenness, dregs. * Trahere cariem, to grow rotten.
Carietes, a people of Spain.
Cariga, a city of Drangiana.
Carigæ, a city of India within Ganges.
Carima, a town of Galatia.
CÂRINA, æ; f. [καρυ, scindere] a keel of a ship; also a ship, a kennel.
Carina, a mountain of Crete.
Carinæ, arum; buildings at Rome, in manner of keels, such as were within the temple of Tellus; also women hired to mourn at funerals, brought from Caria. * Carinæ putaminum bifidæ, the two halves of walnut-shells.
† **Cârinarius**, ii; a kennel-rater.
† **Cârinatum**, adv. like the keel or bottom of a ship.
† **Cârinator**, oris; m. a railer or taunter.
Cârinatus, a, um; of or like a keel.
Carinæ, a city in Asia minor.
Carini, a people of Germany.
Carinii, a people of Illyrium.
Carino, are; [à carina] to make hollow like a keel.
† **Cârinor**, ari; to accuse, rail, mock, like a waterman.
Carinsii, a people of Sardinia.
Carinthia, a dukedom in Germany.
Carinus, a Roman emperor, proud, cruel, and very dissolute.
† **Cario**, are; to rot.
Cariobarzanes, a mountain between the

the Parthians and Massagetes.
 Cariovellites, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.
 Cariosus, a, um; adj. [à caries] rotten, worm-eaten, putrified. * Cariosa terra, stiff ground in which rain stands a great while ere it sinks.
 Caripeta, a town of Arabia Fœlix.
 Caris, the old name of Cos; also a river in France, called le Cher.
 † Carisa, æ; a bean.
 † Cariscus, ci; a little fie.
 Câriscus, a, um; mouldy.
 Carisia, a city in Spain.
 Carisiacum, a town of Gallia Belgica.
 Carissa, a town of Paphlagonia.
 Carissananum, a castle in Italy.
 Caristi, a people in Spain.
 † Caristum, a green marble stone.
 Caristum, a town of Liguria.
 Câritas, âtis; f. [à carus] dearth, scarcity, high price.
 Caritui, a people of Germany.
 Carium, a place in Cyprus, where Apollo's wood is.
 Carius, the son of Jupiter and Torhebia, who, hearing the nymphs sing by chance, learned musick by them, and taught it to the Lydians; whereupon he was honoured for a god.
 Carleolum, Carlisle in Cumberland.
 Carlina, æ; f. the camelion, or white thistle. See carolina.
 Carlomannus, the name of several men.
 Carmacæ, a people of Asia.
 Carmalus, a river in Asia minor.
 Carmana, a city of Carmania.
 Carmania, a country of Asia between Persia and India, divided into desert and culta.
 Carmani, the people of Carmania.
 Carmanis, a mart town of Persia.
 Carmara, a city of India within Ganges.
 Carmartima, Carmarthen in Wales.
 Carme, a nymph who bore Britomartis to Jupiter.
 Carmelis, a city of Spain.
 Carmelita, æ; m. a Carmelite friar.
 Carmeliticus, a, um; belonging to the order of Carmelites.
 Carmelus, the name of two mountains in Judæa.
 † Carmelus, a place set with trees, fruitful in grass and corn.
 CARMEN, inis; n. [qu. casmen, ab ant. casno pro cano] a poem, a charm, a prophecy, a form of prayer used by the ancients to their gods. * Carmen cruciatûs, the form used by the judge in passing of sentence.
 Carmen, inis; m. [qu. carimen, à caro] a card for wool, a hatchel.
 Carmenta, and -tis, an Arcadian prophetess, mother of Evander; hence Carmentalis.
 Carmentalia, feasts celebrated yearly in honour of Carmenta.
 Carmides, a Grecian of a singular memory.
 Carmina, an island of India.
 † Carminarius, he that cards or picks wool.
 † Carminatio, ōnis; f. a picking or carding of wool.
 † Carminator, a carder of wool.
 † Carminatrix, icis; f. she that cards wool.
 Carminatus, a, um; carded, beekled.
 Carminna, an island of Carmania.
 Carminæi, } the people of Carminna.
 Carmini, }

Carminius, the name of a certain historian, who wrote of Italy.
 Carmino, are; [à carmen] to comb or card wool; to hackle flax or hemp.
 Carnion, a place in Messenia, and a temple of Apollo in Laconia; a river in Achaia, a mountain of Peloponnesus, and a city of Spain.
 Carna, a goddess who was thought to preside over the vitals of men; also a city of Arabia Fœlix.
 Carnabas, a certain cruel man, who slew his father Triopas king of the Perrhæbi.
 Carnalis, le; [à caro] carnal, fleshly.
 † Carnalitas, âtis; f. fleshliness.
 Carnaliter, adv. carnally.
 Carnana, a city by the Red-sea.
 Carnapæ, a people about Mæotis.
 † Carnaria, æ; a larder.
 Carnarium, ii; n. [à caro] a butchery, a frame to hang meat on; also the lean of meat; also the place where they salted the meat.
 Carnarius, ii; m. a butcher, a lover of lean meat; also a wether.
 Carnarius, } a, um; adj. of flesh,
 Carneus, } fleshy.
 Carnarvon, Carnarvon in Wales.
 Carnata, a city of India within Ganges.
 Carnasus Saltus, a town of Peloponnesus.
 Carne, a town of Phœnicia by mount Libanus; also a city of Æolia.
 Carneades, a philosopher of Cyrene, and chief of the sect called Novi Academici; also another philosopher of Athens, scholar of Anaxagoras.
 Carneus, a name of Apollo, and a certain harper who overcame Terpander.
 Carni, a people near the Alps, of the country Carniola.
 Carnia, or -ea, feasts of Apollo, in Sparta, where Terpander got the first victory.
 Carnia, a city of Ionia.
 † Carnicula, æ; f. a little flesh.
 Carnicum Julium, a town of Noricum.
 Carnifex, icis; m. [à caro & facio] an executioner, hangman.
 Carnificina, æ; f. the place of execution, the act of tormenting. * Carnificinam facere, to do the office of a hangman. * Carnificinam subire, to undergo an inquisition.
 Carnificium, ii; n. carnage, the office of a hangman.
 Carnificinus, a, um; } adj. belong-
 Carnificius, a, um; } ing to a hangman. * Carnificium cribrum, one that has been so well-favouredly whip at the cart's tail, that his back is creased cross-wise like a sieve.
 Carnifico, are; to torment, execute, cut in pieces.
 Carniola, a country of Noricum, called Il Cragno.
 Carniolenses, the people of Carniola.
 Carnion, a town of Laconia, and a river of Arcadia.
 Carnisprivium, ii; n. [à caro & privo] Lent-time.
 Carnithia, the same as Carinthia.
 Carnivorus, a, um; [à caro & voro] devouring flesh.
 Carnius, the month May amongst the Athenians.
 Carnodunum, or Carrodunum, a town in Germany.
 Carnon, a town of Arabia Fœlix.

Carnonacæ, a people of Cathness in Scotland.
 † Carnositas, âtis; f. fleshiness.
 Carnosus, a, um; adj. [à caro] fleshy, gross, plump, pithy. * Carnolum vestigium, the foot of a dog, or any other creature that has not hoofs.
 † Carnulentia, grossness.
 Carnulentus, a, um; gross, plump.
 Carnus, an island of Acarnania; also the name of a poet.
 Carnutes, a people among the Celtæ.
 Carnuti, a people of Germany.
 Carnutum, a town of Franco.
 CARO, carnis; f. [carnas] flesh, the substance of fish, fruits, trees; and herbs under the pill or rind. * Caro tosta, roast meat. * Caro putrida or iubrancida, stinking meat.
 † Caro, are; to card wool.
 † Carobe, the fruit of the carobe-tree; also the tree itself.
 Carodunum, a city in Germany.
 Carœa, a town of Samatia Europæa.
 Carolina, the white thistle.
 Carolinus, a carolus (piece of money).
 Carolo-Bergomum, the city Karlesberg in Bavaria.
 Carolostadium, the town Karlesstadt in Franconia.
 Carolus, Charles, the name of several men.
 Carolus Magnus, the son of Pipin, king of France, and emperor, who built the university of Paris.
 Carolus Quintus, king of Spain, and emperor of Germany, who resigned his empire to his brother Ferdinand, and his other kingdoms to Philip, husband of queen Mary of England.
 Caronium, a city of Spain.
 Caropolis, a city of Caria.
 Cârös, farfeiting or lethargy.
 Caros, } the herb carraways.
 Caron, }
 Carota, the wild carrot.
 Câröticus, a, um; causing sleep.
 Carötides, carotæ, or carotici, the name of arteries carried from the axillaris arteria through the side of the neck to the skull.
 † Carpa, æ; a carp.
 † Carpäus, i; m. a baker of meat.
 Carpasia, a city of Cyprus, an island in Cilicia.
 † Carpasus, a kind of colour, and herb.
 Carpates, a mountain of Samatia Europæa.
 Carpathus, an island in the Mediterranean sea, between Rhodes and Crete.
 † Carpatinæ, cokers.
 Carpe, a place in Spain.
 Carpella, a promontory of Campania.
 Carpentarius, ii; m. [à carpentum] a carpenter, coachman, or coachmaker, a cartwright.
 Carpentarius, a, um; adj. of a cart, coach, or chariot.
 Carpentarium, ii; n. } [à carpo, vel
 Carpentum, ti; n. } ab Heb. rhab-
 chab, equitavit] a chariot or wagon.
 Carpentoracte, a city of Gallia Narbonensis.
 † Carpesia, a kind of herb.
 Carpesii, a people of Iberia.
 Carpesium, cubebs.
 Carpeteni, orum; a people of Spain.
 O o o o z † Car-

CAR

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CAS

+ *Carpheotum*, pure and white frankincense.
Carphi, a people of Africa.
Carphos, the herb fenugreek.
+ *Carpies*, filly wool.
Carpinetum, i; n. a place where carpine-trees grow.
Carpineus, a, um; of the carpine-tree.
Carpinus, i; f. [à carpo, vel à κάρπος sicco] the horn-beam-tree.
CARPIS, ònis; m. [καρπίς] a carp-fish.
Carpis, a town of Pannonia; also a river of Mysia, and a town of Africa.
+ *Carpisculum*, a kind of shoe.
CAR-PO, pñ, ptum, pñre; [καρπί-ζω, à καρπός fructus] to pick, carve, pluck; take, find fault with, diminish by little and little. * *Pede carpere campos*, to run lightly over the fields. * *Carpere vitales auras*, to draw breath. * *Carpamus dulcia*, let's be jolly. * *Carpere faciem*, to tear one's face. * *Carpere rura*, to feed cattle upon a ground. * *Agmen carpere*, to cut off the stragglers of an army.
Carpobalsamum, i; n. the fruit of balsamum.
Carpocrates, an heretick in the time of Adrian, who taught that the world was made by angels, denied the divinity of Christ, and would have wives to be common.
Carpocratiani, the followers of Carpo-
crates.
Carpophorus, a, um; bearing fruit.
Carpophorus, a martyr of Hispalis; and a young man beloved of Domitian.
Carpophyllon, i; n. laurel of Alexandria.
Carp-or, pi; pass. to be troubled, crompt, gather'd, &c.
+ *Carpore*, are; to wound.
Carpolis, the sacrifice of Venus at Amathus.
+ *Carptarium*, ii; n. a wool-card.
+ *Carptim*, adv. [à carpo] picking out the best here and there, by parcels, separately. * *Carptim vocem refovere*, to pant.
Carptor, ònis; m. a reprover, carper, carder, carver.
Carptura, æ; f. a gathering together, scraping.
Carptus, us; m. a cropping or scraping, cutting. * *Trium digitorum carptus*, as much as one can take up with three fingers.
Carptus, e, um; [à carpor] plucked, gathered, forced.
Carpudemum, a city of Thrace.
CARPUS, i; m. [καρπός] the wrist.
Carpus, a bishop or martyr under Aurelius Commodus.
+ *Carpus*, a, um; wary, wise.
Carr, a river of Syria.
+ *Carra*, orum; holes.
Carraca, the city Carrava in Tuscany.
Carræi, a people of Arabia Felix.
Carrago, ònis; f. [à carrum] a sence or barricado with carts.
+ *Carravānum*, a caravan, or company of merchants travelling together in Turkey.
Carrha, a city of Arabia, by the Red-sea; also a city of Mesopotamia.
+ *Carrinator*, a carder of wool.
Carrimennus, a field in Spain, where there are two fountains, whereof one

refuses all things, the other sucks them in.
Carro, are; to card wool. See *caro*.
Carrobūlista, a warlike instrument carried in a cart.
+ *Carrōcium*, ii; n. a coach or carriage.
Carrodunum, a town in Germany, and other places.
Carrūca, æ; f. [à carrus] a plough, a little cart.
Carruca, a town in Spain.
Carrucarius, ii; m. a cart-maker, or carter.
Carrucarius, a, um; adj. belonging to a cart.
CARRUM, i; n. } [à curro] a cha-
Carrus, i; m. } riot or cart, wagon, wain.
Carrus, the river Car in Dorsetshire.
Caria, an island in the Ægean sea.
Carie, a city of Armenia.
Caricæ, a people of Asia minor.
Caricolani, a people of Italy.
Caricoli, a town in Italy.
Caricolanus, a, um; adj. belonging to Caricoli.
Caricis, a port town of Gallia Narbonensis.
Caridava, a city of Dacia.
Caritani, a people of Italy.
Caruli, a city of Umbria.
Caria, a city of Hyrcania, and one of Darius's princes.
Cartadolorum, a country in the mountains of India, where are found satyrs both four-footed and upright; but, by reason of their swiftness, are never taken but when old or sick.
Cartalias, a town in Spain.
+ *Cartallus*, i; a basket or pannier made of osiers.
Cartalo, a proper name of a man.
Cartandus, a mountain between Persia and Media.
Cartare, a Spanish island.
Cartasini, a city within Ganges.
Carteia, a town in Spain.
Cartenaga, a town of India within Ganges.
Cartenna, a colony of Augustus in Mauritania Tingitana.
Cartennæ, a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
Cartenus, a river of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
Carteria, an island before Smyrna.
Carthæa, a city in the island Cea.
Carthæus, a, um; } of Carthæa.
Cartheius, }
Carthaginiensis, se; of Carthage.
Carthago, ònis; f. the most famous city in all Africa, once contending with Rome for the empire of the world; wasted at last by Scipio.
Carthago Nova, a city of Spain, built by Asdrubal, general of the Carthaginians, now called Cartagena.
Carthago Vetus, a city of Spain, by some Villa Franca, by others Cantavilla.
Carthago, a daughter of Hercules.
+ *Carthamus*, i; m. wild saffron.
Carthara, a city of Mesopotamia.
Cartheia, a small island about Delos.
Carthusia, the first monastery of the Carthusians near Grenoble.
Carthusiani, Carthusian monks instituted by Bruno of Colen, A. D. 1080.
+ *Cartibulum*, a little table.
+ *Carticulum*, i; n. a high cart or wagon.

+ *Cartii*, the herb called spurge.
Cartii, a people of Persia.
Cartilagineus, a, um; adj. gristly.
Cartilaginōsus, a, um; adj. full of gristles.
CARTILAGO, ònis; f. [qu. carni-lago] a gristle or tendrel. * *Arun-dinis cartilago*, the pith in the joints of a reed.
Cartris, a peninsula of the Oimbri.
Caruancas, a mountain of Noricum.
Carvanis, a city of Cappadocia.
Caruentus, a city of the Latins.
Carui, I have wanted. See *carco*.
Carvilius, the name of a Roman. See *Carbilius*.
Carum, i; n. caraway.
Caruncula, æ; f. [à carco] a little piece of flesh.
Caruonis, a town in Guelderland, called Grave.
Carura, a country of India within Ganges.
Carus, the 36th emperor of Rome.
CARUS, a, um; adj. [à carco, vel ab Heb. jaker, pretiosum esse] dear, costly.
Carussi, a people bordering upon the Troglodytæ and Æthiopians.
Carya, a country of Arcadia, and a city of Laconia and Peloponnesus.
Caryanda, an island of Caria.
+ *Carya pontica*, filberds.
Caryatides, images of women supporting buildings.
Caryinus, } a, um; adj. of nuts.
Carynus, }
Caryites, a kind of spurge.
Carynia, a city of Achaia.
Caryon, a walnut. * *Caryon myristicon*, a nutmeg.
Caryones, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.
Caryophyllata, the herb avens, from
Caryophyllum, i; n. a gilliflower or clove.
+ *Caryöpon*, Syrian cinnamon.
Caryopus, the juice of a nut.
Caryōta, æ; f. } a date or palmet-
Caryotes, idis; } ta.
Caryia, a bay in Galatia.
Caryitæus, } of Carystus.
Carystius, a, um; }
Carystus, or -tos, i; the city Caristo in Eubæa.
+ *Carytes*, æ; a kind of spurge.
Caryum, a town of Laconia, whence Diana is called Caryatis.
CASA, æ; f. a cottage, lodge, soldier's hut; also a land-mark. * *Ita fugias ne præter casam*, don't to avoid one evil run into another.
+ *Casabundus*, a, um; adj. ready to fall, stumbling.
Casæ, a city of Pamphylia, and a village in Africa.
Casæ Nigræ, a city of Africa.
+ *Casæle*, is; n. ground that hath a land-mark; also a shed.
Casalus, a bay by the island of Corsica.
Casama, a city of Palmyrene.
Casaman, a town of Armenia.
Casamari, a people of Æthiopia.
+ *Casamentum*, i; n. a cottage.
+ *Casana*, æ; f. a covering of a ship.
Casandra, an island over-against Persia.
Casans, ntis; [à caso] ready to fall. * *Casanti capite incedit*, he runs headlong.
+ *Casaria*, æ; f. she that keeps a cottage.
+ *Casarius*, ii; m. a cottager.
+ *Casca*.

† *Cascabus*, for *cacabus*, a *cauldron*.
Cascandrus, a *desert island* towards *India*.
Cascantenses, a *people* of *Spain*.
† *Cascus*, a, um; adj. *very old*.
† *Casculus*, a, um; *somewhat old*.
Cāseāle, is; n. [à *caseus*] a *cheese-chamber* or *cheese-press*, a *dairy*.
Cāseārius, a, um; [à *caseus*] of *cheese*.
Cāseārius, ii; m. a *cheesemonger*.
† *Cāseatum*, i; n. *curds* made of *wey*.
Cāscera, a *city* of *Thrace*.
Cāstilius Vindex, a *famous lawyer*.
† *Cāser*; m. an *old man*.
Cāserotæ, a *people* of *Aria*.
CASEUS, i; m. [qu. *coaxeus* à *Chald. cas*, *senescere*] *cheese*. *
Caseus oculatus, *cheese* full of *eyes*.
* *Caseus Parmensis*, *parmesan*.
CASIA, or *castia*, æ; f. [καία] a *sweet shrub* used for *cinnamon*. *
Cassia lignea, the *common cinnamon*.
Casia, a *country* of *Scythia*.
Casilinum, a *town* in *Campania*.
Casilinus fluvius, the *same* as *Vulturnus*.
Casina, one of *Plautus's comedies*, from the *maid Casina*, beloved of an *old man* and his *son*.
Casina, and -um, a *town* in *Campania*.
De Casineto or *Caneto*, the *family* *Cheyney*.
Casinus, a *mountain* of *Campania*, where *Apollo* was worshipped.
† *Casiola*, æ; f. a *surplice*.
Casiopa, a *city* in *Epirus*.
Casiotis, part of *Syria*, near *Phœnicia*.
† *Cāsītans*, ntis, *tumbling*.
Cāsītō, are; [à *caso*] to *tumble*, or *fall often*.
Casius, a *mountain* by *Euphrates*; another in that part of *Arabia*, which from thence is called *Casiotis*, and from thence *Jupiter* is called *Casius*, who had a *temple* there, and *Pompey* had a *tomb* there built by *Adrian*; also a *mountain* in *Syria*.
Casletum, a *town* of *Gallia Belgica*.
Casmare, a *town* of *Mauritania Cæsariensis*.
Casmēne, a *city* of *Sicily*.
Casmius, a *surname* of *Mercury*.
Casmonates, a *people* of *Liguria*.
Casminium, one of those *towns* that had no *officers* of their own, but such as were sent them *yearly*.
Cāsō, are; [à *cado*] to *tumble*, *nod*, *be ready to fall*.
† *Casōna*, æ; f. a *woman's bodkin* for her *head*.
Casos, and -us, an *Ægean island*, one of the *Sporades*.
Casos, an *island* and *city* of *Persia*.
Casparyus, a *city* of *India*.
Cāspium, a *river* in *Scythia*.
Cāspēria, a *country* of *India* within *Ganges*; also the *wife* of *Rhætus* king of the *Marrubii*; also a *town* of the *Sabines*.
Cāspēriula, a *town* of the *Sabines*.
Cāspīæ Portæ, a *city* in *Media*.
Cāspiana, a *country* of *Armenia Major*.
Cāspīi, a *people* of *Scythia*, who starved their *parents* to *death* after they were *seventy years old*.

Cāspirus, a *city* of *Parthia*, whose *inhabitants* are the *swiftest* that are.
Cāspis, a *city* of *Syria*.
Cāspium mare, the *Caspian sea*, between the *Caspian* and *Hyrcanian* mountains.
Cāssandane, the *daughter* of *Pharnaspis*, and *mother* of *Cambyses*.
Cāssander, the *twenty-fifth king* of *Macedonia*.
Cāssandra, æ; f. the *daughter* of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*; she promised *Apollo* to lie with him for the gift of *prophecy*, but when she had it, was worse than her word, whereupon he caused that none should believe her, which proved the ruin of the *Trojans*; also the *daughter* of *Jobates*, who was married to *Bellerophon*.
Cāssandria, a *city* of *Macedonia*.
Cāssanitæ, a *people* by the *Red-sea*.
Cāssānorus, a *city* of *Egypt*.
† *Cāssārī*, to be *deceived* or *mistaken*.
† *Cāssārius*, ii; a *net-maker*.
† *Cāssō*, in *vain*.
Cāssolensis, of *Cashel* in *Ireland*.
Cāssera, a *town* in *Macedonia*.
Cāssī, the *hundred* of *Cashow* in *Hertfordshire*.
Cāssia via, a *high-way* paved by *Cāssius*.
Cāssianus, a *king* of *Antiochia*, a *bishop*, and *divers others*.
† *Cāssicūlum*, i; n. a *little casting-net*.
Cāssicūlus, i; m. [à *cassī*] a *little net*, a *cob-web*.
Cāssida, æ; f. [à *cassī*] a *helmet*, or *head-piece*.
Cāssida, a *town* of *India* within *Ganges*.
Cāssī, *mountains* of *Scythia*.
† *Cāssīlago*, inis; f. the *herb hēbane*.
Cāssiliacum, a *town* of *Rhætia*, called *Romakessel*.
Cāssinitius, a *river* of *Thrace* that makes *horses drunk*.
† *Cāssīq*, [quasi *quatio*] to *shake*.
Cāssiodorus, a *nobleman* and *senator* of *Rome*; a *master* of *Theodorick* king of the *Goths*.
Cāssīope, or *Cāssīopeia*, *wife* of *Cepheus* king of *Æthiopia*; also a *town* of *Sicily*, and *Epirus*, and other *places*.
Cāssios, a *river* of *Scythia*.
CASSIS, is; m. [ab *Heb. kash*, *irretire*] a *net*, *hay*, or *snare*.
CASSIS, idis; f. [qu. *carassis*, à καση καυτ] a *head-piece* or *helmet*.
Cāssita, æ; f. [à *casside*] a *lark*.
Cāssitērides, *islands* in the *western ocean*, whence *white-lead* is digged.
Cāssitērus, i; m. *white-lead*.
† *Cāssitias*, the *gum* of a *fir-tree*.
Cāssitira, an *island* in the *ocean* near *India*.
Cāssius, the *name* of *divers Romans*; also a *mountain* in *Spain*.
Cāssius, } a, um, of *Cāssius*.
Cāssianus, }
Cāssō, are; [à *cassus*] to *frustrate* or *make void*.
Cāssopa, a *city* in *Molossia*.
Cāssum, i; n. a *fragment*, *empty husk*.
Cāssus, a, um; part. of *careo*, *empty*, *void*. * In *cassum*, in *vain*. *

Lumine &c æthere cassi, dead. *
Cāssa dote virgo, a *maid* that has no *portion*. * *Cāssa præsidia*, weak *supports*.
† *Cāssūta*, or *cassyta*, the *wood dodder* or *woodbine*.
Cāstabala, a *city* of *Cilicia* and *Phœnicia*.
Cāstabalenses, the *people* of *Cāstabala*.
† *Cāstaldius*, ii; m. a *steward* or *bailiff*.
Cāstalia, the *daughter* of *Achelous*, and a *city* of *Cilicia*.
Cāstāllus fons; a *well* at the foot of *Parnassus*, sacred to the *Muses*, called *Cāstāllides* from thence.
Cāstalo, the *greatest city* of *Oreana*.
Cāstalonitæ, *inhabitants* of *Cāstalo*.
CASTANEA, æ; f. [καστανή, vel ab urbe *Castanea*] a *chestnut* or *chestnut-tree*.
Castanea, a *city* about the *river Penæus*.
Cāstānētum, i; n. a *place* set with *chestnut-trees*.
Cāstāneus, a, um; adj. [à *casta*. *Cāstāninus*, } nea] of a *chestnut*, or a *chestnut-tree*.
Cāstān, a *town* of *Spain*.
Cāstax, a *city* of *Iberia*.
Cāstē, ius, iisimē; adv. *chastly*, *purely*, *honestly*, *uprightly*, *devoutly*, *religiously*.
† *Cāstellamentum*, i; n. a *kind* of *meat* dished up *castle-wise*; also a *part* of a *ship*.
Cāstellāni, a *people* of *Spain*.
Cāstellānus, i; m. [à *castellum*] he that *dwells* or *lives* in a *castle*.
Cāstellānus, a, um; adj. of a *garrison*. * *Cāstellānus triumphus*, a *triumph* made after the taking a *fort*.
Cāstellarii, orum; m. they that look to *castles* or *conduits*.
Cāstellātīm; adv. from *castle* to *castle*. * *Cāstellātīm serere*, to sow in *heaps*.
Cāstellio, onis; m. a *Greek professor* of *Basil*, famous for translating the *bible*, and for other *learned works*.
Cāstellum, i; n. [à *castrum*] a *little castle*, *tower*, *fort*, *bulwark*; also a *mill-dam* or *conduit*; a *little walled town*.
Cāstellum Aquarum, the *city* *Baden* in *Helvetia*.
Cāstellum Cattorum, *Castel* in *Hassia*.
Cāstellum Hunnorum, the *town* *Castellaun* in *Upper Germany*.
Cāstellum Menapiorum, the *town* *Kessel* in *Brabant*.
Cāstellum Morinorum, the *town* *Kassel* in *Flanders*.
De Cāstello, the *family* *Castel*.
Cāstēria, æ; f. [qu. *οικονομία* à *οικος* & *ω*] a *store-house* where the *tasking* of *ships* are laid up.
Cāsthenes, a *bay* of *Thracia*, near *Byzantium*.
Cāstianira, ræ; f. one of *Priam's* *concubines*.
Cāstificus, a, um; adj. [à *castus* & *facio*] making *chaste*.
Cāstīgābilis, le; adj. & art. [à *castigo*] *worthy* to be *chastised*, that may be *mended*.
Cāstīgātio, ōnis; f. a *correction* or *amending*.
Cāstīgatiuncula, æ; f. a *little correction*.
Cāsti-

Castigatiſ, adv. more correctly. * **Castigatiſ vivere,** to live more reformably.
Castigātor, oris ; m. a chastiser, correcter.
Castigātus, a, um ; P. & A. corrected, chastised, asswaged, diminished. * **Castigata frons,** a well-proportioned face.
CASTIGO, are, [qu. castum ago] to chide, correct, chasten. * **Castigat moras,** he chastens them for tarrying. * **Sed in hoc me ipse castigo quōd,** but in this I am angry with myself.
Castimēsis, a surname of Venus in Thessalia.
Castimōnia, æ ; f. [à castus] chastity, continency.
Castinium, a mountain in Pamphylia.
Castinetes, } an inhabitant of Casti-
Castinius, } nium.
Castinus, a Roman consul.
Castitas, ātis ; f. [à castus] chastity, cleanness.
+ Castitium, a shed ; a little building added to a house.
+ Castitudo, inis ; f. chastity.
Castologi, a people of Gallia Belgica.
Castolus, a city in Lydia.
CASTOR, oris ; m. [αἰστόρ] a beaver ; also saffron.
Castor and Pollux, twin-brothers, whom Leda bore to Jupiter ; from their clearing the sea of pirates, they were called gods of the sea. Pollux desired Jupiter, that his brother might partake of his immortality, which being granted, they were said to live and die by turns, because being two stars, the one always rose when the other sat ; also the name of several other men.
Castorea, orum ; n. beaver stones.
Castoreum, ei ; n. oil of beaver-stones.
Castoreus, a, um ; adj. [à castor] of a beaver.
+ Castorides, dogs bred of a fox or beaver, and a bitch.
+ Castorina, æ ; f. a beaver's skin.
+ Castorinātus, a, um ; adj. wearing a beaver's skin.
Castra, orum ; n. a camp, the soldiers, or the place where they are encamped ; also a fort. * **Castra cærea, a** bee-hive. * **Castra castris conferre,** to pitch their tents one against another.
Castra, a town of India within Ganges ; a city of Noricum and Macedonia.
Castra Annibalis, a haven of Magna Græcia.
Castra Cælicia, a city of Portugal.
Castra Cornelia or Cornelianæ, a city of Africa Propria.
Castra Constantia, the city Constance in Normandy.
Castra Cyri, a country about Lycia.
Castra Gemina, a town in Spain.
Castra Germanorum, a town of Mauritania Cæsariensis, now Brexar.
Castra Julia, the town Tragillo in Spain.
Castra Lælia, a city of Africa Minor.
Castra Lapidariorum, a city of Egypt.
Castra Larba, a city of Thrace.
Castra Posthumiana, a place in Spain.

Castra Vinaria, a city of Spain.
Castrametatio, ōnis ; f. a pitching of a camp.
Castrametator, oris ; m. the camp-master.
Castrametor, ari, [of castra and metior] to encamp.
+ Castranda, a kind of fruit.
+ Castrangula, æ ; f. broom-wort or water betony.
Castrata, æ ; f. [à castror] a pure kind of red wheat.
Castatio, ōnis, } a gelding, prun-
Castratura, æ ; f. } ing, diminishing.
Castratus, a, um, gelded, weakened.
Castrensis, se ; adj. [à castra] of a camp or army. * **Peculium castrense,** goods gotten by service in war, or given by a father to his son whilst he served in the wars. * **Res castrensis, warfare.**
+ Castriani, orum, soldiers of the garrisons on the Roman frontiers ; also a people destroyed by Aurelian the emperor.
+ Castrilamentum, a pudding.
Castrimonium, a town in Italy.
CASTRO, are, [à castus, vel αἰστόρ, instrumentum quo cavatur ebur] to geld, lop, cut off, chop, mangle. * **Castrare vitem,** to prune a vine. * **Castrare alvearia,** to take the honey away.
Castrozorba, a town of Thrace.
CASTRUM, i ; n. [à casa] a castle or fort.
Castum, a city in Sicily.
Castum Alatum, Edinburgh in Scotland.
Castum Britonum, Dunbritton in Scotland.
Castum Corvolum, the town Curbeil in France.
Castum de Vies, Castrorodunum, the De-les in Wiltshire.
Castum Inui, a sea-town of Tuscany called Corneto.
Castum Minervæ, the town Grotteria in Magna Græcia.
Castum Stilichonis, a town of Insurbria called Castion.
Castula, æ ; f. [à castus] an apron, stomacher, gorget, petticoat.
Castula, a town in Tuscany.
Castulo, a town in Spain.
CASTUS, a, um ; adj. [à καστός, ornatus, vel à Chald. kasbath ornare] chaste, uncorrupt, holy, innocent, pure. * **Castus fides, inviolable faithfulness.** * **Castissimi sermonis homo, a** man of a clear style, without affecting foreign words.
+ Castus, ſis ; m. chastity ; purifying, a ceremony.
Cāsuālis, le ; adj. [à casus] having cases.
Cāsuāliter, adv. casually, by chance.
Casventiliani, a people of Italy.
Casventum, a river in the bay of Tarentum.
+ Casula, a popish priest's upper vestment.
Cāsula, æ ; f. [à casa] a little cottage.
Casula, a city in Africa.
+ Cāsura, æ ; f. a falling or fall.
Casurgis, the city Prague, the metropolis of Bohemia.
Cāsurus, a, um ; part. fut. in rus of cado, ready to fall, decay, that will have its course.
Casus, an island near Rhodes.

Cāsus, ſis ; m. a fall, fortune, chance, peril, danger, decay, ruin, misfortune, occasion ; the case of a noun, a case or cause in law, an end or conclusion. * **Casus nivis, the** fall of snow. * **Casus Latinus, the** ablative case. * **Fortunæ casibus permittere,** to hazard. * **Si incidit casus, if** need requires. * **Dere in casum rem,** to put it to a hazard.
+ Cāta, a cat.
Catabanes, a people of Arabia Deserta.
Catabasis, ōis ; f. a descending.
Catabathmus, a town of Marmarica.
Catabolum, a stable ; also a place where men fought with beasts ; also a prison.
Catabolum, a city of Cilicia.
+ Catabulenses, the governors of the catabolum, or place where beasts were kept.
Catacaumone, a country of Phrygia.
Cataceti, a people of Asia about Meotis.
Cātāchrēsis, is ; f. an abusive or improper expression.
Cātāchysmata, nuts or figs poured on the new bride's or servant's head, in token of good luck.
+ Cātāclida, the first small bones in the breast.
Cātāclista, a sea-gown, or cassock.
+ Cātāclistica, a precious garment laid up and pressed.
Cātāclita, æ ; a garment to wear at table.
Cātāclitum, i ; n. a bed or coverlet.
Cataclysmus, i ; m. a deluge or flood.
Cātācrisis ; f. condemnation.
+ Cātācumba, æ, or catatumba, a burying-place.
Catāba, a river of Africa.
Catādiaz, a town of Æthiopia.
Cātādrōmus, i ; m. a place for races, tilt-yard, a dancing-rope, an engine to lift up and let down heavy things.
Cātādupa, orum ; n. the places where the river Nile falls with great noise.
Cātādupi, the people of Æthiopia, made deaf with the noise of those cataracts of the Nile.
Catæa, a Persian island.
Catægis, idis ; a stormy or hollow wind.
Catæonium, a promontory of Marmarica.
Catagmatica emplastra, plaisters for broken bones.
Cātāgrāpha, pl. n. images represented only on one side, or looking divers ways.
Catagraphe, ſis ; f. the first draught of a picture.
Cātāgrāpho, are, to write out of another's copy.
Catalaunia, æ ; f. a province of Spain.
Catalaunum, two cities in France, one in Campania called Chaalons, the other in Burgundy called Chalons.
Cātālecticus, a, um ; adj. wanting a syllable of an entire foot.
Cātalepsis, a sleeping sickness.
Cātāleptus, comprehensible.

- Cātālexis**, a finishing of a thing.
Cātalogus, i; m. a roll, bill, catalogue.
Cātālyma, a refreshing, an inn.
Cātālysis, a dissolution.
Cātamana, a city of Syria.
Cātamidio, arc; and ior, ari; to put one to open shame, give one public correction.
Cātāmitus, i; a ganymede, a boy used for sodomy.
Catamipo, a play of tossing things one to another.
Catana, a town in Sicily.
Catanance, crimson grass-vetch.
Catangius, a bay in the Asiatick shore of Bosphorus.
Catania, an island against Lesbos.
Catanni, a people by the Caspian sea.
Cataonia, a country on the borders of Cappadocia.
Cātāpasma, ātis; n. a dry medicine cast into a wound.
Cātāphōra, a dead sleep.
Cātāphracta, æ; f. a breast-plate or cuirass.
Cātāphractārius, ii; m. one armed with a cuirass; also a lobster.
Cātāphractus, i; m. a man at arms, armed cap-a-pee; a cuirassier.
Cātāphrygæ, Phrygian hereticks, who said the Holy Ghost was not given to the apostles, but to them.
Cātāpirāter, eris; m. a sounding-lead.
Cātāpiromantia, æ; f. divination by a glass.
Cātāplasma, ātis; n. a poultice.
Cataplasmata, dry powder for the ears.
† Cataplasmo, arc; to poultice.
Cātāplectatio, ōnis; fœm. a reviling.
Cātāplus, a port town, a fleet for merchandize; the arrival of ships.
Cātāpōtium, ii; n. and -ia, orum; a pill to be swallowed.
† Cātāprorates, is; a plummet, or sounding-lead.
† Cataprata, or calaptata, a kind of cup.
Cātāptōsis, a kind of falling-sickness.
Cātāpulta, æ; f. a battering engine to cast darts and stones; a batterer.
Cātāpultārius, a, um; adj. of a batterer. * **Catapularium pilum**, a javelin slung from a batterer.
† Cātāputia, æ; f. the herb spurge; also a surgeon's instrument to search the bladder; and a tent for sores.
Cātāpūtium, ii; n. a pill.
Cātāracta, æ; f. } the steep fall
Cataractes, æ; m. } of a river, a
 sluice, a draw-bridge, a port-cullis,
 a suffusion of humours in the eyes.
Cataracta, or -es, a city of the Samnites; and the river Swale in Yorkshire.
Cataractes, Cascada di Tivoli, a great fall of the river Anio by Tibur; another of Danubius, called Sewreussel.
Cataractonum, or **Cataracton**, Carlisle in Cumberland.
Cātāractus, a, um; adj. stopping the course of water. * **Porta cataracta**, a port-cullis.
Catari, a people of Pannonia.
Catariæ, a people of Arabia Felix.
Cataractus, a river of Crete and Pamphylia.
Cātarrhus, i; m. rheum, a falling down of humours.
Catarrhytum, a city of Africa, called also Hippo.
Catarrhytus, a, um; adj. watery, moist, by which a river runneth.
Cātascopium, ii; n. a discovery-frigate.
Catascopus, i; m. a spy, a scout.
Cātasta, æ; f. [a καδίστη, statuo] the stall on which the slaves stood which were to be sold; also a plate wherein Christians used to be tormented; also a slave.
Cātattēma, ātis; n. the state (of the air.)
Catastroma, ātis; n. the upper deck, where the men stand to fight.
Catastrophe, ēs; f. the last act or winding up of a play.
† Cātastus, i; a slave kept in Bridewell to work.
Catātechnos, a skillful artizan.
† Cātatecta, choice poems.
Catathræ, two islands of the Red-sea.
Catatus, a city of Hungary.
Catascopia, a name of Venus.
Cātātypōcis, a figure of doing a thing by an ensample of another.
† Catax, lame.
Catē for **cautē**; adv. warily.
Catēchēsis, is; f. a catechising, an instruction.
Catēchismus, i; m. a catechism.
Catēchiso, or -zo, are; to catechise, instruct.
Catēchista, æ; m. he that catechiseth, a catechist.
† Catēchizēta, an instructor.
Catēchumena, orum; n. the place where the catechumeni did stand.
Catēchūmenus, a, um; adj. one in his catechism; a proselyte, novice in religion.
Cāteia, a bearded dart with a string.
Cātēgorēmāta, um; n. predicables, or predicaments.
Cātēgoria, æ; f. a predicament, accusation.
Catelani, a people of Spain.
Catella, æ; f. [a catena] a little chain.
Catella, æ; f. [a catellus] a little bitch.
† Catellulus, i; a little puppy-dog.
Cātellus, i; m. [a catulus] a little dog or whelp.
CATENA, æ; f. [καδύμνα] a chain; also a meteor, and a kind of dance.
Cātēnarius, a, um; adj. chained, linked.
Catenates, a people of the Vindelici.
Cātēnatio, ōnis; f. a chaining or linking.
Cātēnatus, a, um; chained, linked.
 * **Catenati labores**, endless labours. * **Catenatus canis**, a band-dog.
Cātēno, arc; to chain or tie.
Cātēnula, æ; f. [a catena] a little chain.
CATERVA, æ; f. [qu. quaterva, vel a κατερεῖν, contraho] a company of soldiers, or others.
Cātērvārius, a, um; trooping in multitudes; disorderly, confused.
Cātōrvātim, adv. by bands or companies.
Cath, the son of Trismegistus.
Cathæ, a country of India, where beauty is so much admired, that they are said to chuse the fairest for their king.
Cathalusus, Nicanor, so called in Stephanus.
Cathania, Cathnea in Scotland.
Cathari, a people of India, whose custom was to burn the wives with the deceased husbands; also a people of Gallia; and certain ancient hereticks, which the people now call Puritans.
Catharina, æ; f. a virgin of Alexandria, adorned with philosophy and other learning; in a dispute with 40 heathen grammarians and orators, she vanquished and converted them: Maximus was about to break her on the wheel, but that being broken by a thunderbolt, she was beheaded; her body is said to be carried by angels into mount Sinai.
Catharma, ātis; a sacrifice to turn away pestilence.
Cātharmos, purgation by fire.
Cātharticus, a, um; adj. purgative.
 * **Medicamentum catharticum**, a purge.
Cathaum, a promontory of Lybia.
CATHEDRA, æ; f. [καθέδρα] a chair, desk, pulpit, the bishop's see.
Cāthēdrālitius, a, um; adj. attending on a chair.
† Cāthēdrāria, covers for chairs.
† Cāthēdrārius, a, um; adj. of a chair or see. * **Philosophi cathedrarii**, doctors only of the chair, not practising what they teach, tattlers.
Cathei, mountains of Sarmatia in Asia.
Cathelani, a people of Gallia.
Cathēmērina febris, a quotidian ague.
Cāthēter, eris; m. a surgeon's probe.
Cathilei, a people in Germany, vanquished by Cæsar Germanicus.
Cathippi, a city of Asia.
† Cathnæa, a kind of latten ore.
Cathnosia, a country in the east of Scotland.
† Catholicifinus, i; m. universality.
Catholicus, a, um; catholick, universal, general. * **Ecclesia catholica**, the universal church.
Cāthon, an island among the Cyclades.
Cathulci, the same as Cathilei.
† Catianum palatum, a slap-sawce, or liquorish lips.
Caticardamna, a city of India within Ganges.
P. Catienus, one who loved his master so well, that when he was dead, he burnt himself with him.
Catisons, a well in Italy.
Catili, inhabitants of the Alps between Pola and Sergestus.
Cātilina, æ; masc. a nobleman of Rome, who conspired against his country, and was suppressed by Cicero.
Catilius Severus, a learned man, scholar of Papinianus; also the name of a consul.
Catillatio, ōnis; f. a being liquorish.
Catilli, a people of the river Anio.
Catilo, arc; [a catillus] to lick dishes, or feed greedily.
Catillo, ōnis; m. a lick-dish or glutton.
† Catillulum, }
† Catillum, i; n. } a little dish.
Catillus,

Catillus, i; m. [à catinus] a little dish or porringer; the upper mill-stone, runner.
 + **Catillus**, i; a table to write on.
Catillus, the son of An. phiarus, who built Tybur; also a mountain near Tybris.
Catina, a city of Sicily, and a town in Arcadia.
Catinellus, i; a sawcer.
 + **Catinulus**, i; a little dish.
CATINUM, i; n. [Arab.] a plate.
CATINUS, i; m. } ter. dish, porringer. * **Catinus** Tuscus, an earthen pot.
Catius, the name of a man; also a heathen god, supposed to make men witty and wary.
Catizi, the pignier.
Cato, onis; the name of several men. * **Contenti** finis hoc **Catone**, there seldom comes a better.
M. Porcius Cato, called also **Censorius** from his censorship.
M. Cato Uticensis, who was grandchild to the former, and killed himself at Utica, when Cæsar had vanquished Pompey.
Val. Cato, a grammarian, who taught many noblemen at Rome in the time of Sylla.
Catoblepas, the basilisk.
Catobriga, a city in Spain.
Catochites, a precious stone in Corsica, of a clammy nature; also a kind of figs.
Catoccelica, æ; the belly or the paunch.
Catoluca, a town of Gallia Narbonensis.
 + **Catomidio**, are; to beat on the shoulders.
 + **Catomum**, or -ium, a chain for the neck in torturing. * **Tollere** in **catomium**, to hang up one by the heels.
Catomus, i; one that is crump-shoulder'd.
Catoni, a people of Scythia.
Catonianum, i; n. a prison, into which Cato was thrown by the command of Cæsar.
Catonianus, a, um; adj. of Cato.
Catoptæ, hereticks called **Circumcellians**.
Catopterium, a high place about Anemoria in Phocis.
Catoptromantia, æ; f. divination by a looking-glass.
Catonyrites, æ; m. a precious stone Cappadocia.
Catorthoma, atis; n. a perfect work of virtue, a just and good deed.
Catorthosis, a rightful doing.
Catralucos, a city of Portugal.
Catreia, a city of Crete.
Catria, an island in the Libyan sea, called also **Ægusa**.
 + **Catta**, a name of a ship, a kind of engine; also a cat.
Cattabania, a country of Arabia.
Catti, or **Chattæ**; a people of Germany, whose country is called **Hesfen**.
Cattigara, a bay and city of the Sinæ.
Cattuaci, a people of the Low Countries.
Catuellani, the people of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire.
Catularia, a gate in Rome so called.
Catularius, a, um; adj. [à catulus] belonging to whelps.

+ **Catulaſter**, tri; m. one that counterfeits a whelp; also a little whelp.
Catulina, æ; f. [sc. caro] dogs flesh.
Catulinum, i; a little whelp.
Catulinus, a, um; of a whelp.
Catullo, ivi, itum; to desire the male, or to go to rut.
Catuloſus, a, um; greedy.
Catullio, onis; f. a going a-salt or proud, as bitches.
 + **Catullio**, ire; to hunger.
Catullus, a poet of Verona, who wrote epigrams.
Catulus, i; m. [à canis vel catus] a whelp, kitling, the young of all beasts; also a hound, and a leaſh; a dog-fiſh. * **Catulum** in **culeo** emere, to buy a pig in a poke.
Catulus, an orator, consul with Caius Marius; and several others.
 + **Catumeum**, a kind of cake used in sacrifice.
Catunculus, Eras. Cato's moral verses.
Caturica, a place about the Alps.
Caturiges, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose town is called **Caturigæ**, Charges.
 + **Caturraſtonium**, Carlisle in Cumberland, or Allerton in Yorkshire.
Caturriga, a city of Gallia Belgica.
Catus, a, um; [qu. **cautus**] cunning, circumspect, wise.
Catus, i; [à **catus**, a, um] a cat.
Catyeuchiani, the people of Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire.
 + **Cava**, æ; f. the hole in which birds build.
Cavædium, ii; n. [qu. **cava ædium**] an open part or quadrangle in a house.
 + **Cavānen**, inis; n. a hollow place.
Cavana, a city of Arabia Fælix.
Cavaræ, -es, and -ri, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose chief town is **Avenio**.
Cavarus, a king of the Gauls 2085 years after the flood.
Cavāticus, a, um; adj. [à **cavus**] of a hole or cave.
Cavātor, oris; m. he that makes holes or hollows.
Cavātus, a, um; adj. hollowed, scitched out.
Cauca, the city Quenca in Spain.
Caucadæ, a people by the river Lagous.
Caucālis, is, and idis; f. bastard parsley.
 + **Caucælium**, ii; n. a drinking-glass, a beaker.
 + **Caucālus**, li; m. a pain in the reins, proceeding from heat; also a servant.
Caucana, orum; n. a port town in Sicily.
Caucasus, a very high mountain in the north of Asia, dividing India from Scythia.
Caucaseus, and **Caucasius**, a, um; belonging to Caucasus.
Caucenses, a people of Ireland.
Cauchæ, fields about Ctesiphon, which the river Tigris divides.
Caucones, the people of Bithynia and Messenia.
 + **Caucūla**, orum; little leaves.
 + **Caucus** and **caucatus**, a kind of vessel.
CAUDA, æ; f. [à **cavus**] the tail, or privy parts. * **Cauda muris**, the herb mouse-tail. * **Caudam** trahere, to be mocked with some-

thing stuck behind him. * **Caudā** blandiri, to fawn upon one.
Cauda, a river in Cumberland.
 + **Caudacus**, pleasant.
Caudātus, a, um; with a tail, tailed.
 + **Caudecæ**, arum; f. little wicker coffers or junks to catch eels.
Caudeus, a, um; adj. [à **caudex**] of a stock or plank. * **Cistella** **caudea**, a wooden chest.
CAUDEX, icis; m. [à **cædo**, vel **qu. cauda arboris**] the stump, stock, or body of a tree; also a blockhead; and a book of boards fastened together.
Caudi, or **Caudium**, a town of the Samnites in Italy.
 + **Caudicæ**, arum; rafters, float-boats of timber.
Caudicālis, le; of a log. * **Caudicali præfeci** provinciae, I have set you to cleave blocks.
Caudicarius, a, um; of the body of a tree. * **Navis caudicaria**, a great ship made of thick planks.
Caudicatus, a, um; } of the body of **Caudiceus**, } a tree.
Caudinus, a, um; of Caudi.
Caudos, an island near Crete.
Cave, a town in Bithynia.
CAVEA, æ; f. [à **cavus**] a cave, cage, a scaffold to behold plays, the pit, any fenced place.
Cavendus, a, um; to be heeded.
CAVEO, cavi, cautum, ēre; neut. [à **cavo**] to take heed, beware of, promise for, provide for, demand security. * **Cavere** alicui, to secure another. * **Cavere** ab aliquo, to stand upon one's guard against another. * **Cavere** testamento, to order by will. * **Cautum est** lege, the law forbids it. * **Cave** facias, see you do it not. * **Cavere** sibi ab aliquo or per aliquem, (in law) to give or take security. * **Cavere** obsidibus de pecuniā, to give hostages for payment of the money.
 + **Caveola**, æ; a little cave or cage.
Caveor, ēri; to be looked after. * **Cætera cavebuntur**, the rest shall be provided for.
Caverna, æ; f. [à **cavus**] a cave or den, concavity.
 + **Cavernātus**, a, um; made like a cave.
 + **Cavernicūla**, æ; a little cave.
Cavernōsus, a, um; full of holes or vaults.
Cavernūla, æ; f. a little hole or den.
 + **Cavernum**, i; n. a den.
 + **Caveus**, ei; m. a pot or jug.
 + **Cavix**, part of the sacrifice near the tail.
 + **Caviæres** hostiæ, parts of sacrifices next the tail, offered yearly for the college of priests.
Cavicium, a city of Bætica.
Cavii, a people of Illyricum.
 + **Cavile**, is; n. a hollow place.
Cavilla, æ; f. a cavil, scoff, wrangling. See **cavillum**.
Cavillatio, onis; f. } a jesting, scoff.
Cavillatus, ūs; m. } fing, wrangling.
Cavillator, oris; m. a caviller, mock-er, wrangling fellow.
Cavillor, ari; pass. [à **cavillum**] to make a groundless exception, to wrangle and jangle, to taunt, to cavil at.

Cavillum, i; n. [à carus vel careo] a jest, cavil, taunt, dry bob, a pretence.
 Cavitās, ātis; f. [à cavus] hollow-ness.
 † Cāvītio for cautio, a taking heed.
 CAULA, æ; f. [αὐλή] a sheepfold.
 * Caulæ, arum; the pores of the body.
 † Caulacus, and caudacus, a weight of 10 drams.
 † Cauledon, the breaking of a bone length-ways.
 Caulei, a people of Germany.
 † Caulesco, ēre; to grow to a stalk; also to bring forth leaves.
 Caulias, æ; m. the juice of laserpitium.
 Cauliculus, i; m. [à caulis] a little stem or stalk.
 CAULIS, is; m. [καυλός] a stalk, the quill of a feather, or beast's rump, a man's yard, an arrow, colewort, or any herb. * Caulis Jovis, fengreen. * Caulis marinus, wild colewort.
 Caulisci, a people of the gulph of Æonia.
 † Caulo-rapum, rape-cole.
 Caulum, or Caulon, and Aulum, a town in Italy.
 Cauloniatēs, or Caulonius, one of that town.
 Caum, a town in Spain.
 Cauma, ātis; n. heat, burning, a scald in the head.
 Caumana, the channel of the river Indus.
 Caumas, one of the Centaurs, son of Ixion.
 Caunaces, a kind of purple coverlets.
 † Cauneas, for cave ne eas.
 Cauniae, or Caunee, a kind of figs growing in Caunus.
 Caunus, a town of Caria, by the river Calbis; also a town in Doris, Crete, Æolia, and the mountain of Moncayo in Spain; also the son of Miletus, who, being beloved by his sister Byblis, left his country, and built the city Caunus in Caria.
 Cavo, are; act. [à cavus] to make hollow. * Cavare cornua (of the moon) to decrease.
 Cavoda, Cawood in Yorkshire.
 † Cavo, ere; to take heed.
 † Cavonæ, arum; sweet junkets, or apothecaries stuff.
 Cauphiaca, a city of Persia.
 † Caupilus, a cup, or little ship.
 CAUPO, cupo, or copo, ōnis; and caupa, and copa, æ; m. [καπη-λάτῃς] a victualler, buckster, sutler, inn-keeper.
 † Caupolus, i; m. a piece of wood hollowed like a boat.
 Caupōna, æ; f. [à capo] a victualling-house, a cook's-shop, or tavern; also a woman that sells wine.
 † Caupōnalia, tents or booths for victualling.
 Caupōnāria, æ; f. the keeping of an inn, tavern, victualling-house.
 Caupōnārius, a, um; adj. of a victualler.
 † Caupōnātīm, adv. deceitfully.
 † Caupōnium, ii; n. an ale-house or tavern.
 Caupōnius, a, um; adj. of a tavern.
 * Ars cauponia, the vintners trade.
 Caupōnor, ari; [à caupo] to buckster, keep a tavern or victualling-house.
 * Cauponari bellum, to drive a trade for soldiering.

Caupōnūla, æ; f. a tap-house, tippling-house.
 † Caupulus, i; m. a sharp ship.
 Cauraliæ, a people of Bætica.
 Cauratani, a people of Arabia Fælix.
 Caurio, ii, ivi, ire; [à sono] to roar like a panther.
 Caurinus, a, um; adj. [à caurus] of the north-west wind.
 Caurita, the city Corita in Spain.
 Caurium, the town Coria in Portugal.
 Cauros, the island Andros.
 Caurus, i; m. [ab Heb. kar, frigidus] the north-west wind.
 Caus, untis; a city of Arcadia, where Æsculapius was worshipped by the name of Causius.
 CAUSA, æ; f. [à quæso, vel qu. cavissā à caveo] a cause, a design, or purpose; a pretence, or colour; a motive, inducement, or reason; a cause, suit, or process at law; sake, or account; profit, or advantage; reason, or defence; an affair, or business; a state, or condition; a formal plea, or defence in law; a thing, matter, fault, or blame; side, party; and also sickness; as αἰτία is also used in Greek. Hence likewise causarius. Note, with a genitive it is found sometimes elegantly redundant, in the same manner as the Greeks may be observed to use αἰτία, and the English sometimes use matter, business or thing. * Causa fontica, an excuse from appearance, as sickness, &c. * Verbi causā or gratiā, as for example. * Indictā causā, without a hearing. * Causam non dico, I have no excuse, or nothing to plead in my defence. * In causa esse, to be sick. * Per causam, under a colour. * Causā meā, for my sake. * Causam dicere, to make one's defence. * Causā cadere, to be nonsuited. * Desertā causā vincere, to carry the day. * Superior causā, having more right on his side. * Accipere causam, to undertake the suit; to excuse. * Viro sit causa, the husband has an opportunity. * Causam sustinere, to be wholly in fault. * In suam causam recidere, to be in his former condition. * Inimicus huic causæ, not favouring this party. * Tenere causam, to get the better [in law].
 Causālis, le; adj. making exceptions, or pertaining to a cause.
 † Causāma, æ; f. the swelling of the sea.
 Causārie, adv. upon just grounds. * Causārie missus, dismissed with a pass-port.
 Causārius, a, um; adj. [à causa] excused, or excused by law. * Miles causarius, a soldier having just excuse for his absence. * Dens causarius, an aking tooth. * Causaria missio, an honourable cashiering on just grounds. * Causarii, crazy impotent folk.
 Causātens, a, um; adj. which is the cause of any thing.
 Causātio, ōnis; f. an excusing or quarrelling. * Dentium causatio or querela, the tooth-ach.
 † Causātius, adv. with greater cause or reason.
 † Causātivus, a, um; quarrelsome.
 Causennis, Kesteven in Lincolnshire.
 Causia, æ; f. a broad-brim'd hat; the

royal diadem of the Macedonians; also a cardinal's cap.
 Causiani, a people who bewail those that are born, and count them happy that die.
 Causiatus pater [à causa] a cardinal, or one next to the high-priest.
 † Causidicina, æ; f. the profession of law, pleading of causes.
 † Causidicor, ari; to alledge a cause or excuse.
 † Causidicus, i; m. [à causa & dico] a lawyer, counsellor, or pleader.
 † Causifico, are; and -or, ari; to make excuses.
 Causima ligna, dry fuel.
 Gausini, a people of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Causodes, a continual burning fever.
 Causon, ōnis; and causos, a heat, or burning fever.
 Causor, ari; [à causa] to plead, alledge excuses, effign, blame, accuse, commit a fault worthy of blame. * Causari, to be found fault with.
 Causa, æ; f. a cause. See causa.
 Causicum, i; n. a caustick.
 Causiticus, a, um; adj. corrosive, burning. * Causica spuma, soap to colour the hair yellow.
 Causum, i; n. a thing burnt, or that may be burnt.
 Causula, æ; f. [à causa] a little cause or plea.
 † Causus, a, um; adj. of the fire or burning.
 Causus, i; m. a very sharp fever.
 † Cauta, æ; f. dog's-camomile, or ox-eye.
 Cautē, warily, subtly, wisely.
 Cautēla, æ; f. [à cautus] a taking heed, security, caution.
 Cauter, ēris; m. a searing-iron.
 Cautēriātus, a, um; adj. burnt or marked with a searing-iron.
 Cautērio, and cauterizo, are; to sear with a hot iron.
 † Cautēriolum, i; n. a little searing or burning.
 Cautērismus, i; m. a cutting in the body for an inflammation or swelling.
 Cauterito, are; to sear with an hot iron.
 † Cautērium, ii; n. a searing or marking-iron, an instrument used by painters.
 CAUTES, is; f. [à caveo] a cliff, or ragged rock. * Concurrent cautes, the rocks almost meet.
 Cauti, a people of Scotland, who inhabit Murray and Ross.
 Cauticus, a, um; adj. rough or hard.
 Cautim, adv. warily.
 Cautio, ōnis; f. [à caveo] a caution, provision, a surety, bill of one's hand, an instrument, an assurance, remedy. * Cautio est, care must be taken. * Mea cautio est, 'tis I that must look to it.
 Cautiōnālis, le; adj. pertaining to caution or security.
 Cautor, ōris; m. [à caveo] a preventer of his own or another's danger, a cautioner, a counsellor directing his client to save him harmless. * Cautor formularum, a lawyer.
 † Cautum, i; n. a bar or stop.
 Cautum est, imperf. it is provided, order is taken. * Cautum est populo, the people had assurance given them.
 Cautus, a, um; P. & A. wary, circumspect, witty, sure. * Cauto

opus est, there is need of care and circumspection. * Pars cautior, the surer side.

Cavum, i; n. [à cavus] a hole, cave, sink. * Cava dentium, hollow teeth.

Cavum Dirum, Holderness in Yorkshire.

CĀVUS, a, um; adj. [ab Heb. kavav, cavum fecit] hollow, deep, ceiled, full of holes. * Luna cava, increasing. * Cavus orbis, a huckler. * Cava vena, the great liver-vein. * Cava pinus, a ship. * Cava senestra, a bay-window. * Æs cavum, a kettle, a trumpet.

Cavus, i; m. a hollow place, cavern, hole.

Cayci, a people of Germany.

Caycus, the son of Celænus; also a river in Mysia.

Cayrethrus, the builder of Myus.

Cayster, or -trus, a river about Ephesus in Asia, whence Caystrius ales, a swan.

Cazeca, a town of Taurica Chersonesus.

Cazimi, a planet's being within sixteen minutes of the sun.

C ante E.

Cea, or Ceos, Ces, Cia, and Cios, an island by Eubœa.

Cea vestis, a garment of silk or lawn, made in that island.

Ceades, a Thracian, whose son Euphemus aided the Trojans.

+ Ceanothus, a kind of thorn.

Ceba, a town of Italy.

Cebani, the people of Ceba.

Cebares, the groom of Davius, by whose craft he obtained the kingdom of Persia, causing his horse to neigh before the others, by which sign they had resolved to chuse a king; Justin.

+ Ceblena, the herb origanus.

Cebrenia, a small country in Troas.

Cebrenis, idis; belonging to Cebrenia.

Cebriones, a bastard son of Priam, whom Patroclus slew with a stone.

+ Cebus, i; m. a monkey.

Cecia, a city of Austria, called Sciselmaur.

Cecidi, I fell, of cado.

Cecidi, I have beat, of cædo.

+ Cecilia, a kind of serpent.

Cecilia, a city of Syria, by Euphrates.

Cecilia Mellinum, a city in Portugal.

Cecilion, a place in Spain.

Cecina, a river by Volaterra.

Cecini, I have sung, from cano.

Cecinna, a name of several men.

Au. Cecinna, a Roman knight, of Pompey's party, who sent the news of the war to Rome, by swallows kept for that purpose.

Cecreia, a city of Troas.

Cecropia, the city Athens.

Cecropidæ, people of Athens.

Cecropius, a, um; of Athens.

Cecrops, opis; the first king of the Athenians, who brought in marriage, altars and sacrifices, and built the city Athens.

Cecryphæa, a promontory or island of Peloponnesus.

+ Cesterca, a round pit for a landmark.

+ Cecubum, i; n. a kind of wine.

+ Cēcūma, æ; f. an owl.

+ Cecurri for cucurri.

Cecylitrium, a town of Gallia Narbonensis.

Cecyrina, a city of Achaia in Peloponnesus.

Cedar, a country in Arabia.

Cedens, ntis; part. of cedo; yielding, changed, falling off, lost, decayed.

Cedias, a town by Sinuessa, another in Africa.

CĒDO, cessi, cessum, cedere; [ἐκδω, vel ἄγω] to yield, fall from, retire, renounce, obey, grant, succeed, stand instead of, happen, fall out or upon. * Cedere de jure, to fall from one's right. * Cedere lite, or alicui litem, to yield the suit. * Omnia ex sententiâ cedunt, all things run according to one's heart's wish. * Cedere è vitâ, to die.

Ceditur, they give place. * Cesserit parum gratus, grant 'twas not so acceptable. * Cedo tibi conductione, do the business, and take the wages. * Quum ripæ cedunt, when they are part of the bank. * Cedere provocationi, to leave off appealing. * Cedit dies, the day appointed for payment of the money is near. * Quæ domui cedunt, the appurtenances belonging to an house. * Hoc pro pulmentario cedit, it serves for food.

Cedo [pl. cedite] give, tell. * Cedo quemvis arbitrum, appoint what arbitrator you will. * Cedo senem, let the old man come.

Cedratus, a, um; adj. [à cedrus] anointed with the oil of cedar, to keep from perishing.

Cedreanitæ, a people of Arabia Felix.

Cedreatis, Diana so called by the Orcomenii, from her image in a great cedar-tree.

Cedreæ, a city of Caria.

Cedrei, a people of Arabia Petraea.

Cedrelæum, æi; n. oil or juice of cedars.

Cedrelate, ês; f. the large kind of cedar.

Cedria, æ; f. the liquor or rosin of the great cedar; also a kind of fish.

Cedrinus, a, um; adj. of the cedar-tree.

Cedris, idis; f. the cedar-fruit or berry.

Cedris, a river of Sardinia.

Cedrium, ii; n. the juice of the cedar-tree. * Cedrium malum, an orange or lemon.

Cedromelon, a citron.

Cedron, a brook between Jerusalem and mount Olivet.

Cedropolis, a town of Caria.

Cedros, an island of Germany, full of cedars, whence amber is said to drop upon the rocks.

Cedrosii, a people near the Red-sea.

Cedrostis, is; f. the white vine, growing in hedges; briony.

+ Cedrula, æ; f. the small kind of cedar.

CEDRUS, i; f. [κεδρῶν] a cedar-tree; also the oil of cedars, with which boots were wont to be anointed to keep them from being worm-eaten. * Cedrus conifera, the great cedar-tree. * Digna cedro, things worthy of everlasting remembrance.

Cefala, an island of Africa.

Ceionius Bassus, a consul of Rome.

+ Ceiria, a kind of worm.

Ceirir, a puttock or halcyon.

+ Ceirulus, the bee halcyon.

+ Ceisus, a kind of herb.

Celadonius, a bishop of Alexandria.

Celadon, one of those that were slain by Perseus in the court of Cepheus; also a river running into Alpheus.

Celadone, a city of Locris.

Celadus, a river of Arcadia.

Celadusa, a small island by Delos.

Celadussæ, an island in the Adriatick sea.

Celæ, an island before Tros.

Celæna, a place in Campania, sacred to Juno.

Celæna, a hill and town of Asia, where Marfyas is said to contend with Apollo.

Celæneus, a, um; adj. of Celæna.

Celænia, æ; f. a yoke of oxen.

Celæno, one of the Pleiades, and one of the Harpyes.

Celænus, a mountain of Galatia.

Celæthi, a people of Thesprotia.

Celæthra, a city of Boeotia.

Celama, a town of Mauritania Cæsariensis.

Celans, ntis; part. of celo; dissembling.

+ Celarium, ii; n. a box, or any kind of sauce.

+ Celatira, a kind of vessel used by shepherds.

Celâtim, adv. secretly, privily, closely.

Celâtus, a, um; secret, hidden.

Celebothras, a king of Muziris, the chief mart-town of India.

Celeæ, a city of Peloponnesus.

Celeber, bris, bre; famous. See celebris.

Celēbrābilis, le; with much solemnity.

Celēberrimè, adv. most famously.

Celēberrimus, a, um; adj. superl. most famous or renowned.

Celēbrandus, a, um; to be solemnized or praised.

+ Celēbrāta, orum; n. funerals.

Celēbratio, ōnis; f. a solemnizing, or extolling; esteem.

Celēbratissimus, a, um; adj. superl. very commonly reported.

Celēbrātus, a, um; P. & A. renowned, haunted, much used or spoken of. * Celebrata Græcis & Latinis literis, notably penn'd in Greek and Latin.

Celebresco, cre; to grow famous.

CĒLEBRIS, bre; adj. [à κλέω celebros] renowned, honourable, famous. * Celebris civitas, a populous city. * Celebris rumor, a current report.

Celēbritas, ātis; f. renown, fame, resort. * In maximâ celebritate vivere, to live in a place of very great resort. * Celebritas mercatus, a fair.

Celēbro, are; act. [à celebris] to frequent, celebrate, publish abroad. * Celebrare locum conventu, to gather together a great company in a place. * Celebrare ferias, ludos, to celebrate festivals, make pastime.

Celegeri, people of Moesia.

Celeia, or Celia, a town of the Norici.

Celelates, a people of Liguria.

Celēmantia, a town in Germany.

Cēlendre, -dris, -deris, a colony of the Samii in Cilicia.

+ Celepsia, a kind of mitre.

Celer, the name of a consul.

CĒLER, cris; adj. [à κλέος equus vel ab Heb. kalal, celerem ossis] swift,

- swift, nimble.* * Irasci celer, *te-
chy.*
† Celeranter and celeratim; *adv.*
swiftly.
Celeratus, a, um; *adj.* *quick, speedy.*
† Celerē, *adv.* *speedily.*
Celeres, um; *m.* *light horsemen.*
Celerini, a people of Spain.
Celerior, us; *adj.* *swifter, faster.*
Celerip-es, edis; *adj.* *swift of foot.*
Celeris, re; *adj.* *swift.* See celer.
† Celerissimus for celerrimus.
Celeritas, atis; *f.* *quickness, haste,
swiftness.* * Celeritate uti Cæla-
rianā, *to make quick dispatch of a
business.* * Suscipere nimias cele-
ritates, *to shuffle along.*
Celer-iter, ius, -ime; *adv.* *speedily,
quickly, suddenly.*
† Celeritudo, inis; *f.* *speediness.*
† Celeriusculē, *adv.* *somewhat quick-
ly.*
† Celeriusculus, a, um; *adj.* *some-
what swift and quick.*
Celerō, are; *act.* [à celer] *to make
haste, dispatch.* * Celerare casus,
to shoot down.
Cēles, etis; *m.* *a race-horse; a pleasure-
boat; also he that rid in the games.*
Celethes, a people of Thesprotia.
Celetizontes, *light horsemen, or images
of horsemen.*
Celetrum, a city of Macedonia.
† Celeuma for celeusma.
Celeus, a king of Eleusina, father of
Triptolemus.
Celeusma, atis; *n.* *the mark-word
given to keep time when the seamen
do any thing together.*
Celeustes, æ; *m.* *he that makes that
noise, or encourageth the seamen.*
Celixene, a country in Armenia.
Celia, a town of Noricum, Apulia
and Campania.
† Celia, a kind of ale.
† Celibaris hasta, a spear with which
the bride had her hair trussed up.
Celida, a town of Pantapolis in A-
frica.
Celium, a city of Spain.
Celius, a mountain of Rome, so
called from Celius, a Tuscan ge-
neral.
CELLA, æ; *f.* [à celo, vel cedo,
vel Heb. cala, claudere] *a cellar,
store-house, bath, vestry, a hive.* *
Cella janitoris, *the porter's lodge.*
* Cella promptuaria, *a pantry, but-
tery.* * In cellam emere frumen-
tum, *to buy corn for one's own use.*
* Cellæ, *honey-combs.*
Cellæ, a place of Macedonia and
Africa.
Cellaria, æ; *f.* *a cellar, or she that
keeps it.*
Cellaris, re; *of the cellar.* * Co-
lumbi cellares, *doves kept in lock-
ers.*
Cellarium, ii; *n.* *a cellar, store-house,
or buttery.*
Cellarius, ii; *m.* [à cella] *a butler,
yeoman of the larder.*
† Cellāromarium, a safe, or cup-board
in the pantry.
† Cellioros, or cilindros, a woman's
apparel.
CELLO, ere; [à κέλλω, moveo] *to
beat or break.*
Cellonæenses, a people of Scythia.
Cellos, a town in Africa.
Cellula, æ; *f.* [à cella] *a larder,
buttery, a secret chamber.* * Cel-
lulæ columbarum cavatæ, *culver-
holes.*
- Celmis, one of the Idæi Dactyli,
who, having ravished the mother of
the gods, was rejected by his other
brethren; he was wont to forge very
good iron, whence the proverb, Cel-
mis in ferro.
Celmus, whom Jupiter loved when
he was young, but coming to his king-
dom, was turned by him to an ada-
mant, for saying he was mortal.
Celnus, a river in Scotland, called
Killian.
CELO, are; [à κείω, vel Heb. ca-
la, claudere] *to hide, conceal from.*
* Qui nos nihil celat, *who ac-
quaints us with every thing.* * Ce-
lavit me de hoc libro, *he would not
let me know the name of the book.*
* Si hoc celetur patri, *if you can
keep this from my father's know-
ledge.*
† Cēlo, ōnis; *a fly-boat or pinnace.*
Celonæ, a town in Mesopotamia.
Celonium, ii; *n.* *a bucket.*
CELOX, ōcis; *f.* [κλέαν] *a brigan-
tine, hoy, yacht.*
† Celphi, *wild beasts in Æthiopia,
with feet like mens.*
Celsa, a city of Spain.
Celsitas, atis; *f.* *highness, lofty-
ness, nobility.*
Celsitudo, inis; *f.*
CELSUS, a, um; [à κέλεος, eques]
high, lofty, noble, upright. * Celsa
graditur, *she walks bolt-upright.*
Celsus, a plagiarist mentioned by Ho-
race, and other men.
Celta, æ; *m.* *a Frenchman.*
Celtæ, arum; *m.* *a people of Gallia
Comata, between the rivers Ga-
runna and Sequana.*
Celtiaca, a town in Spain.
Celtiberi, a people of Spain, coming
from the Celtæ, and settling by the
river Iberus.
Celtiberia, the country of the Celti-
beri, now called Arragon.
Celtibericus, a, um; *adj.* *of Ar-
ragon.*
† Celtibium, ii; *n.* *bread.*
Celtica, æ; *f.* *the country of the Celtæ.*
Celtici, a people of Spain.
Celticum, a promontory of Spain,
(like as the Land's-end with us.)
Celticus, a, um; *adj.* *of Celtica,
Celtick; also noble.*
† Celtiens, ntis; *adj.* *honourable.*
Celtis, is; *f.* [à cellus] *a sweet tree
in Africa, called lotos; also a
kind of fish.*
Celtis, is; *m.* [à celo] *a graving
instrument.*
† Celtium, a kind of tortoise.
Celtorii, a people of France near
the Senones.
Celtoscythæ, a northern people.
Celtum, a city in Spain.
† Celundria, or celindria, a swift
ship.
Celurca, Montross in Scotland.
Cema, a river of Narbonne.
Cemandri, a people of Illyrium.
† Cemas, a kind of goat.
Cembani, a people of Arabia Felix.
† Cembri, a kind of pine-tree.
Cemeliarcha, he that keeps the sacred
vessels.
Cemelon, a precious vessel.
Cemenelion, a town of Liguria.
Cemēnus, a great mountain of
France.
Cemos, a kind of herb.
Cempli, a people of Spain, at the
foot of the Pirenean mountains.
Cena, a place in Sicily.
- Cenabum, a city of the Cornutæ.
† Cenchos, a kind of diamond.
Cenchramides, um; *the kernels of
figs.*
Cenchranopola, æ; *m.* *a confecti-
oner.*
Cenchreæ, a town of Peloponnesus
near Corinth.
Cenchres, a king of Egypt, who
perished in the Red-sea.
† Cenchrias, bread made of millet;
also a kind of tetter.
Cenchris, is; *m.* *a venomous serpent
full of spots.*
Cenchris, idis; *f.* *a kassrel.*
Cenchris, the wife of Cinyras king
of Assyria, the mother of Myrrha.
Cenchrites, æ; *m.* *a precious stone.*
Cenchritis, idis; *f.* *resembling mil-
let-seed.*
Cenchrius, a river of Ionia, where
Latona was washed after her child-
birth by her nurse Ortygia.
Cenchron, an adamant in Pliny.
† Cenchrus, i; *m.* *millet; also a
kind of serpent and herb.*
† Cenchryamus Bellonii, the bird
yellow-hamber.
† Cencles, a kind of sea-bird.
Cenderia, a fen of Phœnicia, whence
the river Belus is thought to spring.
† Cēneangia, emptiness of the stomach
or guts; also want of appetite.
Ceneda, a town of Venetia.
Cencia, Atalanta, the daughter of
Ceneus.
Cenespolis, a city in Spain.
Cenestum, a city of Corsica.
Cenetium, a town of Peloponnesus.
Ceneum, a promontory of Eubœa,
whence Jupiter is called Ceneus.
Ceneus, a Thessalian that could not
be wounded, whence the proverb,
Invulnerabilis ut Ceneus. This
man was changed from a woman
to a man.
Cenienses, a people of Gallia Narbo-
nensis.
Cenimagni, for Icenii, Cangi, a
people of England.
Cenina, a city of Italy.
Ceninenses, the people of Cenina.
Cenio, a river in Cornwall.
Cenites, the founder of the city Ce-
nina.
Cennaba, a mountain of Mauritania
Cæsariensis.
Cenni, a people in Germany, with
whom Caracalla waged war.
Cēnodoxia, æ; *f.* *vain-glory.*
Cenomani, a people of Gallia Cel-
tica, called Manseaux.
Cenomani, a people of Italy, in
whose country Cremona was.
† Cenomia, a kind of fly.
Cenon, a town in Italy.
Cēnōtaphium, ii; *n.* *an empty monu-
ment in memory of the dead.*
† Censa, orum; *n. pl.* *substance, re-
venue.*
CENSEO, ere; *f.* [ab Heb. canas;
CENSEOR, eri; colligere] *to sup-
pose, think, tax, determine, number
or muster the people, to give in the
value of one's estate to the censor,
think good, to be angry, vex.*
Censeor, eri; *pass.* *to be number'd,
valued, taxed, esteemed, praised.*
Censio, ōnis; *f.* *a punishment by the
censor, a price, or advice.* * Cen-
sionem facere, *to lay a penalty up-
on one.* * Censio bubula, *a whip-
ping.*
† Censitio, ōnis; *f.* *a taxing or ra-
ting.*

† Censitor, ōris; m. a steward that keeps accounts, or he that taxeth.
 Censor, oris; m. [à cenſeo] the master of manners, or discipline, who every fifth year survey'd and assessed the estates of the Roman citizens.
 Censōrius, a, um; adj. belonging to the censor, punishable, severe. * Homo censōrius, he that hath been censor. * Minime censorium est, 'tis not at all like a censor.
 Censuālis, e; adj. 3 art. belonging to numbering or valuing.
 Censum, a promontory of Eubœa.
 Censura, æ; f. the office of a censor, the power of controuling; also a muster-roll. * Censuram agere or facere, to tax.
 Censu, a, um; part. of cenſeor, cessed, taxed.
 Censu, ūs; m. [à cenſeo] an estate, the pricing or valuation of it, subsidy, subsidy-book, an assessment. * Censum agere, to make a rate. * Deferre censum, to pay one's rate according to the assessment. * Homo sine censu, tenuis censu, a poor man. * Prædia censui censendo, farms that could only be bought or sold by a citizen of Rome.
 † Censuus, a, um; adj. that may be bought or sold.
 Centa, a city of Mauritania Tingitana, called Benibahalud.
 Centaureus, a certain Galatian, who, when Antiochus was slain, mounted his horse, which in indignation leaped down a steep place, and killed both himself and his rider.
 Centauræa, -ia, or -ium; the herb centory.
 Centaureus, a, um, } of the Centaureus, a, um, } tauri.
 Centauri, ōrum; m. the Centaurs, a people of Thessaly, by the mount Pelion, who fix like horses for war, and were thought by their neighbours to be but one creature. The poets feign they were begotten by Ixion on a cloud, which he embraced instead of Juno.
 † Centaurida, æ; f. the great centory.
 Centauris, a third kind of centory.
 Centauroides, hedge-hyſop.
 Centaurus, i; n. a Centaur; also the name of a ship, and a celestial sign.
 † Centena, æ; m. a captain of an hundred men; also hundred.
 † Centenariæ, silver in little balls or lumps.
 Centenarii, ōrum; m. petty judges in hundreds.
 Centenarium, ii; n. a hundred pound weight.
 Centenarius, a, um; adj. [à centum] of an hundred years, pounds, or feet.
 Centenus, a, um; adj. [à centum] of a hundred, or a hundred years.
 Centesima, æ; f. the usury of one in a hundred every month, or twelve per cent.
 Centesimo, are; to take one out of a hundred.
 Centesimus, a, um; adj. [à centum] the hundredth, or a hundred-fold. * Centesimæ calendæ, a hundred months.
 Centie-eps, ipſitis; c. [of centum and

caput] having a hundred heads.
 Centies; adv. a hundred times.
 Centifidus, a, um; adj. [à centum & findo] divided a hundred ways.
 Centifolius, a, um; adj. [à centum & folium] bearing an hundred leaves.
 Centigranus, a, um; adj. having an hundred corns in an ear.
 Centiloquium, ii; n. Ptolemy's book of an hundred sentences concerning astrology.
 Centimanus, i; m. having an hundred hands, as Briareus is feigned to have.
 Centinodia or centumnodia, æ; f. knot-grass.
 Centinum, or Sentinum, a city in Italy.
 Centipeda, æ; f. [of centum and pes] a worm with many feet.
 Centipellio, ōnis; m. [à centum & pellis] the paunch of a stag, the umbles of a deer.
 Centipes, the fish scolopendra, which having swallowed a hook, rids himself of it, by casting out his entrails and sucking them up again.
 CENTO, ōnis; m. [κέντρον] a coverlet of divers pieces and shreds; a poem composed of many fragments; a quilt or bed-tick. * Centones facere, to patch collections together.
 Centobrica, a city of Celtiberia.
 Centodemum, a place in the lower Mysia.
 Centon, a castle in the same place.
 Centonarius, ii; m. [à cento] a patcher of collections.
 Centonarius, a, um; adj. of or for patching.
 † Centonicum, ci; sea worm-seed.
 Centores, a people of Scythia.
 † Centūlis, le; of or in the center.
 † Centrinæ, and centrides, a kind of gnats.
 † Centris or centeris, a kind of serpent.
 Centrites, a river between Armenia and Media.
 † Centrix, icis; f. a whore.
 † Centro, ōnis; m. a malefactor tortured by pricking, to extort his confession.
 Centrones, a people of Savoy, whose country is called le Pais de Tarentoise; also a people of lower Germany.
 † Centrophagia, æ; f. penny-royal.
 Centrosus, a, um; adj. full of knots and knurs.
 CENTRUM, i; n. [κέντρον] a center, a knot in timber or stone. * Centrum galli, the herb clary.
 † Centua, æ; a measure of an hundred feet every way.
 CENTUM, indec. [ἐκατὶς] a hundred, or many.
 Centum Cellæ, a city in Tuscany, called Civita Vecchia.
 Centum Colles, the town Zashalon in Hungary.
 Centumcapita, æ; f. [à centum & caput] sea-helm or sea-holly.
 Centumgeminus, a, um; a hundred-fold.
 † Centummorbia, two-penny grass, money-wort.
 † Centumnodia, the same as corrigiola.
 † Centumpeda, æ; f. a cantred.
 Centumperanea, an island of the Sentinæ.
 Centumpondium, ii; n. [à centum

& pondo] an hundred weight.
 Centumvīria, le; adj. 3 art. belonging to the Centumviri. * Hastata centumvīria, judgment passed by the Centumviri, because while they were sitting, a spear was set up in the court.
 Centumviri, ōrum; m. a hundred and five judges, chosen to determine private matters among the people of Rome.
 Centuncularis, is; m. [à cento] cud-
 Centunculus, i; weed, chaff-weed; also a coarse garment.
 Centuplex, icis; adj. 3 art. [of centum and plico] a hundred-fold.
 Centuplicatio; adv. an hundred times double.
 Centuplicatus, a, um; adj. doubled an hundred times.
 Centuplico, } to fold an hundred
 Centuplo, are, } times.
 Centuplus, a, um; adj. an hundred-fold.
 Centupondium, ii; n. [à centum & pondo] an hundred pound weight, an exceeding great weight.
 Centuria, æ; f. [à centum] a company of a hundred; also a hundred of a shire.
 Centuriatum; adv. by hundreds or companies, thick and three-fold.
 Centuriatus, ūs; m. the office and state of a centurion, captain-ship.
 Centuriatus, a, um; adj. formed into hundreds, divided into hundreds according to their estates. * Conitia centuriata, the greatest assemblies of the people in Campus Martius. * Leges centuriatæ, laws made by those assemblies.
 Centurinum, a city of Corsica.
 Centurio, ōnis; m. a centurion, captain. * Centurio primipili, the eldest captain in the Roman legion, who had charge of the eagle and the command of four hundred men.
 Centurio, are; to divide into hundreds.
 Centurionatus, ūs; m. the office of a centurion or captain. * Agere centurionatum, to look narrowly into the carriage of a centurion.
 Centuriones, a city in Spain.
 Centuripe, a field of Sicily.
 Centuripinum crocum, saffron growing at Centuripe.
 Centuripini, the people of Centuripe.
 Centussis, is; m. [pro centum asses] a Roman coin, worth six shillings and three-pence.
 Cenus, a promontory in Italy, over-against Sicily.
 Ceos, Ceo, Cea, one of the Cyclades, called Zea.
 CEP A, æ; f. [à κήπος hortus, vel κέφαλη caput] an onion. * Cepas edere, to put finger in eye.
 Cepæa, æ; f. sea-purslain or brooklime.
 Cepanus, a, um; adj. of onions.
 † Ceparissus, as cupressus.
 † Ceparius panis, household-bread.
 Cepe; n. ind. an onion. See cæpe.
 † Cæpeus, a, um; like sea-purslain or an onion.
 Cephalæ, or -lis; a head.
 Cephalis, a woody promontory of Africa, where the greater Syrtis begins.
 Cephalalgia, æ; f. the head-ach.
 Cephalea, æ; f. a continual pain in the head.

Cephalalgicus, i; m. he that cures the head-ach.
 Cephalædion, a town of Sicily.
 Cephalene, and Cephalenia, an island of the Ionian sea.
 Cephalenes, the people of Cephalene.
 † Cephalëtio, onis; f. poll-money.
 Cēphaleus, a, um; adj. of the fish cephalus.
 Cēphalicus, a, um; adj. belonging to the head. * Cephalica arteria, the artery belonging to the head.
 † Cephaline, that part of the tongue whereby we taste.
 † Cephalis, is; f. a hat or cap; a roll of a book.
 Cephalen, a famous musician, son of Lanipus.
 Cephalædis, a city of Sicily, called Cefalu.
 Cephalœditi, the people of Cephalœdis.
 Cephalocrustes, a worm breeding in the leaves of a beech-tree.
 † Cephalon, onis; the date-tree.
 Cephalonnesus, an island of Taurica Cherfoneus.
 Cephalotomi, a people by the Euxine sea.
 † Cephalotus, or -tes, a grant-headed leak.
 Cephalus, a fish which hides his head, and then thinks his whole body is hid; a pollard.
 Cephalus, i; m. the son of Deioneus, and husband of Procris. See Procris. Also an Athenian orator, who first invented prologues and epilogues.
 Cephas, the name given to Simon Peter by Christ after he had called him to the apostleship, signifying in Syriac a rock.
 Cephene, or Cephediones, a people of Æthiopia.
 Cephene, drones.
 Cephesis, the same as Telphusa.
 Cephæus, a king of Æthiopia; and father of Andromeda; also one of the Argonauts.
 Cepheticum medicamentum, a medicine to engender flesh.
 Cephis, a famous statuary.
 Cephisia, a small country of Attica, with a fountain of the same name.
 Cephisidorus, a tragedian of Athens, and other men.
 Cephisis, a lake by the Atlantic sea.
 Cephissus, or Cephissus, a river in Boeotia, near which stood the temple of Themis.
 Cephren, an Egyptian tyrant.
 Cephus, i; m. [ab Heb. kaph simia] a beast in Æthiopia like a man.
 Cephi, a place where the river Meander falls into the sea.
 Cēpi, I have taken [of capio.]
 Cepiana, a city of Portugal.
 Cepidines, Cephedines, rocks in the sea.
 Cepina, æ; f. [à cepe] an onion-garden.
 Cepio, a Roman citizen, enemy to Drusus.
 Cepio Servilius, a consul, who came to a miserable end for robbing a temple at Thoulouse in France, whence the proverb, Aurum habet Tholosanum.
 Cēpionides, um; f. precious stones clear as crystal.
 Cepites, or cepocapites, æ; m. a precious stone full of white streaks.

Cēpitium, ii; n. a bed of onions. See cepetum.
 † Cepitius, a, um; adj. of onions.
 Cepoe, a town of Bosphorus Cimmerius.
 Cepos, a garden.
 Cēpphicus, a, um; very light, trifling, wild.
 Cēpphos, or -us, i; m. a sea-mew, carried every way with the wind; whence cepphi, vain and foolish men.
 Cēpula, æ; f. a little onion, or chibbal.
 Cēpūrica, orum; herbs growing in gardens.
 † Cēpūrius, a, um; of a garden.
 † Cēpūrus, i; m. a gardener.
 † Cepus, i; a kind of ape.
 Cepus, a city by the Euxine sea.
 CERA, æ; f. [ungō] wax; a page or side of a leaf. * Ceræ ultimæ, the last will and testament. * Imis ceris radere; to raise out wholly. * In primâ or imâ cerâ, in the first or last bequest of a will. * Ceræ sexangulæ, the six-cornered holes in honey-combs.
 † Cērâbus, a kind of fish.
 Ceraca, a city of Macedonia.
 Cērâcates, a people of Germany, beyond the Rhine.
 Cērâchates, æ; m. a precious stone of a wax-colour.
 † Cērâgium, a bake-house.
 † Cērâgius, ii; a pasteler.
 † Cerambix, a kind of beetle.
 Ceramentes, a people of Caria.
 Ceramici, two places in Athens, in one they buried those that were slain in the war, in the other harbours alive.
 Cērâmicus, a bay of Caria near Halicarnassus.
 Cērâmites, a precious stone of a tile-colour.
 † Cērâmium, a blotch, or swelling of corrupt flesh.
 Ceramium, a place in Rome where Cicero and Milo dwelt.
 Ceramorum Forum, a city of Asia Minor.
 Cērâmus, i; a potter.
 Ceramus, a town in Mæonia, and in the island Archonnesus by Caria, and another of Doris.
 Ceramynates, a surname of Hercules among the Greeks.
 Cerangæ, a city of India within Ganges.
 † Cerapsia, æ; a blow or stroke.
 Cerariz, æ; f. a woman wax-chandler.
 Cērârius, ii; m. a wax-chandler.
 † Cērâsbolus, a stubborn and tough fellow.
 Cērâsinus, a, um, [à cerasum] of a cherry.
 Cērâsium, ii; n. a cherry.
 Cērâson Chryseon, a promontory of Propontis, where Constantinople stands.
 Cērâsphorus, i; he that wears horns.
 Cērâstæ, certain islands near Cyrene in Æthiopia.
 Cērâstes, æ, or -is; m. a little bodied serpent, horned like a ram; also a worm that breeds in trees; an herb.
 † Cērâstibola, places about the hips.
 † Cērâstis, a painter.
 Cērâstis, the old name of Cyprus.
 CERASUM, i; n. [κεράσιον] a cherry. * Actium, the black cherry; * Apronianum, the red. * Duracinum, the heart-cherry.

Cērâsus, i; f. a cherry-tree.
 Cerasus, untis, and Cherasunda, a city in Cappadocia, whence Lucullus first carried cherries into Italy.
 Ceratæ, a city in Italy.
 † Cērâtes, the fourth part of a scruple.
 Cērâtia, æ; an herb with one leaf, and a great knotty root; capers.
 Cērâtias, æ; m. a blazing-star like a horn.
 Cēratinus, a, um; horned, intricate, sophistical.
 Ceratitæ; f. horned poppy.
 Cērâtium, ii; n. the carob-fruit, or tree; also a carat or carat; also candle-money, or fees for tapers at burials.
 † Cērâtônia, the carob-tree.
 Cērâtum, or cerotum, i; n. [à cera] a searcloth.
 Cērâtura, æ; f. a dressing with wax, or waxing over.
 Cērâtus, a, um; adj. waxed. * Cērâtæ tabulæ, ancient writing-tables.
 Ceratus, a river in Crete.
 Ceratus, a, um; adj. belonging thereto.
 Cērâula, or -les, æ; m. one that blows a horn; a blowser.
 Cērâunia, æ; a precious stone, with a star in the midst, found near places blasted with lightning; also a thunder-bolt.
 Ceraunia, a city in Peloponnesus, and a town in Cyprus.
 Cērâunia, or -ii; mountains in the borders of Epirus.
 † Cērâuniæ uvæ; grapes as red as fire.
 Cērâunias, a name of Jupiter, from the lightning.
 Cērâunium, a kind of mushroom in Thrace.
 Cērâunobolus, the table of Apelles, wherein he had painted thunder.
 Cērâunus, i; m. a precious stone.
 Ceraunus, a clear river in Cappadocia; also a surname of one of the Ptolemies.
 Cerausius, a mountain of Arcadia.
 Cerbalus, a river of Apulia.
 Cerbani, a people of Arabia Felix.
 Cerberion, a town in the mouth of Bosphorus Cimmerius.
 Cerberus, i; m. a three-headed dog feigned to be the porter of hell, whom Hercules bound and carried away. Ovid. Met.
 Cercaphus, a mountain of Colophon; also the son of Polyades and Cydippe, from whom the women of Rhodes were called Cercaphides.
 Ceraforum, a town in Egypt.
 Cerceis, a sea-nymph.
 † Cerceps, a beast with a long tail.
 Cercēris, a kind of bird.
 Cerceticus, a gulph in the Euxine sea, called Golfo di Sufaco.
 Cercetii, a people about Cerceticus.
 Cercetii, mountains of Thessaly.
 Cercētus, a mountain of Samos.
 Cercizæ, islands about Ionia.
 Cercidas, an excellent law-maker of Megalopolis, who drawing near his death, told his friends pleasantly, that he rejoiced at the expectation of presently meeting with wise Pythagoras, the historian Hecataus, the musical Olympus, and the poet Homer; also an lambick poet.
 Cercii, a people of Italy.
 Cercina, or Cercinna, an island in the Mediterranean sea.
 Cercinites,

Cercinities, a very little island, joined by a bridge to Cercina.
 Cercinium, a town of Macedonia.
 Cercius, ii; m. a strong southern wind arising in Narbonne. See circius.
 Cercolips, ipis; m. an ape without a tail.
 Cercope, a little grasshopper.
 Cercopes, a people of Pithecusa, turned by Jupiter into apes for their wickedness and deceit.
 Cercopia, a town of Magna Phrygia.
 Cercopithæcus, ci; m. a marmoset, or monkey.
 Cercops, opis; m. a fabulous historian; also any crafty deceitful fellow; also a Pythagorean philosopher.
 Cercos, a buzzard; also a tail, and a kind of vessel.
 Cercosium, a town fortified by Dioclesian.
 Cercurus, ra, and -ron; a kind of great soap.
 Cercus, a hill of Bithynia.
 Cercyon, a king of Thessaly; also a notable robber, who being wont to bend down the tallest trees, tie men to them, and rend them to pieces, was at last served so himself by Theseus; thence Cercyoneus, a, um.
 Cereyra, or Corcyra, an island in the Ionian sea.
 Cercyres, the people of Cercyra.
 † Cercyros, a sea-fish in Ovid.
 Cerdanix, a people of Arabia Felix.
 Cerdias, a city taken and razed by Lyfander.
 Cerdici Vadum, Chardford in Hampshire.
 Cerdistos, most subtle or witty.
 CERDO, onis; m. [à νέδος lucrum] a cobbler, currier, smith, or any such like artisan.
 Cerdo, or -on, a heretick, who held there were two Gods, and denied Christ to be true man; also the third bishop of Alexandria.
 † Cerdon, leather.
 † Cerdonarium, ii; n. a bark or tan-house.
 Cerdous, the name of Apollo and Mercury.
 † Ceregius, a baker.
 Cerealia, orum; n. sacrifices of Ceres.
 Cereālis, le; adj. 3 art. pertaining to Ceres, or corn. * Cereales coenæ, sumptuous feasts. * Cereale solum, a trencher made of bread. * Cereales auræ, winds that drive a corn wind-mill.
 Cereālis, the city Ebura in Spain; also the name of several men.
 † Cereālium, a pantry.
 Cerebellum, i; n. [à cerebrum] a little brain, the hinder part of the head.
 † Cereb-er, ri; m. the brain.
 Cerebrosus, a, um; adj. brain-sick, cock-brain'd, conceited, stubborn. * Cerebrosus bos, a mad bull.
 CEREBRUM, i; n. [à νέος caput] the brain. * Cerebrum elongatum, the marrow of the back-bone. * Cerebro laborare, to be brain-sick, grow foolish. * Cerebrum arboris, the pith of a tree.
 Cerefolium, i; n. the herb chervil.
 Ceremonia, æ; f. a ceremony. See cæremonia.
 Ceremoniālis, le; adj. religious, divine.

† Cereolus, i; a little wax-candle.
 Cer-es, eris; f. a daughter of Saturn and Ops, inventor of corn and tillage; also bread-corn.
 Cereſſus, a castle in Bœotia, and a town in Spain.
 Ceretæ, a people of Crete.
 Ceretani, a people of Umbria.
 Cerete, a town in Italy.
 Ceretani, the people of Cerete.
 Ceretica, Cardiganshire.
 Ceretici, the people of Ceretica.
 Cerevisia, [qu. cerexisia] the same as cervisia.
 Cereus, a, um; adj. [à cera] of wax, yellow, soft, dainty, unconstant, pliant, fat, anointed.
 Cereus, i; m. a taper, wax-light, or torch. * Cereus Peruvianus, torch-thistle.
 † Cericula, æ; a fool, dotterel.
 † Ceria, æ; ale, or beer; barley-water, or the like.
 Ceriade, a town of Attica.
 † Cerialum, i; n. a bin where bread is chipped.
 † Cericico, are, [à cera & facio] to make a clammy substance like wax, as the purple-fishes do.
 Cerillum, a place of Lucania in Italy.
 Cerimonia, æ; f. [ab ant. cerus, i. e. sanctus] a ceremony.
 † Cernarius, ii; he that dyes garments of wax-colour.
 Cernthe, es; f. } a honey-suckle,
 Cernthia, æ; f. } honey-wort.
 Cernthum, i; n. }
 Cernthus, a city of Greece; also a town in Eubœa, and the name of a heretick, who taught that Christ at his second coming should give his people all carnal delights.
 Cernum, i; n. a garment of wax-colour.
 Cernus, a, um; [à cera] of wax-colour.
 † Cernis, a kind of fish.
 Cernites, æ; m. a wax-coloured precious stone.
 Cernites, a people whom the Romans vanquished, and would suffer neither to make nor have any laws.
 Cernites tabulæ, the censors tables. See cernites, &c.
 Cernitus, a, um; distracted, frantick, mad. See cernitus.
 Cerium, ii; n. a kind of ulcer.
 Cermalus, a place in Rome so called.
 Cernaia, a people enemies to the Agarens.
 Cernorum, a town of Macedonia.
 Cerna, or -ne, an island in the Æthiopian sea, called by the Spaniards the island of St. Laurence, but by the inhabitants Madagascar.
 Cerne, an island in the Atlantick sea, over-against mount Atlas, called Madera and Graciosa.
 Cernetani, a people of Italy.
 Cernetum, a town in Italy.
 † Cerniculum, i; n. a sieve, or bolter.
 † Cernida, æ; the same.
 Cernitur, imp. it is seen or understood.
 CERNO, crevi, cretum, nēre; [νέω] to see, perceive, know, contend for, sift, separate, judge, ordain, determine. * Cernere hereditatem, to enter upon an inheritance. * Cernere armis, to try it out by arms. * De divinis atque humanis

cernitur, the discourse is of divine and human matters.
 Cernua, æ; f. the fish called a ruff.
 Cernuatus, a, um; bending, bent.
 † Cernulo, are; to turn over or about.
 Cernulus, a, um; adj. busy in spying faults in other men.
 Cernuo, are; to tumble, sloop.
 † Cernus; m. a basket used in fishing for purples.
 Cernuus, a, um; [à cerno] bowing down to the earth; decaying, slooping.
 Cernuus, i; m. a tumbler, a rope-dancer.
 Cero, are; [à cera] to cover with wax.
 † Ceroſerarium, ii; n. a candlestick for tapers.
 Ceroſerarius, ii; m. [à cera & fero] a taper-bearer.
 † Cerohinos, or cerchinos, a desire to cough.
 Cērōma, ātis; n. an ointment where-with wrestlers anointed themselves; the place where they were anointed; also a writing-table.
 † Cērōmata, tum; n. candlesticks.
 Cērōmaticus, a, um; adj. of ointment, bedazzled.
 Ceron, a fountain in Hestizotis, whose waters make the sheep that drink it turn black.
 Ceronia, a kind of tree.
 Cerophæi, a people of Africa Propria.
 Ceroplastes, a maker of wax images.
 Cerossus, a plate by the Ionian sea.
 Cerostrōtum, i; n. the setting of little pieces of painted horn or ivory in tables.
 Cerosus, a, um; adj. mixed with wax.
 Ceroti insula, Chertsey in Surry.
 Cerotum, a fear-cloth.
 Cerretani, a people of Spain.
 Cerreus, a, um; adj. belonging to Cerrinus, } the tree cernus.
 Cerritus, a, um, [qu. cereritus, à Ceres] having bread or corn; also furious, mad, frantick.
 Cerrus, i; m. [à νέος cornu] a kind of mast-bearing tree; also a kind of fish, and a rock.
 Cersunum, a city of Corsica.
 Certa, a city beyond Armenia.
 Certāmen, inis; n. Liv. [à certo] a contest, controversy, debate, or dispute; a trial of skill; a battle, skirmish; a bustle, noise, hazard, or danger; a game, or exercise; an eager pursuit; the thing driven for. * In certamen descendere, to play for a prize, Cic. * Honestum certamen, a commendable Lickering or disputation.
 † Certāmino, are; to strive.
 Certans, ntis; striving. * Certantibus animis, with might and main.
 Certatim; adv. for a wager, as striving who shall do best. * Quem certatim amamus, in whose love we rival one another.
 Certatio, onis; f. a striving, endeavouring, debate. * Non fuit Nevio par certatio cum Alpheno, Alphenus had the advantage of Nevius.
 Certator, oris; m. a striver.
 Certatur, imp. there is contention or difference.
 Certatus, us; m. See certamen.

Certatus, a, um; adj. *about which there is much strife.*
Certe, ius, ismē; adv. *certainly, surely, without doubt, yea, verily.*
 * **Certe** quidem [at the beginning of a sentence.] * **Quidem certe**, [in the middle] *assuredly.*
Certeræ, a people about the Euxine sea.
Certesia, Chertsey in Surrey.
Certhia, -ias, or ius, a woodpecker.
 † **Certifico**, are, to certify.
 † **Certi-fio**, fis, I am certified.
Certima, a city in Spain.
 † **Certioro**, are; act. to certify, advertise.
Certissa, a town in Pannonia.
 † **Certisso**, are, to be certified or sure.
Certitudo, inis; f. *certainly, surety.*
Certo; adv. *certainly, surely, manifestly.* * **Satin' hoc certo?** are you sure on't?
Certo, are, to contend, strive, endeavour, comply with. * **Certare** aliquid, to affect any thing. * **Certat** Ægyptus cum feracissimis terris, Ægypt gives place to no country for fruitfulness. * **Certare** maledictis, to revile one another.
Certonium, a town of Asia minor.
CERTUS, a, um; adj. ior, ismus, [à cerno] *certain, true, necessary, firm, determinate, notorious, quiet or calm.* * **Certum est**, I am resolved. * **Mulier certa** sceleris, resolved to commit wickedness. * **Certo certius**, nothing more certain. * **Certius** alicui iacere, or aliquem certiore de aliqua re, to certify one. * **Pro certo** habetur, 'tis believed for certain. * **Certum habeo**, I am sure. * **Certi homines**, men whom I could name, trusty persons. * **Certus mori**, resolved to die.
Cerva, æ; f. a hind; also the herb palma Christi
Cervaria, a place by the temple of Venus in Aquitain; also a city in Spain.
Cervarius, a, um; adj. [à cervus] of a hart or stag. * **Lupus cervarius**, a cat of mountain. * **Cervarium** venenum, a poison into which arrows were dipt and shot at deer.
Ceruchus, the end of the sail-yard, or the shrouds belonging thereto.
 † **Cervica**, æ; f. a blow on the neck.
 † **Cervical**, or -le, lis; n. [à cervix] a pillow or bolster.
 † **Cervicaria**, æ; f. the herb Canterbury-bells.
 † **Cervicarium**, as cervica.
 † **Cervicatus**, a um, and cervicosus, a, um; adj. *stiff-necked, intractable, inexorable.*
Cervicula, æ; f. [à cervix] a little neck.
Cervinus, a, um; adj. [à cervus] of a hart. * **Cervinus** color, tawney. * **Cervina caro**, venison.
Cervisia, æ; f. beer or ale. See **cervisia**.
 † **Cervisaria**, æ; f. a buttery.
 † **Cervisarium**, ii; n. an ale-house.
 † **Cervisarius**, ii; m. a brewer.
CERVIX, icis; f. [Heb. gnoreph] [properly] the hinder part of the neck, the neck, and sometimes the shoulders; also any thing like a neck. [Metaph.] *stubbornness, pride.* * **Abscindere** cervicibus caput, to cut off the head from the shoulders. * **In cervicibus** imponere dominum, to set one up to cut his throat. * **Sustinere** rem-

publicam cervicibus suis, to manage the whole business of the state.
 * **Esse in cervicibus**, to be very high, at one's heels. * **Cervix arboris**, the top of a tree.
Cerula, æ; f. [à cera] a little wax or wafer.
Cerumen, inis; n. ear-wax.
 † **Cerus**, a creator.
Cerussa, æ; f. [κερυσσα] ceruse, white-lead, women's paint.
Cerussatus, a, um; adj. *painted with ceruse.*
Cerutto, to preach, publish.
Cervulus, i; m. a little hart.
Cervus, i; m. [à νερος cornu] a hart or stag; also a stake. * **Cervi ocellus**, wild parsnip. * **Cervus volans**, a bull-fly, or horned beetle.
Ceryces, heralds, from Ceryx the son of Mercury.
Cerycius, a mountain of Boeotia and Ephelus.
Cerynia, a city of Achaia in Peloponnesus, and a mountain in Arcadia, from whence the river Cyrenites flows, which runs by this city.
Ceryx, yeis, a herald.
Celata, or da, a city in Spain.
Celcus, a city of Pamphylia, or (according to Suidas) in Cilicia.
Cesena, a town in Italy.
Cesennius Priscus, a pretor of Syria, A. D. 47.
 † **Cēsōnia**, a piece of flesh on a colt's forehead, of which they made enchantments.
Cesonius Pætus, the colleague of Petronius.
 † **Cetor**, oris, a cutter.
Cespes, a turf; vide **cæspes**.
 † **Cespix**, a shrub or carrot.
 † **Cesābundus**, a, um, idle.
 † **Cessampelos**, hind-weed.
Cessans, ntis; part. of **cesso**, loitering. * **Cessans morbus**, the gout, or any lingering disease.
Cessatio, ōnis; f. *loitering, idleness, rest.* * **Magno fœnore** cessationis colono respondet, abundantly recompenses the husbandman for its lying still.
Celsior, oris; m. a loiterer, sluggard, truant.
Cessaturus, a, um, about to leave or be left. * **Casa cessatura**, a cottage in which he will live no longer.
Cessatus, a, um; part. of **cesso**, ceased, given over, not tilled.
Cessero, Cæsiro, the city Cæsires in Gallia Narbonensis.
Cessii, I yielded. [à cedo.]
Cessim; adv. in recoiling backward. * **Cessim ire**, to retreat, or give ground.
Cessio, ōnis; f. a yielding or surrendering.
 † **Cessius**, a, um; adj. *unconstant to mind any thing.*
Cesso, are, [à cedo] to loiter, linger, cease, to tarry in a place. * **Cessatum usque** adhuc est, they have been hitherto negligent. * **Cessare** amori, to mind love. * **Quod cessat ex reditu** frugalitate suppletur, what I want by reason of my small revenue, I supply by my thriftiness.
Cessor, ōris; m. a loiterer.
 † **Cesticillus**, and cesticulus, i; m. a roll of cloth or straw, which women lay on their heads when they carry any thing.
Cestiri, a people of Media.

Cestius Florus, a procurator of Judæa, A. D. 64.
Cestius, a bridge at Rome, called St. Bartholomæo.
 † **Cestra**, æ, a battle-axe or pole-axe; also a kind of fish.
Cestria, a town of Epirus, called Sapoto.
Cestria, æ; f. Chester.
Cestrinus, the son of Helenus and Andromache.
Cestron, and -tros, the herb betony.
Cestrosphendone, a sling, an engine of war to cast darts.
Cestrum, i; n. [κεστρον] a piercer, or graver, or dagger. * **Cestrum morionis**, the herb reed-mace, cat's-tail, or betony.
Cestrus, a river of Pamphylia.
CESTUS, i; f. and m. [κεστος] a marriage-girdle, which the bridegroom girded the bride with, and loosed again the first night; also any kind of band.
 † **Cesyphum**, i, a gum, being the right ladanum.
Cētaceus, a, um; adj. [à cetus] of a whale.
 † **Cetarach**, wall-fern, or milt-wort.
Cētaria, æ; f. the place where great salt-fish is sold; also the woman that sells it.
Cetaria, a city in Sicily.
Cētaria, orum, and -ria, arum; ponds by the sea-side, where great fishes are taken and kept.
Cētarius, a, um, of whales, or great fishes.
Cētarius, ii; m. a fishmonger of great sea-fish.
CETE; n. indec. pl. [κητη] whales.
Cetus, a king of Egypt, called by the Greeks Proteus.
Cōthēgus, a Roman consul; also a conspirator with Catiline.
Ceticus, a magician, by whose direction Bocrehistā, king of the Getæ, vanquished the Romans.
Cetii, a people between the Cilices and Pelasgi.
Cetirzes, a promontory of Apollonia.
Cetis, a country of Cilicia.
Cetium, a town of Noricum.
Cetius, a mountain between Noricum and Pannonia, called also Kalcenberg.
Cetobrica, or Cetobrix, the town Setuval in Portugal.
 † **Cetōsus**, a, um, full of or belonging to whales.
CETRA, æ; f. [à κείρω abscondo, vel ab Heb. gedra septum] a short or square luckler used by the Spaniards and Africans.
Cetratus, a, um; adj. *having such a target.*
Cetriboni, a people of India.
 † **Cette** for cedite, tell, or reach ye hither.
Cetuma, a town of Æthiopia.
Cētus, i; m. [κητες] a whale, or any great fish.
CEU; adv. [ab Heb. ke] like, as it were. * **Ceu vero**, as if.
 † **Ceva**, æ; f. a little milch-cow.
Cenci, a people of Spain.
CEVEO, ēre [à σείω] to flatter, or fawn upon by wagging the tail as dogs are wont; &c. sensu obscuro.
Ceus, an island, where all above sixty years old were to poison themselves, that the rest might not want; also a city of Propontis.

Cæus, or **Cæus**, the son of **Titan** and **Terra**, who took up arms against **Jupiter**, for ravishing his daughter **Latona**; but might overcame right, and so he perished.

† **Ceutærea**, a kind of plane.

Ceyx, icis; m. a king-fisher.

Ceyx, a king of **Trachinia**, son of **Lucifer**, and husband of **Alcione**, who, being drowned in his return from **Egypt**, was, for his wife's daily prayers for his safety, turn'd into a bird of that name.

C ante H.

C. H. for *custos hæredum*.

Chaa, a city of **Peloponnesus**, which occasioned the war between the **Arcadians** and **Pylis**.

Chabacha, a city of **Cappadocia**.

Chabareni, a people about **Calybe**, who eat the children, and raw breasts of strangers.

Chaberis, a city and river of **India**, within **Ganges**.

Chabinus, a mountain of **Arabia Fælix**.

Chabletti, a people of **Arabia** next the **Nabathæi**.

Chabyr, or **-ra**, a river and mountain of **Mesopotamia**.

Chabria, a town in **Egypt** near **Arabia**.

Chabrias, a famous philosopher and general of **Athens**, who was wont to say, That an army of harts with a lion general, was more than an army of lions commanded by a hart.

Chabris, one of the senators of the city **Bethulia**.

Chabrus, a river of **Macedonia**.

Chabuata, a city of **Arabia Fælix**.

Chadaca, a town of **Albania**.

Chadæi, a people of **Arabia Fælix**.

Chadeni, a people of **Scandinavia**.

Chadisia, a city of **Leucosyria**.

Chadramotitæ, a people near the **Indian gulph**.

Chæanitæ, a people on the foot of the mountain **Caucasus** towards the north.

Chæmæ, a people of **Germany**.

Chæmides, a people of **Sarmatia**, in **Asia**.

Chære, all hail, God save you.

Chæreas, the name of an historian, or rather a fabulous triser.

Chærecia, a city of **Pentapolis** in **Africa**.

Chæremon, a comedian, scholar to **Socrates**; also one that wrote hieroglyphicks.

Chærephon, an **Athenian** philosopher in the time of **Philip** king of **Macedon**, whose paleness and leanness occasioned the proverb, *Nihil à Chærephonte differt*.

Chærephyllum, i; n. the herb *cher-vil*.

Chærinthus, a very beautiful boy, but one that prostituted himself.

Chæris, a simple fidler in **Aristophanes**.

Chæronea, a town in **Boeotia**, built by **Chæron**, son of **Apollo**; hence **Plutarch** is called **Philosophus Chæroneus**. Here **Sylla**, with the loss of fourteen men only, slew an hundred and ten thousand of **Arche-laus's** men.

Chæronenses, the people of **Chæronea**.

Chæroneus, a, um, } adj. of **Chæ-**
Chæronicus, a, um, } **ronea**.

Chæronis, ne,

Chætæ, a city of **Macedonia**, and a people of **Scythia**.

Chalæon, a haven of **Boeotia**, and a city of **Locris**.

Chalama, a city of **Perfia**, called also **Ctesiphon**.

† **Chalambri**, a sort of horses so called from a place in **Libya**.

Chalane, a city in which **Nimrod** reigned.

Chalapetis, a country of **Susiana**.

Chalassis, a kind of loose garment.

Chalastica, orum, resolving medicines.

Chalastra, a city of **Macedonia**.

Chalastrium nitrum, pure salt-petre.

† **Chalastorii funes**, sail-ropes.

Chalaza, æ; f. **chalazium**, ii; n. a pimple, or little wart under the eyelid; also mealies or kernels.

Chalazias, æ; m. a stone like hail, and so told that no fire can heat it.

Chalææ, an island about **Rhodes**.

Chalæa, a city of **Caria**, and other places.

Chalæa, or **Athenæa**, orum; n. feasts of **Vulcan**, kept especially by coblers and other handicrafts-men.

Chalcantum, i; n. } copperas, vi-

Chalcanthus, i; m. } triol.

Chalcædon, onis, } f. an ancient city of

Chalcedonia, æ, } **Bithynia**, where

the fourth general council was held against **Nestorius**, **A. D. 453**. Also

a little river running into **Propontis**; whence the city took its name.

Chalcedonenis, e, } of **Chalce-**

Chalcedonius, a, um, } don.

Chalcedonius lapis, a **chalcedony**, a kind of **onyx**.

Chalcedra, orum, brazen cisterns.

Chalcenterus, or **-res**, an epithet of the grammarian **Didymus**, from his indefatigable pains.

† **Chalceas**, a kind of thistle.

Chalceterium, a city of **Crete**.

† **Chalcetum**, a kind of herb.

Chalcens, a, um, made of brass.

Chalceus, i; m. a smith; also a kind of fish.

Chalce, utice, es; f. a smith's forge for brass.

Chalcia, one of the **Cyclades**.

Chalcidene, a fruitful country of **Syria**.

Chalcidenes, the people about **Chalcidica**.

Chalcidenis, e; adj. of **Chalcis**.

Chalcidica, a country of **Macedonia**, and **Syria**, and **Thrace**.

† **Chalcidica**, æ; and **chalcidices**, is; f. a kind of chalky earth, good for wheat; and a kind of serpent.

Chalcidicus, a mountain of **Sicily**; also a kind of cork.

Chalcides, æ, } a kind of li-

Chalcidix, icis, } zard.

† **Chalcidicum**, ci; n. a kind of building or banquetting-house.

Chalcidicus, a, um, of **Chalcis**.

Chalcioecum, a feast of **Minerva**.

Chalcioecus, a name of **Minerva**.

Chalciope, es; f. the daughter of **Ætis** king of **Chalcis**; and wife of **Phryxus**.

Chalcis, idis; f. a town of **Eubœa**; where they say brass was found; also the name of several other cities; the name also of a woman that bare a hundred sons, which caused the

proverb, *Tanquam Chalcidica nobis peperit uxor*.

Chalcis, idis; f. a kind of turbot-fish, a venomous serpent, and a hawk enemy to the eagle.

Chalcites, a gem of brass colour.

Chalcitis, an island over-against **Chalcedon**, and a small country of **Mesopotamia**, and a country of **India** within **Ganges**, and an island in the mouth of the river **Rhyndacus** in **Asia**.

Chalcitis, tidis; f. brass ore, red vitriol.

Chalcocondylas, an historian of **Athens**, who wrote the **Turkish** history in Greek.

Chalcocras, money mingled with brass.

Chalcographus, i; m. an engraver in brass.

Chalcomedusa, the wife of **Arceus**, and grandmother to **Ulysses**.

Chalcophonos, a black stone sounding like brass.

Chalcophthongus, a precious stone.

Chalcosmaragdos, the bastard emerald.

Chalcus, i; m. the 36th part of a dram; also a Dutch penny.

Chaldæa, æ; f. a country of **Asia** major, bordering on **Arabia**, plain without springs, in which is the great city **Babylon**.

Chaldæi, **Chaldeans**; also a people near **Colchis**.

Chaldæus, i; m. a mathematician or fortune-teller. * **Chaldæorum promissa**, prognostications.

Chaldaici lacus, lakes of **Chaldea**, into which **Tigris** falls.

Chaldaicus, a, um; adj. **Chaldean**, of **Chaldea**.

Chaldia, a country of **Armenia**, and other places.

Chaldone, a promontory of **Arabia Fælix**.

Chalcos, a city of **Achaia**.

Chalestra, a city of **Thessaly**.

Chalia, a city of **Boeotia**.

Chalinitis, **Minerva** so called from bridling **Pegasus** for **Bellerophon**.

Chalinos, a bridle-bit, and the corner of the mouth.

Chalissia, a city of **Libya**, and another of the **Amazones**, whose citizens are called **Chalissi**.

Chalix, a flint-stone.

Chalo, are; to slacken or let down by ropes.

Chalus, a river in **Syria**, where are seen fishes of a very great bigness, and very gentle; which the **Syrians** would not suffer to be wronged, taking them for gods.

Chalusus, a river in **Germany**.

Chalybes, a people near **Pontus** by the river **Thermodoon**, called also **Alizones**.

Chalybeus, a, um, [a chalybs] of steel.

Chalybonitis, a country of **Syria**.

CHALYBS, ybis; m. [χάλυψ] steel, or any thing made of it.

Chalybs, a river in **Spain**, wherein iron is very well tempered.

Chamæ, arum; pl. m. cockles, round shell-fish.

Chamæactæ, es; f. the herb wall-wort.

Chamæbalanus, i; m. earth-nut.

Chamæbatus, the dewberry bush.

Chamæbuxus, bastard dwarf-box.

Chamæceratius, i, a shrub like the young shoots of a plum-tree.

Chamæ-

Chamæcissus; f. ground-ivy, bare-foot.
 Chamæcistus, a little sun-flower.
 Chamæcyparissus, i; f. lavender-cotton.
 Chamædaphne, ês; f. the herb periwinkle.
 Chamædracontes, a kind of serpent.
 Chamædrys, yos; f. the herb germander.
 † Chamæficus; f. dwarf fig-tree.
 † Chamæfilix, dwarf stone-fern.
 † Chamægenista, dwarf broom.
 † Chamæglycimerides; a kind of fish.
 † Chamæiris, dwarf flower-de-luce.
 † Chamæitea, dwarf-willows.
 Chamælea, æ; f. five-finger-grass.
 Chamæleon, ontis; m. the chameleon, or little least that lives by the air. * Chamæleonte mutabilior, a turn-coat.
 Chamæleon, onis; m. a kind of herb. * Chamæleon albus, the carline or white-thistle. * Chamæleon niger, the mary-thistle.
 Chamæleon, a commentator upon several poets.
 † Chamæleos; m. a kind of crab-fish.
 Chamæleuce, ês; f. the herb colts-foot.
 † Chamælinum, dwarf-flax.
 † Chamælopardalis, a beast as big as a camel, with a skin like a panther.
 Chamæmêlinus, a, um; adj. of camomile.
 Chamæmêlum, i; n. camomile.
 † Chamæmespilus, dwarf-medlar.
 † Chamæmorus, knot-berry-bush.
 † Chamæmyrsine; f. butcher's broom.
 † Chamænerion, ii; rose-bay, willow-flower.
 † Chamæpêlôris, îdis; a kind of fish.
 Chamæpeuce, ês; f. an herb for a pain in the back.
 Chamæpitys, yos; f. ground-pine.
 Chamæplatanus, dwarf-plantain.
 Chamæpus, ôdis; f. the bride, which went home on foot to the bridegroom's house.
 † Chamæpyxos, dwarf box-tree.
 Chamærododendros, dwarf rose-bay.
 Chamærops, ôpis; germander.
 Chamæteræ, and chamæterides, little images placed by great ones.
 † Chamætrachêa, a kind of sea-crab.
 Chamani or Chamavi, a people of Germany.
 † Chamos, an idol of the Moabites.
 † Châmulci, engines to draw ships to the shore.
 Châmus, i; m. [χμύς] a bit or snaffle.
 Chananæi, } the Canaanites.
 Chananites, }
 Chananæa, Canaan, or the Holy-land.
 Chandanace, a city of Persia.
 Chandanaceus, belonging to Chandanace.
 Chandane, a city of Apulia.
 Chane, a river between Albania and Armenia.
 Channa, æ; f. a fish like a perch, breeding of itself.
 † Chaona, a tart, march-pane, or the like.
 Châones, a people of Epirus.
 Châonia, the country of the Chaones; also a city in Syria.

Chaonius, a, um; of Chaonia. *
 Chaonius victus, a living upon acorns.
 Chaonides, a kind of dogs.
 Chaonites, a small country of Assyria.
 Chaos; n. dat. & abl. chao; a rude and confused heap of things. * Antiquior quàm chaos, older than the creation.
 † Chara, æ; f. a certain root.
 Charabe, a town of Galilee.
 Characa, a place in Phrygia.
 † Chârâcâtus, a, um; adj. flaked, trenched, or inclosed.
 Characena, a country of Sufiana.
 Characeni, a people of Taurica.
 † Chârâcia, æ; f. a kind of reed.
 Chârâcias, æ; m. a kind of spurge.
 Characina, a small country of Cilicia.
 Charachmoba, or Mobucharax, a city of Palestine.
 Characometes, a river of Asia.
 Chârâcter, êris; m. a branding-iron, Col. a character, style, form, or fashion of writing, printing, or speaking; also a description or character; a sigil or charm, mark, sign, private token, or hieroglyphic.
 Chârâcterismus, i; m. a noting or marking.
 Characteristicus, a, um; distinguishing.
 Characterizo, are; to mark with a character.
 Chârâtio, are; to print, mark, or write.
 Charadnæ, a people of Carmania.
 Chârâdra, æ; f. a chink or cleft of the earth.
 Charadra, a city of Phocis, whence
 Charadræus, a, um; belonging there-to.
 Charadrius, a sea-bird, called also iſterus and galgulus.
 Charadrus, a river of Phocis and Cilicia, with a lake of the same name, whose water causeth males to be begotten.
 Chârâgma, âtis; n. an image or impression.
 Charandæi, a people of Pontus.
 Charandes, a Tyrian law-maker among the Athenians, who ordered that none should come armed into the assembly.
 Charandra, a bay of the Arabian sea, by the city Arsinoc.
 † Chârântia, the male balm-apple.
 † Charativus, a, um; and charitativus, very charitable.
 Charauni, a people and town of Scythia.
 Charax, âcis; m. a certain fish whose teeth stand out of her lips; also a stay or frame of a vine.
 Chârâx, a priest and philosopher of Pergamus, who wrote forty books of Greek history; also a town of Armenia minor, and Parthia, and several other places.
 Chârâxes, and -us; the brother of Sappho, who spent all he had upon the harlot Rhodope, and then turned pirate.
 Charbanus, a mountain of Media.
 Charchêsum, ii; n. a slender cup full of handles.
 Charenton, a town by Paris in France; it is famous for an echo which returns the voice twelve times.
 Chares, êtis; an Athenian general of many promises but no perform-

ance, whence the proverb, * Charetis pollicitationes; also a soldier who wounded Cyrus, which made him so proud that he grew mad upon it; also a Lydian statuary, and other men.
 Charetæ, a river of Peloponnesus.
 Chariata, a town of Arabia Felix.
 Châriclo, the daughter of Apollo, and wife of a centaur.
 Charidemum, a promontory of Spain.
 Charidêmus, an Athenian banished by Alexander, who fled to Darius, and was of great use to the Persians, till for his petulancy Darius slew him; also the name of a general under Chersobleptes king of Thace; and a certain Roman cast to wild beasts.
 Charien, a river of Themiscyrena.
 Chârientismus, i; m. urbanity, pleasantness, a graceful way of speaking.
 Charilaus, a noble Lacedemonian, who being asked why he was so curious in his hair, said, of all ornaments, that is most comely, and least costly; also being asked why Lycurgus made so few laws, he answered, a few laws suffice those that speak but few words.
 Charilus, a general of the Lacedemonians.
 Charimataæ, a people of Pontus.
 † Chârîna, æ; the keel of a ship.
 Charinda, a river of Media.
 Chariphron, one of the mouths of the river Indus.
 Châris, îtis; f. a grace, pleasantness, benefit.
 Charis, the wife of Vulcan of Lemnos.
 Charisia, a city of Arcadia.
 † Chârîsius, a kind of cake.
 Charisius, an Athenian orator, and a grammarian, whose institutions are yet extant.
 Chârîsma, âtis; n. a gift.
 Charistas, a river of Colchis, called Tamasa.
 Chârîstêrium, a gratification or recompence for a good turn.
 Chârîstia, ôrum; n. Roman feasts celebrated the 19th of February by friends and relations, who then gave presents to one another.
 Chârîitia, æ; f. sweetness and gracious demeanour.
 Chârîsticon; n. a gratuity, reward.
 † Chârîstium marmor, green marble.
 Chârîtas, atis; f. [à charus] charity, love, bounty. * Omnes omnium charitates patria una complectitur, one's country engrosses all one's love and kindness.
 Chârîtes, tum; the Graces, Aglaia, Thalia and Euphrosyne: They were painted naked, young, smiling, and their arms linked together, to denote the properties of benefits and mutual good turns.
 Chârîtôblêphâron, a kind of sea-shrub.
 Charitonia for Chariton mia, one of the Graces; a pretty little moppet.
 † Charitônus, a, um; speaking fair.
 Charmai, a town in Arabia.
 Charmandæ, a city beyond Euphrates.
 Charmi, a people of India.
 Charmidas, a Grecian of an extraordinary memory.

Charmides, a famous champion, and a Maffilian writer.

Charmione, Cleopatra's maid, who imitated her mistress in killing herself.

Charmis a city of Sardinia, built by the Carthaginians; also a Maffilian physician, who in the coldest weather washed his patients in cold baths.

Charinonia, a city of Spain.

Charinothas, a haven in Arabia, almost a hundred furlongs in compass.

Charmus, a poet of Syracuse, who would have a verse or jaying extempore for every thing on the table.

† Chāromardarius, ii; m. a gunner.

Chārōn, tis; the supposed ferry-man of hell; also the name of several other men, and a dog's name Lion.

Charondas, a Sicilian, who having made a law that none should come into an assembly armed, and afterwards breasting that law himself, and being put in mind of it by one that sat next him, drew out his sword and killed himself.

Charonea, a county of Asia by the river Meander.

Charonea porta, a gate at Athens, through which malefactors were led to the punishment.

Charo ea scrobs, a cave in Italy sending up a pestilent air.

Charonium, a cave between Tralles and Nisa, dedicated to Pluto, where by some superstitious ceremonies sick men were thought to be cured.

Charonium, ii; n. hell, or a supposed passage from hence.

† Chārōpis, an impression or image.

Charops, the son of Æschylus, and 14th prince of Athens, who was the first after the perpetual princes, that was chosen to reign 10 Years; also drives other men.

† Chārōpus, amiable, pleasant.

CHARTA, æ; f. [χάρτης] paper, parchment, skin, or any thing to write on; a charter. * Charta augusta, royal paper. * Charta bibula, blotting or sinking paper. * Charta Claudiana, large paper. * Charta cemporetica, can-paper. * Charta virgo, an original not yet published. * Charta plumbea, a sheet of lead. * Charta picta, a card. * Charta index, the trump. * Chartas distribue, deal. * Chartas misce, shuffle. * Chartas compone, pack the cards.

Charta, a city of Tyre, from whence Dido is said to come when she built Carthage.

Chartaceus, a, um; adj. [à charta] made of paper.

Chartara, a city of Hyrcania.

Chartani, a people of Marmarica.

Chartapola, æ; m. a paper or paper-eller.

† Chartarium, ii; n. a bag of paper.

Chartarius, ii; m. Erasim. a card-player.

Chartarius, a, um; adj. of paper.

Chartariæ officinæ, paper-mills.

Char eia, a town in the island Cæa.

Chartophylacium, ii; n. the house of records, or place where writings are kept; the rolls.

Chartophylax, acis; m. the master of the rolls.

Chartosus, a, um; full of paper.

† Chartuarius, a, um; adj. of or selling paper.

Chartula, æ; f. a small piece of paper.

* Chartulæ lusoriae, cards.

Chartularius, ii; m. a register, keeper of evidences or accounts; a paper-m. rant.

† Chartus, i; m. paper.

CHARUS, a, um; adj. [χαρίεις] dear, beloved, acceptable. * Charum habere aliquem, to have a tender affection for one. * Vita mihi charior, dearer to me than my own life.

Charybdis, is; f. a gulf of the Sicilian sea over-against Scylla. * Quantum laboras Charybdi! what a peck of troubles thou art in!

Chasira, a town in Armenia minor.

Chasma, atis; n. a gaping or opening of the earth or firmament; also the jaw of a lion.

Chasmätias, æ; an earthquake causing such gaps.

† Chasmaticus, a, um; adj. belonging to gaping or opening.

† Chasmatiffo, as, are; to gape or chap as ground doth.

Chaphon, a town of Palestine.

Chasuari, a people of Germany.

Chafzanemica, a city of Pontus.

Chat, the son of Mercurius Trimegistus.

Chateni, a people of Arabia Felix.

Chatracharta, a city of Bactriana in Assyria.

Chatraei, a people of India within Ganges.

Chatramitis, a country by the Red-sea.

Chatramotitæ, or Catramotæ, or Catrimitæ, and Chatrimitæ, the people of Chatramitis.

Chatteni, the inhabitants of Chatenia.

Chatrenia, a country near the Red-sea.

Chattuarii, a people of Germany.

Chaubi, a people of Germany.

Chauci, Cuchi, or Cauci, a people of Germany.

Chaum, a mountain of Argia, and a castle of Taurica Cherfonefus.

Chauraria, a city of Libya interior, and a promontory by the Atlantic-sea.

Chauni, a people of Thesprotia.

Chauon, a country of Media.

Chauones, the people of Chauon.

Chaurana, a city of Scythia.

Chaurina, a city of Asia.

† Chaus, i; m. a cat of mountain; also the same as chaos.

Chazene, part of Mesopotamia.

Chebron, a king of Egypt.

† Cheiras, chops in the hands or other parts.

Cheirōcālāthiscus, a kind of tragical dance.

Cheirōdōtus, i; m. a kind of short cloak.

Cheironium, centory.

Chelæ, a place about Byzantium, and two promontories of Africa, and other places.

Chelāndium, a kind of ship.

Chēle, e, the claw of a fish or scorpion.

Chela, æ; f. sign. * Chelæ, the sign libra, in Lucan.

Chelæ, arum; bulwarks or piles to break the force of the water.

Chelcuma, a shoemaker's thread, with a bristle at the end.

† Chelēus, i; a lutanist.

Chēlidon, onis; f. a swallow; also the hollowings of the hoof.

Chelidoni, a people of Illyria.

Chēlidonia, æ; f. the herb celandine.

Chelidonium, ii; n. dine, a kind of gem, and a blue pig; also an asp.

* Chelidonium majus, great celandine or swallow-wort. * Chelidonium minus, pile-wort.

Chelidonia, æ; the west-wind; so called from the 8th to the 23d of February, when swallows begin to appear.

† Chelidōniacus, a, um; adj. forked like a swallow's tail.

Chelidoniæ, two islands against the promontory of Taurus, called Corydela and Menalippea, dangerous to seamen.

Chelidonii [sc. lapides] little stones in a swallow's maw, or of a swallow-colour.

Chelidōnion micron, the herb fumitory.

Chēlidonium, a promontory of Taurus.

Chēlidōnius, a, um; of a swallow.

Cheligrevus, the family Killigrew.

Chelippus, a mountain in the isle Chaos.

† Chēlidōnius, a dry cough.

† Chelāris, a kind of fish.

† Chelon, crooked.

Chelonates, or -ites, a promontory and town of Peloponnesus.

Chelone, a promontory of Coos.

Chēlōnia, æ; f. a stone like the eye of an Indian snake, another like a tortoise.

† Chēlōnia, orum; n. the side-posts of a wind-beam or crane.

Chelonides, certain fens of Libya interior.

Chēlōnitis, idis; a precious stone like a tortoise-shell.

Chēlōnium, ii; n. a tortoise-shell.

Chēlonophagi, a people in the corner of Carmania, who live on the flesh of tortoises, and cover their houses with the shells.

† Chelvia, a kind of fish.

Chelydoreus, a mountain in Boeotia.

Chelidrus, i; m. a tortoise, water-snake.

Chelys, yos; f. a tortoise; a lute made of tortoise-shell.

Chelytis, a surname of Diana.

Chēmic, and -ma; a small Greek measure.

Chēmīnia, a city of Misnia.

Chemnis, an island of Egypt.

Chēmōsis, a dissemper of the eye when the lids are turned by a violent inflammation.

Chena, a city of Laconia.

Chēnālōpex, ecis; f. a bird called a birgander.

Cheneres, a king of Egypt.

† Chenicida, a surgeon's instrument used about broken skulls.

Chēniscus, ci; m. a goshawk; also the poop of a ship, or the figure of a goose, made there.

† Chennium, ii; n. a kind of Egyptian bird.

Chenoboscia, or ium; a city of Egypt over-against Diospolis.

† Chenoboscium, ii; n. a goose-pen, or place where they feed.

Chēnōmycon, i; n. an herb that geese are afraid of.

Chēnōpina, or -phina, æ; f. the Paris half-pint, or our common pint.

Chēnōpus, ōdis; f. a goose-foot; or an herb like it, odious to bees.

Cheno-

Chenotrōphium, ii; n. a place where water-fowl are kept.
 Chēops, or Cheopes, a king of Egypt, who built that famous pyramid of Memphis, at which so many men were employed, that he spent upon them one thousand and sixty talents, only in parsley, onions, and garlick.
 Chephrem, the brother of Cheops who reigned after him.
 Chepta, a river in Asia.
 Cheramydes, a kind of precious stone.
 Cheremocrates, a famous artist, who was said to build the temple of Diana at Ephesus.
 Chereos, a castle in Asia minor.
 † Cheria, æ. wild-radish.
 Cherias a champion whom Hercules slew with a filip; also a physician of Athens.
 † Cherinum oleum, oil of violets.
 † Chermes, a sickle; also a scarlet grain.
 Chermula, a city of Palestine.
 Chermies, a stone like to ivory, out of which the ancients made coffins.
 Cherogypsis, a river of Thrace.
 Chērōphylum, the herb cheruill.
 Chērotrophium, ii; n. an alms-house for poor widows.
 Chērotrophus, i; m. a nourisher of widows.
 Cheriæidæ, an haven of Ionia.
 Cherres, a king of Egypt.
 Cherronesus, or Cherronesus, i; f. a peninsula, or land compassed with the sea, only joined by a small neck to the Continent; also the name of several such countries, of which these five are of most note: 1 Peloponnesus. 2 Cherronesus Thracia, or Hellespontica. 3 Cimbrica. 4 Tauica. 5 Aurea in India beyond Ganges. Also a town in Spain, and two promontories of Sicily.
 Cherrura, a city of Libya, called also Cherronesus.
 Cherrus, a river of Phœnicia.
 Chersidamas, a Trojan whom Ulysses slew.
 Chersina, æ; f. a land-snail. * Chersinæ testudines, land-tortoises.
 Chersipno, the name of a famous architect.
 Chersis, a town of Africa.
 Cherso, a sea-town of Pontus.
 Chersobleptes, a king of Thrace.
 Cherronesus, as Cherronesus.
 Chersos, land or ground unmanured, a continent.
 Chersydros, and chelydros, an amphibious serpent.
 Chertobalus, the town Charlburg in Pannonia.
 † Cherva, the herb palma Christi.
 Chēub, [Heb.] a winged image like a youth.
 Chērubicus, a, um; of cherubims.
 Chērubim, one of the orders of angels.
 † Cheruchii, ship-ropes.
 † Cheruchus, i; m. a fan, or the flag on the top of a mast.
 Cheruscæ, a people of Germany.
 Cherwellus, the Cherwell by Oxford.
 Cherydra, a breach in the earth made by a flood.
 Chesion, a town of Ionia.
 Chelionæus, an inhabitant of Chesion.
 Chesus, a river of Samos.
 † Chesna, æ; f. an oak.
 Chessinus, a river of Sarmatia in Europe.

Chessen, a village near Jerusalem.
 Chestria, Chester.
 Chettara, a town of Marmarica.
 Chia, f. ficus, [à Chios] the delicious chian-fig; also a kind of paint.
 Chiaca, a city of Armenia.
 † Chibis, the herb scortana.
 Caidnæi, a people of Pontus.
 † Chidon, ōnis; m. a shield or buckler.
 Chidonius, a river of Macedonia.
 Chii, a people who came drunk to Sparta, and bewrayed themselves in the court of the Ephori, whence the proverb, Chius omnia percacans.
 Childasus, a mountain of Ireland.
 Childebertus, a king of France, and others.
 Childericus, a king of France, and others.
 † Chile, a lip.
 Chiliarchus, i; m. a colonel or commander of a thousand men.
 Chiliarcha, æ; m. a mande of a thousand men.
 Chillas, iadis; f. a thousand.
 Chilianæ, arum; the est called Milenarics, holding that Chriſt should reign a thousand years on earth.
 Chilocomus, a part of Media.
 Chiliodynāma, and chiliodynamis, the herb polemonia, of a thousand virtues; a kind of gentian.
 Chiliophyllon, the herb milfoil or yarrow.
 Chilis, the cava vena, or mother of all veins.
 Chilmanense, a town in Africa propria.
 Chilo, ōnis; one that has great lips.
 Chilo, a Lacedæmonian philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece; there were three of his sayings in Apollo's temple at Delphos. Notice teipsum, Nil nimium cupias, Comes æris alieni atque litis est miseria.
 Chilocamus, a bridle or halter.
 Chilpericus, the ninth king of the Franks, a monster of nature.
 Chimæra, æ; f. a city of Epirus and Sicily; also a mountain of Lycia continually burning; on the top of it are lions, in the middle pastures with goats, at the root of it serpents. Whence it was called a monster spitting fire, with the head and breast of a lion, the belly of a goat, and tail of a dragon, said to be slain by Bellero-phon, because he made the mountain habitable. A chimera, whimsy, idle story.
 Chimæreus, a, um; adj. of the monster Chimæra.
 Chimarus, a brook of Argia.
 Chimastrum, i; n. a winter garment.
 Chimerii, a people of Asia, next the Amazones; and whosoever inhabit any cold countries.
 Chimerinus, a, um; of winter, or the shortest days.
 Chimerium, a mountain of Thessaly.
 Chimethlum, and -tium, a kite or chiblain.
 Chimo, a town in Egypt, by the Mediterranean sea.
 † Chinādes, a kind of fish.
 Chinaphal, a river in Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Chinna, a city of Dalmatia.
 † Chinus, i; m. a writhing of the mouth in mockage.
 Chione, a noted harlot; also the daughter of Deucalion, with whom Apollo

and Mercury lay in one night; to Mercury she bore Autolychus, to Apollo Philammon.
 Chionitæ, a people bordering on Persia.
 Chilos, an island of the Ægean sea, whence comes the best mullich, and good wine and figs. Hence Apollo, who had a temple there, is called Chios.
 Chiradra, and chirades, ruptures in the hands or feet.
 Chigra, æ; f. and cheiragra, the gout in the hands.
 Chiragricus, a, um, troubled with the gout.
 Chiramaxium, ii; n. a child's coach to be drawn with the hands.
 Chirca, Chirk in Denbighshire.
 Chirchelus, the family Kirkby.
 Chirembolum, i, n. a beckoning or token, chiefly when the master of a ship beckons to a seaman.
 Chlidota, æ; f. a garment with long sleeves to cover the hands.
 Chridotus, a, um; adj. belonging to that garment.
 Chiocrates, the name of a famous architect.
 † Chirogilus, and Chirogenius, ii; a hedge-hog.
 Chirōnōia, a name of Proserpine, or Diana.
 Chirographarius, a, um; adj. of a bill, hand writing, or acquittance. * Debitor chirographarius, he that acknowledges a debt by a bill of his hand. * Creditor chirographarius, he that has but the debtor's bare word for his debt, and no mortgage.
 Chir grapho, as, are, to write or set one's hand.
 Chirōgraphia, æ; f. a hand-writing.
 Chirōgraphus, i; m. a hand-writer.
 Chirographum, i; n. a signature.
 Chirogylium, the name of an island in Pliny.
 † Chirōmānicæ, iron manacles or hand-cuffs.
 Chiromantes, is; m. a palmester.
 Chiromanticus, ti; m. one that tells fortunes by the hands.
 Chiromantia, æ; f. palmistry.
 Chiromanticus, a, um; adj. Eras. of chiromancy.
 Chirōmaxium, ii; n. a scalan or hand-litter. See chiramaxium.
 Chiron, ōnis, a Centaur, the son of Saturn, who taught phys. to Æsculapius, music to Apollo, and astronomy to Hercules.
 Chironcon, or ion, ii; the great centory; also gentian or setwort.
 Chironius, a, um; adj. of Chiron. * Chironia vitis, the wild or black vine. * Chironiam ulcer, a great sore, especially in the thighs and feet.
 Chirōnōmia, æ; f. a gesture in the hand in dancing, pe danc, &c.
 Chironomicus, a, um; adj. belonging to gestures with the hands in dancing. * Chironomica saltatio, a morrice dance, mummery.
 Chirōnōmus, i; m. he that teaches one gestures in dancing, carving of meat, &c. a morrice-dancer.
 † Chiropedæ, gyves of the hands.
 † Chiropedes, they that have ruptures in their feet.
 Chirotheca, æ; f. [χαρ-θήκη] a glove. * Chirotheca divæ Mariæ, the herb lady's-glove.
 Chirōthēcāria, æ; f. a glover's trade.
 Q q q 2 Chi.

Chirothecarius, ii; m. a glover.
 Chirothēsia, æ; f. the laying on of hands.
 † Chirrea, inspiring or breathing.
 Chirurgia, æ, and -ce, cēs; f. the art of surgery.
 Chirurgicus, a, um; adj. of surgery, or a surgeon.
 Chirurgus, gi; m. a surgeon.
 Chisiotolagi, a people of Scythia.
 Chitis, an island of Arabia.
 Chitone, or Chitonia, a name of Diana.
 Chitua, a people of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Chitus, a town of Thrace.
 Chius, a cast at dice. * Chius ad Caum, an unequal comparison.
 Chius, a, um; adj. of the isle Chios.
 Chæna, an upper winter garment.
 Chlāmydātus, a, um; adj. clothed with a cloak.
 Chlāmydia, an island amongst the Cyclades.
 Chlāmydula, æ; f. a little cloak.
 CHLAMYS, ydis; f. [χλαμύς] a short cloak or soldier's coat. * Chlamys purpurea, the general's purple coat.
 † Chlidones, a woman's ornament about the neck or arms.
 Chloë, a surname of Ceres; also a family of the Corinthians.
 Chloëus, a skilful priest of Cybele.
 Chlōrio, and -on, ōnis, a yellow-hammer.
 Chlōris, idis; f. a green-finch or canary-bird.
 Chloris, the goddess of flowers, called Flora; and a daughter of Amphion, who lare Nestor unto Æneleus.
 Chlōrites, a green precious stone.
 † Chlorocārides, a kind of fish.
 † Chlorōsis, the green-sickness.
 Chlōrus, a river of Cilicia.
 Chlūnes, a barrow-bag.
 Chna, the country Phœnice.
 Chnaus, a, um, belonging to Chna.
 Chnavis, a city of Egypt.
 † Choa, æ, f. a vessel wherein liquor offered to idols was put; also an Attick measure. * Choa in triclinio, a good soaker.
 † Choāna, an inget.
 Chœana, a city of Media, Parthia, and Bactriana.
 Choani, a people of Arabia.
 Choar, the sixteenth king of the Sicyonii.
 Choaraxes, a bound between Colchis and Armenia.
 Choarina, a country of Parthia next of all to India.
 Choaspa, a city of Arachosia.
 Choaspos, a river of India, another of Media, whose waters are so sweet, that the neighbouring kings use no other for their drink.
 Choaspites, a precious stone, green, and resplendent like gold.
 Choatra, a mountain of Asia.
 Choava, coffee.
 Chobar, a river in Chaldæa, and a town of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Chobara, a river of Albania.
 Chobus, a river of Colchis.
 Choche, a town by the river Tygris.
 † Chocortis, hocks or mallows.
 Choddia, a city of Carmania.
 † Chœmis, the space of four Italian miles among the Jews.

Chœnicion, a surgeon's instrument to take out little bones, called also modiolus; the nave of a wheel.
 Chœnix, icis; f. a quarter of a peck, by which the Grecians daily measured the corn for one man. * Chœnici ne infideas, don't turn drone or idle-pack.
 Chœrades, a city of the Mosynœci; certain isles of Egypt, Italy, Pontus, Euxinus, and the Balears; also rocks before Eubœa, and other places.
 Chœras, adis, } the black top of a
 Chorada, æ; f. } rock appearing
 out of the water; also the king's evil.
 Chœrillus, a tragedian of Athens, said by some to be the first inventor of vizards and stage-apparel.
 Chœrilus, a good poet of Samos, who wrote the Athenians victory against Xerxes, and received from Archelaus, king of Macedon, a piece of gold for every verse. Also a simple poet, who wrote the exploits of Alexander, from whom he received seven pieces of gold for seven verses approved of, and a box on the ear for every one of the rest.
 † Chœrospelethon, garden-bugloss.
 Chœs, an Athenian feast upon the twelfth of December, in honour of Dionysius Lenæus.
 Choi, a people of Asia.
 Choicus, a, um, earthly, mortal.
 † Chōla, æ, or -las, a precious stone.
 † Chōlāgo, a medicine purging cholera.
 † Cholargos, or Cholargi, a village in the tribe of Acamantis, near Athens.
 Cholargeus, one of the tribe of Cholargos.
 Chōlbefina, a town of Sogdiana.
 Chōlēdochus, a bladder of gall.
 Chōlēra, æ; f. cholera; also the choleric passion.
 Chōlēricus, a, um; adj. choleric.
 Choliambi, orum; Iambick verses with a spondee at last.
 Chōlēus, a, um; adj. troubled with cholera or the cholick.
 Cholidæ, a village in the tribe Leontis.
 Cholidis, c; adj. } of Cholidæ.
 Cholidicus, a, um; }
 Cholimnia, a city of Armenia major.
 Cholle, a town of Palmyrene.
 Cholinadara, a city of Syria.
 Cholobetene, a part of Armenia.
 Chōloe, a town in Cappadocia, of which Tigranes was governor.
 Cholon, the long gut. See colon.
 Cholontichos, a city of Græcia.
 Chōlos, a kind of emerald; also lame.
 Cholua, two cities of Armenia major.
 Chōma, ātis; n. a shore or water-bank.
 Choma, a city of Lycia.
 Chomari, a people about Margiana or Bactriana.
 Chompso, an island of Nilus between Æthiopia and Egypt.
 Chompotes, one of Chompso.
 Chon, the name of Hercules among the Egyptians.
 Chondrilla, æ; f. wild endive, or gum cicory.
 Chondrocōpium, a wheat-mill or oat-

meal-mill.

Chondros, a grain of frankincense; also a gristle. * Chondros xiphoides, the gristle over the mouth of the stomach.
 Chondrosyndesmos, a gristly conjunction.
 Chone, a city of the Cœnōtri.
 Chones, } the inhabitants of Chone.
 Chonii, }
 Chonia, or Chonis, a city of Calabria, called Belcastro.
 Chonodomarias, a king of the Alemani.
 Chonnobara, a town of India within Ganges.
 Chōragium, ii; masking apparel, attire for the scene, furniture for any business.
 Chōragus, i; m. the keeper of the scene-apparel, a setter out of plays, a leader of a dance.
 Chōralis, le; adj. 3 art. [à chorus] belonging to a choir.
 Choramæi, wild people of Persia, so swift that they will run down flags.
 Chorasimi, a people of Asia.
 Chōraulis, æ, is, or -la; m. a piper with the chorus.
 Chōraulistria, æ; f. a good dancer.
 Chorax, the fifteenth king of the Sicyonii.
 CHORDA, æ; f. [χορδή] a string of an harp, lute, or any other instrument. In geometry it signifies the right line, which is drawn within any arch, or piece of a circle, called also subtensa. [Prov.] * Eadem sæpius oberrare chordā, to be out often in the same fault.
 Chordapsus, i; m. the iliack passion or twisting of the guts.
 Chordiraca, a city of Mesopotamia.
 Chordula, æ; f. a little string.
 CHORDUS, a, um; adj. [à νεοφύδι] juvenilis] born or springing out of time. * Pecudes chordæ, a backward breed. * Chordum scenum, latter-math.
 Chorea, æ; f. a dance of many together, a ball.
 Chōreas, the measure of ten bushels.
 Chōreuma, ātis, a song or dance of many together.
 Chorepiscopus, i, a bishop's suffragan.
 Chōreus, i; m. or chorius, a trochee, or one long and one short syllable.
 Choreutes, is or -æ; m. a dancer or choir-man.
 Choriambus, i; m. a foot with the first and last syllable long, and the two middle short.
 Choriensis petra, a place in India.
 Chorinæus, a skilful Rutilian dancer slain by Asylas a Trojan.
 Chorion, a thin skin next under the dura mater, with which the brain is clad; also the after-birth.
 Chorista, æ; m. a choirist.
 † Chorizo, are, to dance in company.
 Choroana, a small country of Parthia.
 Chorobates, æ; a measure twenty foot long, a mason's rule, or the like.

Chorocitharista, æ; m. *he that dances, or plays on a kit.*
 Chorocitharistæ, arum; *a concert of instruments and voices.*
 Chorodidascælus, li; m. *a dancing-master.*
 Chōrōdna, *a city of Persia.*
 Chōræbus, *an Athenian, who first invented the making of earthen vessels; also a young man to whom Priamus betrothed Cassandra.*
 Chōrōgrāphia, æ; f. *the description of a country.*
 Chōrōgrāphus, i; m. *a describer of countries and regions.*
 Chorōmandæ, *a people without voice, making a horrid noise; hairy bodies, grey eyes, and dogs teeth.*
 Chorolates, æ; m. *the chanter in a choir.*
 † Chors, ortis; f. *a yard, barton, or place where poultry is kept. See cors.*
 Chorsā, *a city of Armenia major.*
 Chorfeus, *a river of Palestine.*
 Chorsia, *a town of Boeotia.*
 Chortacana, *a city of Asia, taken by Alexander.*
 Chortālis, le; adj. *of a barton, coop, or hen-yard.*
 Chortazo, *a city of Egypt.*
 † Chorteus, ei; m. *a thick warm coat.*
 Chō-ūlus, li; m. *a little choir.*
 CHORUS, i; m. [χῶρος] *a choir, a ball, a company of dancers or singers. * Extra chorum saltare, to be out in dancing. * In alieno choro pedem ponere, to have an ear in another's boat.*
 Chorzena, *a country of Armenia major.*
 Chorziani, *a people of Asia about Persia.*
 Chosroes, *a king of Persia, famous for his study in the Greek philosophy.*
 Chozāla, *a town of Mauritania Cæsariensis.*
 Chrabaza, *a city of Africa Propria.*
 Chremes, *an old man in Terence.*
 Chremētes, *a very great river of Libya.*
 Chrendi, *a people of Hyrcania.*
 Chrestodemus, *a Theban historian.*
 Chrestōgus, *using fair words to small purpose; who saith well, and doth ill.*
 Chreston, *the herb succory.*
 Chrestus, *a sophister of Byzantium, who loved wine, but in other things very continent and vigilant; for tho' he were drinking till cock-crowing, he went to study before he went to bed; also an approved Athenian author.*
 † Chrestus, a, um; *polluted.*
 Chrelina, *a city of Portugal.*
 Chria, æ; f. *a practical sentence quoted out of an author with his name added, an exercise in rhetoric.*
 Chriſma, ātis; n. *chrism, unction, anointing oil, christianity.*
 † Chriſmo, are; *to anoint.*
 Chriſtiāniſmus, i; m. } *christiani-*
 Chriſtiānitas, ātis; f. } *ty.*
 Chriſtiānus, i; m. [à Christus] *a christian.*
 Chriſticōla, æ; c. [à Christus & colo] *a worshipper of Christ.*
 Chriſtina, *a virgin of Italy, imprisoned by her father, delivered afterwards to the tormentors, who, when they could neither burn her, nor drown her, thrust her thorough with*

darts, in the time of Julian.
 Chriſtodōrus, *an Egyptian poet in the time of Cæſar Anaſtaſius.*
 Chriſtōphōrus, *the hundred and eighteenth pope of Rome, put down and imprisoned by Sergius; also one who is said to have propagated the gospel in Lycia, and to be beheaded under Dioclesian.*
 CHRISTUS, i; m. [Χριστός] *Christ, the Meſſiah, Anointed, Saviour.*
 Chrobata, or Corobata, *a people about Dalmatia.*
 Chrōma, ātis; n. *a pleasant music.*
 † Chromātiarii, *having coloured and tanned skins.*
 Chromaticus, a, um; adj. *whose colour never changes.*
 † Chrombus, i; m. *a kind of fish.*
 Chromios, *the son of Neleus, slain with his ten brothers in the fight of the Pylii and Meſſenii against Hercules; also the son of Priamus slain by Diomedes.*
 Chromis, *a son of Hercules.*
 Chromis, is; *a fish that makes her nest in the water.*
 Chromius, *the name of an Argive.*
 † Chroneōlus, a, um; adj. *as, rosa chroneola, a musk rose. See coroneola.*
 Chrōnia, orum; n. *feasts of Saturn.*
 Chrōnica, orum; n. *chronicles, annals.*
 Chrōnicālis, le; adj. *of chronicles.*
 Chrōnici, orum; m. *registers, chronicles.*
 Chrōnicus, a, um; adj. *temporal, returning at a certain time; belonging to chronicles.*
 Chrōniſſo, are; *to tarry long in a place.*
 Chrōnōgrāphia, æ; f. *the writing of chronicles.*
 Chrōnōgrāphus, i; m. *a recorder of times.*
 Chrōnōlēri, *old dotards.*
 Chrōnōlogia, æ; f. *chronology, or computing of years.*
 Chrōnōlōgus, i; m. *a chronologer, or computer of times.*
 Chrōnus, *time, Saturn.*
 Chronus, *a river of Sarmatia Europæa.*
 Chryſa, or -ſe, *a town of Cilicia.*
 Chryſālis, f. *a certain worm, or vermine.*
 Chryſantes, *a general of Cyrus's army, who, having lift up his sword to kill an enemy, and hearing the trumpet sound a retreat, held his hand, for which he was condemned by Cyrus.*
 Chryſanthemum, i; n. *crow-foot, golden-flower. * Chryſanthemum Peruvianum, the flower of the sun. * Chryſanthemum ſegetum, corn-marigold.*
 Chryſanthus, *a young man of Alexandria, who lived a virgin with his wife Daira, became a christian at Rome, was thrown into a ditch, and stoned under Numanian.*
 Chryſior, *the father of Milafus; also the son of Meduſa by Neptune.*
 Chryſioris, *a city of Caria, and sometimes Caria itself.*
 Chryſiorius, *a surname of Jupiter.*
 Chryſiorus, *a river that runs through the city Maſtaura in Libya.*
 Chryſas, *a river of Sicily, worshipped*

as a god by the Aſſorini, through whose country it ran.
 Chryſaspides, um; *soldiers with golden shields.*
 Chryſe, *a bay of the eastern sea; also an island therein.*
 Chryſei, *stars that cast light beams.*
 Chryſei, *a people of India.*
 Chryſeis, idis; *the daughter of Chryſes.*
 Chryſeleſtrum, *yellow amber, very apt to catch fire, a kind of jacinth.*
 Chryſeleſtras, a, um; adj. *of the colour of yellow amber.*
 Chryſendeta, orum; n. *cups tipped with gold.*
 Chryſerinus, *a Corinthian historian.*
 Chryſertium, *a word made by Erasmus for a leister.*
 Chryſes, *a priest of Apollo, father of Astynome, called from him Chryſeis.*
 Chryſeus, a, um; adj. *golden.*
 Chryſippa, *a city of Cilicia, from Chryſippus the founder.*
 Chryſippanus, } a, um; adj. *of*
 Chryſippeus, } *Chryſippa.*
 Chryſippus, *the chief of the Stoick philosophers, a most acute logician, which made one say, that if the gods had any logick, it was that of Chryſippus; also the names of divers others.*
 Chryſites, æ; m. *a kind of precious stone, an ointment.*
 Chryſitis, *a place in Macedonia, called now Siderocapſa.*
 Chryſius, idis; f. *the golden foam of lead tried; also the herb milfoil.*
 Chryſius, *a river of Dacia and Spain.*
 Chryſo, are; *to gild.*
 Chryſoana, *a city of India within Ganges.*
 Chryſoaspides, um; *knights with gilt shields.*
 Chryſōbēryllus, i; m. *a crystal like gold.*
 Chryſobullum, *a place about Tarſus.*
 Chryſocalis, *the herb parthenium.*
 Chryſocarpum, *a kind of ivy.*
 Chryſoceras, *a promontory of Thrace.*
 Chryſocolla, æ; f. *borace, with which goldsmiths solder.*
 Chryſocome, ſs; f. *the herb crow-foot.*
 Chryſocomus, *having golden hair.*
 Chryſoglottus, *Eraſm. ſilver-tongued, eloquent.*
 Chryſogōnum, *bringing forth gold.*
 Chryſogōnus, *a nobleman of Rome, martyr'd by Dioclesian, when the promise of the consulship could not turn him; and other men.*
 Chryſographatus, a, um; adj. *damaſked, or graven with gold.*
 Chryſolāchanum, *the herb orange.*
 Chryſolampis, idis; f. *a precious stone, pale by day, and bright by night.*
 Chryſoleſtrum, i; n. *a gem, in the colour not much differing from amber.*
 Chryſolithus, i; m. *a chryſolite.*
 Chryſomallou, or -os, *the ram with the golden fleece.*
 Chryſomelum, i; n. *an orange or quince.*
 Chryſonitris, is; f. *a gold-finch.*
 Chryſon, or -os, *a kind of fish, a gilt-head.*
 † Chryſon ovi, *the yolk of an egg.*
 Chryſondium, *a town in Macedonia.*
 † Chry-

† Chrysopastus, a, um; adj. set with gold.

Chrysophrys, a kind of sea-fish.

Chrysopis, a precious stone like gold.

† Chrysopleutus, a kind of fish.

Chrysoplyum, ii; n. the place where gold is washed or tried.

Chrysoplytes, a gold-finer.

Chrysopolis, a city in Bithynia, and a promontory of Asia.

Chrysopräus, and -se, a precious stone like gold.

Chrysopterus, m. a kind of topaz.

Chrysorrhoe, a people so called from their rivers bearing gold, which gave occasion to the fable of the golden fleece.

Chrysorrhoeas, the river Pactolus in Syria, with golden sands, occasioned by Midas washing there; also another in Bithynia and Themiscyra.

Chrysos, gold.

Chrysostomus, a bishop of Constantinople in the time of Arcadius and Honorius, so called from his excellent eloquence; he died in banishment, and after one and thirty years, was brought and interred there.

Chrysothales, the lesser wall-pennywort.

Chrysothemis, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.

Chrysotus, a, um; gilded.

Chrysulca, aqua-fortis.

Chrysum, one of the mouths of the river Indus.

Chrylus, a river in Spain.

Chryxus, a general of the Boii, and grandson to Brennus.

Chthonia, the island Crete.

Chthonium, a feast in honour of Ceres amongst the Hermienses.

Chthoropyle, a woman who bore Philius unto Bacchus.

Chuba, a city of Asia.

Chuduca, a city of Babylonia.

Chullabi, a city of Africa Propria.

Chuni, a people of Sarmatia.

Cuarius, a people of Libya interior.

Churnettus, the river Churnet in Staffordshire.

Chas, the same measure among the Grecians as congius among the Romans.

Chusanrathaim, a king of Mesopotamia.

Chusaris, a river of Libya interior.

Chuta, a country in Persia, whence Salman far brought people to, inhabit Palestine.

† Chutra, as chytra, a pipkin.

Chuzis, a city of Africa Propria.

† Chya, æ; a serpent's den.

Chyda, a river of Sicily, and a sea-torion of Lycia.

† Chydæa, a kind of dat.-tree; also a ripe date.

Chydæus, a, um; adj. vile, vulgar.

* Chydæum vinum, wine made of palm.

Chydæus, a river of Beroia, drank quite up by Xerxes's soldiers.

† Chydæa, a kind of palm.

Chyemath, a river of Mauritania Cæaensis.

CHYLUS, i; m. [χυλός] the white juice of the first concoction of meat in the stomach, the chyle.

Chymosis, a moisture in the skin, which inclues the eyes.

Chymus, i; m. the juice of the second concoction.

† Chyräbus, a kind of bird.

Chytetic, a city of Macedonia.

Cnyton, a small country of Epirus.

Chytos, a haven of Cyzicus.

Chytra, æ; a pipkin, posnet, or skillet.

Chitri, a city of Cyprus; also an Athenian feast, wherein they were wont to boil all manner of seeds together in a pot.

Chytidium, a little pot.

Chytrindra, æ; f. hot-cockles, or how many plums for a penny; also he that plays at it.

Chytium, a place in Ionia.

Chytröpodium, ii; n. a skillet.

Chytröpola, æ; m. a pot-seller.

Chytropolis, a small country of Thrace.

Chytröpus, ödus; m. a posnet, trivet, or brandiron.

C ante l.

C. J. C. for Caius Julius Cæsar.

Cia, Cæa, and Cios, the island Zea by Eubœa, not far from Attica.

Cii, the people of Cia, who maintained neither harlots nor fiddlers, as the Chii on the contrary were very effeminate. Non Chius, sed Cius.

Clabrus, or Ciabrus, a river of Dacia.

Clacis, a city of Armenia minor.

Clæna, a city of Galatia.

Clagesi, a people of Dacia.

† Ciamis, a kind of wood.

Cianica, a town of Armenia.

Ciasa, a town of Babylonia.

Cibalis, a town of Pannonia.

† Cibālis, le; adj. belonging to meat, edible. * Cibalis fistula, the gullet, i. e. the passage whereby meat goeth from the mouth into the stomach.

Cibarci, a people of Spain.

Cibāria, orum; n. [à cibis] food, meat, victuals, for man, cattle, fishes, fowls, &c. * Præbere cibaria alicui, to find one in meat and drink.

Cibaritis, a country of Asia.

Cibārium, ii; n. food; also bran.

Cibārius, a, um; adj. of meat. * Cibarius esse alicujus, to table in a man's house. * Cibarius panis, household-bread. * Cibarium vinum, common wine. * Cibarius homo, a mean man. * Oleum cibarium, oil for ordinary use.

Cibātorius, a, um; adj. belonging to victuals.

† Cibātus, a, um; fed.

Cibātus, ūs; m. a feeding, victualing. * Grātissimo in cibatu habent, they esteem it delicate fare.

Cibicida, æ; c. [à cibis & cædo] a carver of meat; also a greedy-gut.

Cibilitani, a people of Spain.

† Cibilla, a round table.

Cibinium, a city of Dacia, called Hermanstadt.

Cibo, are; to feed or nourish.

Ciborium, or -tium, ii; n. the leaf of the bean colocasia, a cup made thereof, a little coffer, a drinking-cup like a bean, the pyx wherein the host is kept.

† Cibositas, ūtis; f. plenty of victuals.

† Cibosus, a, um; adj. full of meat.

† Ciborides, a kind of fish.

Cibotus, the city Apamia in Asia.

CIBUS, i; m. [à νιέσθαι, pera] meat, food, sustenance, nourishment.

* Cibus anceps, meat which is good for one, and nought for another. * Deorum cibus, sumptuous cheer.

* Flammā cibum petere, to do any thing for one's living. * In cibo est homini, 'tis man's meat.

* In or ad cibos non admittitur echinus, is not fit to be eaten.

† Cibūm, a chest.

Cibyra, a city of Phrygia major and Cilicia.

CICADA, æ; f. [κίκαδος, vel à sono] a small hot country in Egypt singing on the top of trees; also a grasshopper.

Cicātrico, are; [à cicatrix] to heal up into a scar, to cicatrice.

Cicātriciōsus, a, um; adj. full of scars and blotches.

Cicātricūla, æ; f. a little scar.

CICATRIX, icis; f. [qu. cæcatrix, vel à νικνω valeo] a scar; also a chop in the bough of a tree. * Cicatrices ostentare, to show the marks of one's manhood. * Inducere cicatricem, to kin a wound over. * Refricare cicatricem, to rip up an old sore. * Cicatrices in statuis, the hatchings in graven images wherein the gilding sticks.

† Cicatrizo, are; to heal, so that nothing but a scar appears.

Cicum, i; n. the tender rind of a pomegranate.

Ciccus, i; m. a young grasshopper.

CICER, eris; n. [à κίκερος robur, vel Heb. kikar massa, pars rotunda] vetch, a kind of small pea. * Cicer arietinum, chick-pease. * Ciceris emptor, one that fares hardly.

Cic-ra, æ; f. the yellow white vetch.

† Cicerbita, æ; f. sow-thistle.

Cicercūla, æ; f. the flat pea, or pea everlasting.

Cicercūlum, i; n. a kind of colour called sinoper.

M. T. Cicero, the most famous of all the Roman orators, and a great philosopher.

Ciceroninus, a, um; adj. of Cicero.

M. Cicero the son of T. Cicero, called Bicongius, by reason of his drunkenness; he did nothing worthy of his father, but that he adhered obstinately to the murderers of Cæsar.

Q. Cicero, brother of Marcus, Cæsar's ambassador into France.

† Cicerus, i; the land crocodile.

Cicestria, æ; or Neomagus, the city Chichester in Suffex.

† Cichia, a kind of fish.

Cichorum, ei; n. } cichory, or succory, the wild endive.

Cichorium, ii; n. }

Cichorus, a town of Thesprotia.

Cici, indec. an Egyptian tree.

Cicianthi, a people of Scythia Asia-tica.

Ciciliani, a city of Spain.

† Cicilindrum, a kind of pulse and roots.

Cicimeni, a people about Mæotis.

CICINDELA, æ; f. [à cis & cædeo] a glow-worm.

† Cicindelæ, and -la, a lamp or torch.

† Cicinia, æ; f. a small Italian serpent.

† Cicinnatus, a, um; adj. for cinnatus.

Cicinum oleum [à cici] oil of the seed of palma Christi.
 † **Cicis**, the little skin about an apple-kernel.
 † **Ciculum**, the eye-lid.
 † **Ciclus**, a circle, the ring of a chain.
Cicōnes, a people of Thrace, whom Ulysses subdued after he came from Troy.
 † **Ciconcum**, ei; n. a crane to draw up water by.
CICŌNIA, æ; f. [à sono] a fork; also a crane or snipe; and a scoff, by holding one's finger like a fork's bill; also a kind of measure, in Columella.
Cicōnius, a, um; adj. of a fork.
Ciconium, a promontory near Bosphorus, called Cornio.
Ciconius, the name of him that built Brixia.
 † **Cicōtacia**, æ; f. a certain herb.
 † **Cicūba**, æ; f. a weed hurtful to corn.
 † **Cicuma**, æ; f. a night crow.
CICUR, gen. ūris; adj. [à cis & curro] tame, gentle. * **Cicur**, ingenium, a gentle nature or disposition.
Cicūrio, ire; [à sono] to cluck like a hen.
Cicūro, are; to make tame.
Cicurris, -is; a hog bred of a wild boar and tame sow.
Cicus, i; m. or -um, i; n. [à nixus robur, vel nixus discrimin] the skin that divides the grain of a pomegranate.
CICŪLA, æ; f. [qu. cæcuta, vel à circus, &c.] hemlock, a kex, a reed; also the stalk between two knots, and a shepherd's pipe.
Cicuta, the name of a very covetous usurer.
 † **Cicutaria**, æ; the same as myrrhis.
 † **Cicūtīcen**, or -cina, a piper on a reed.
 † **Cicūus**, a, um; adj. courteous.
Cicynethus, an island of Macedonia, called Pontico.
 † **Cidāna**, -dina, and cædina, a pit where prisoners were set to dig stones.
 † **Cidāris**, is; f. a Persian shash or turban; the high priest's mitre.
Cidōnium, ii; n. a quince. See cydonium.
Ciens, ntis; stirring up.
CIEO, civi, citum, ciere; act. [à cio, vel cis & co] to stir up, provoke, cause, to call upon, name, repell. * **Manes carminibus ciere**, to raise the dead. * **Agmen ciere**, to raise an army. * **Alvum ciere**, to move to stool.
Cicor, cri; to be moved.
Cicrium, a city of Bæotia.
Cifra, æ; f. a cypher.
 † **Cignitus**, ūs; th. crying of a sawn.
Cilbianum, a city of Asia, by the river Cayster.
Cilbicini, a people of Spain.
Cilbus, a river in Spain.
Cileni, a people of Spain.
 † **Ciliātus**, a, um; adj. having fair eye-brows.
Cilicene, a city of Pannonia inferior.
Cilicia, æ; f. a very noted country of Asia, commonly called Carmania; it abounds very much in jaffron. The people were noted for piracy and lying, which occasioned

the proverb, **Cilix non facile verum dicit**.
Cilicius, a, um; adj. [à cilicium] made of hair or hair-cloth.
Cilicium, ii; n. [à Cilicius] a hair-cloth, with which the Arabians made their tents, a strainer, boulder or sieve; a hair-shirt.
Cilicius, a, um; adj. [à Cilix] Cilician; also of hair or woollen cloth.
Cilimbēsi, a people of Cornica.
 † **Cilindrum**, a kind of herb or pulse.
 † **Cilindrus** for cylindrus.
Terra Cilissa, Cilicia.
Cilissa, a city of Phrygia, or thereabouts.
Cilissa hedera, the sharp pricking lind-wood, or ivy.
CILIUM, ii; n. [à cilleo, vel celo] the eye-lid; also the hair of the eye-lid.
Cilium, a city of Africa.
 † **Cilius**, a, um; of ash-colour.
Cilix, icis; adj. one of Cilicia; also the son of Phœnix.
Cilla, a town of Africa Propria, and other places.
Cillaba, a city of Africa.
Cillæ, a city of Thrace.
 † **Cilleo**, ere; act. to stir, move, twinkle.
 † **Cilliba**, a dining-table.
 † **Cillibantes**, pl. m. resist to lay shields on.
 † **Cillo**, is; the same as cilleo.
 † **Cillōnes**, or cyllones, obscene minstrels.
Cillus, a coachman of Pelops.
Ci'ma, a city of Africa Propria.
Cilmana, a city about the bay of Gades.
Cilnius, a surname of Mæcenus.
CILO, ōnis; m. [νεφελη caput, vel νιλλος asinus] one that has a high crown like a sugar-loaf, or a great fore-head.
Cilurnum, Cilurinum, Collerton or Colterford, in Northumberland.
Cima, æ; f. the top of an herb. See cyma.
 † **Cimacia**, orum; n. things that are four-square.
 † **Cimacium**, ii; n. a crown.
 † **Cimædia**, æ; f. a white gem in a fish's head.
Cimæus, a mountain about Troas.
Cimara, a city of India without Ganges.
 † **Cimbālāris**, is; f. an herb growing in stone-walls somewhat like ivy.
 † **Cimbices**, niggards that make much of little.
Cimbina, a city of Media.
Cimbri, a people of Germany, whose country is called Cimbrica Chersonesus.
 † **Cimbum**, the bottom of an earthen pot.
 † **Cimelia terra**, a kind of earth used in physick.
Cimeliarches, and -cha, æ; m. a church-warden; or master of the jewel-house.
Cimeliarchium, ii; n. a jewel-house, or veltry.
Cimēlium, ii; n. a cabinet of rarities.
CIMEX, icis; m. [xix] a wood-louse, or tick in a rotten post.
Cimicāria, æ; fœm. the herb scabane.
 † **Cimicia**, æ; f. a kind of herb.

† **Cimico**, are; to swarm with punies or wood-lice.
 † **Cimicōsus**, a, um; adj. full of fleas or flies.
 † **Cimile**, is; n. a basin or ewer.
Ciminus, a lake and mountain in Italy.
 † **Cimiterium**, for cœmiterium.
Cimmerii, a northern people; also the people in Italy, in deep vallies or caves, who seldom or never see the sun. Hence the proverb, **Cimmeriæ tenebræ**, thick darkness.
Cimmēris, a city of Troas; also a mother of the gods amongst the Cimmerii in Asia.
Cimmerium, a town of Asia, by Bosphorus Cimmerius.
Cimolia terra [à Cimolus] fullers earth.
Cimolis, a town of Paphlagonia.
Cimolus, an island of the Cretan sea.
Cimon, an Athenian, the son of Miltiades, famous for his liberality, who made great provision for the poor, he first set up schools at Athens, as Pythagoras did in Italy; also several others.
Cinædicus, a, um; wonton.
Cinædior, and -us, more wicked or impudent.
 † **Cinædius**, a kind of fish.
Cinædocolpitarum mons, a mountain in Arabia Fœlix.
Cinædopolis, an isle of Doris.
Cinædulus, a pretty impudent dancer.
Cinædus, i; m. a sodomite, a catamite.
Cinæi, a people about Libanus and Amanus.
Cinæti, a promontory of Peloponnesus.
Cinembri, a people of Illyricum.
Cinamolōgus, i; a bird that makes her nest with cinnamon.
Cinandra, æ; f. a fox.
CINARA, æ; f. [κινάρα] an artichoke. * **Cinara rustica**, fullers teal.
 † **Cinaroides**, a kind of fish.
Cincenses, a people of Spain.
Cincia, a place in Rome; where a mountain was erected in honour of the Cincii.
L. Q. Cincinnatus, a Roman taken from the plough to be a dictator.
Cincinnalis, is; f. [ic. herbæ] base or flat vervain, or lucie-hair.
 † **Cincinnātulus**, a, um; adj. tufted.
Cincinnātus, a, um; adj. having curled locks.
CINCINNUS, i; m. a curled lock, [metaph.] rhetorical elegancies, or figures well adapted; as * **Cincinnati oratoris**, fine flourishes and ornaments with which an orator decks his oration.
Cincius, a prætor who governed Sicily in the second Punick war; also a senator who wrote of military discipline.
Cinclidæ, arum; the rails about the judgment-seat, chancel or altar.
 † **Cinclidarius**, ii; a keeper of the rolls, or monuments and records.
Cinclis, idis; f. a kind of door; also a key-hole.
Cinclus, i; m. a bird called a wag-tail, or dish-washer.
Cincomagus, a town by the Alps.
Cinēticulus, i; m. [à cinctus] a kind

kind of garment girt about the navel.
 † Cincticulus, a, um; neatly girt.
 † Cinctim, adv. strictly.
 Cinctorium, ii; n. [à cinctus] a girdle or girth.
 † Cinctusæ, arum; a kind of images.
 Cinctura, æ; f. a girding.
 Cinctus, a, um; part. of cingor; girded, compassed, beset with. * Al-
 te cinctus, a stout soldier with his
 coat tucked up. * Cinctus ferro,
 wearing a sword and belt. * In aliâ
 militiâ cinctus, lysed in another
 company. * Male cinctus, male
 sanctus, ungirt, unblest'd.
 Cinctus, us; m. [of cingo] a girdle,
 a mode or fashion.
 Cinctus, a, um; adj. [à cinctus]
 wearing a waist-belt, ready to fight.
 Cindalimus, the play at quoits, or
 dust-point.
 Cindalopetres, m. he that plays at
 dust-point.
 Cindaphe, f. a fox.
 Cindalus, a kind of musical instru-
 ment, or a bird.
 † Cindator, oris; m. a cogger, or
 inchanter.
 Cindia, a town of India within
 Ganges.
 Cindræ, a people of Thrace.
 Cineas, a Thessalian, and familiar
 of king Pyrrhus, of an exceeding
 good memory, who, when he was
 ambassador at Rome, did call all
 the senators and knights by their
 names; and being asked what he
 thought of the senate and city, said,
 that the senate seemed to him an
 assembly of the gods, and the people,
 of Lernaean hydra's.
 † Cinēfac-io, ere; to bring to ashes.
 † Ciner, m. a coal.
 Cineraceus, a, um; adj. [à cinis]
 of an ash-colour.
 Cinēralia, orum; n. [à cinis] Ash-
 Wednesday, or the first day of
 Lent.
 Cinērarius, ii; m. [à cinis] a tire-
 man, or washball-maker.
 Cinēreus, a, um; adj. of or. like
 ashes. * Cinērea vitis, a hedge-
 vine.
 † Cinērica, æ; an ash-colour'd bird.
 Cinēricus, a, um; adj. as cinereus;
 also baked under ash.
 † Cinermi, little fishes.
 † Cinērōsus, a, um; } full of ashes.
 † Cinērulentus, a, um; }
 Cinēfias, a Theban writer of dithy-
 rambs.
 † Cinētinda, a kind of play where
 the forfeiture was a kiss.
 † Cinetus, i; m. the thickness of
 clouds.
 Cinga, a river in Spain.
 † Cingali, beggars, vagrants, gyp-
 sies.
 † Cingillum, i; n. a little girdle.
 † Cingillus, i; m. a stomacher.
 CIN-GO, xi, etum, gere; act. [ζιν-
 γω, vel à con & ago] to gird,
 compass about, tuck up. * Cingi
 cum aliquo, to be joined with one.
 * Urbein incenibus cingere, to
 wall a town. * Cingere sylvam,
 to pill the trees in a wood. * Ao-
 nium nemus Marte cingere, so to
 attend upon the wars as not to forget
 the Muses.
 † Cingria, æ; f. a short and shrill pipe.
 Cingula, æ; f. [à cingo] a horse-
 girth, or cir-cingle.

Cingulati, the inhabitants of Cingu-
 lum.
 Cingularius, ii; m. a girdler.
 † Cingulatus, i; m. a kind of shoe.
 Cingulatus, a, um; girded.
 † Cinguli, orum; people slender about
 the waste, or girdle-head.
 Cingulum, a city of Picenum.
 Cingulum, i; n. } [à cingo] a gir-
 Cingulus, i; m. } dle; also a sea-
 herb like a girdle; also a ring. *
 Cingulo ipoliare, to put out of of-
 fice.
 Ciniara, a strong castle in Galatia,
 built by Mithridates.
 † Ciniex, a kind of bird.
 Ciniſſo, onis; m. [à cinis & flo]
 a blower of coals; a curler or friz-
 zler of the hair; an ornament for the
 head; also a thymist.
 Ciniphes, [κνίφος] little flies or gnats,
 cruelly stinging.
 CINIS, eris; m. and f. [κνίς] ashes,
 cinders, cinders; [met.] the reliques,
 and memory of the dead, and the
 body from the funeral pile. * Ci-
 nis lixivius, lye made of ashes. *
 Post cineres, after death. * Nec
 poenas cineri alicujus, to suffer pu-
 nishment for an offence committed
 against the ghost of a person deceased.
 * Dies cinerum, Ash-wednesday.
 * Suprema ferre cineri, to solemn-
 ize one's funeral.
 † Ciniſculus, i; small ashes.
 Cinium, a town of the greater Bale-
 aris.
 Cinna, a city of Italy, and of other
 places; also a cruel Roman, who
 in his first consulship slew his fellow
 Octavius, and in his fourth consul-
 ship was stoned to death at Ancona;
 also a learned poet; and several
 other men.
 Cinnabari, n. }
 Cinnabaris, is; f. } vermillion.
 Cinnāmeus, a, um; smelling of cin-
 namon.
 Cinnamologus, a bird that makes her
 nest of cinnamon.
 Cinnamominus, a, um; of cinnamon.
 Cinnamum, }
 Cinnamomum, i; n. } cinnamon.
 Cinnamus, i; the name of a barber;
 also an historian, who in brief wrote
 the life of Johannes Comnenus,
 emperor of Constantinople.
 † Cinnāris-ra, or cinare, an herb which
 is a remedy to a stag against poison.
 Cinnarus, a Celinufian, who got much
 wealth by pimping, which he promi-
 sed to dedicate to Venus; but when
 he died, the people shared it, which
 caused the proverb, Rapina rerum
 Cinnari, ill gotten, ill gone.
 Cinniana, a city of Spain and Por-
 tugal.
 † Cinniligium, ii; n. a girdle which
 the bride wore.
 † Cinnōmāron, i; n. oil of lillies.
 † Cinnūrides, a sort of little birds.
 CINNUS, i; m. [κυνέων] a medley,
 or gallinawry; also a gesture or
 nod, plaiting of the hair.
 † Cino, ere; to move.
 Cinotus, a city of Doris.
 Cinsternæ, a city of Africa Propria.
 † Cinfus, a kind of money.
 † Cinum, i; the brow or eye-lid.
 Cinura, æ; f. a kind of musical in-
 strument.
 † Cinus, a kind of tree.
 Cinxia, a name of Juno, the reputed
 patroness of brides.

† Cinxius, a, um; of a girdle, or
 girding.
 Cinyphes, the people of Cinyps.
 Cinyphius, a, um; adj. of Cinyps.
 Cinyps, and Cinyphus, a river in
 Africa near the Garamantes, once
 full of goats.
 Cinyra, æ; f. a lute or harp.
 Cinyras, a very rich man, whence
 the proverb, Cinyræ opes; also a
 king of Phoenicia, who kept his
 court at Byblus; also a king of Cy-
 prus, the son of Celia, who, by the
 subtilty of the nurse, lay with his
 own daughter Myrrha unawares.
 Cinyria, a town of Cyprus.
 Cinyrus, a mountain of Picenum.
 CIO, civi, citum; [à κίω eo, vel
 κίω divido] to move, divide.
 † Cionocranum, the head of a pillar.
 Cios, a mart-town of Phrygia; also
 a river by it; and a city of Bithy-
 nia, called afterwards Prusias.
 † Ciparillus, i; the name of an herb.
 † Ciphārius, ii; a cup-maker.
 Ciphra, æ; f. a cypher.
 † Ciphus, i; m. a cup.
 CIPPUS, i; m. the pillar of a mo-
 nument, or grave-stone; a horse-block;
 also the stocks or pillory, a mile-
 mark.
 Cippus, the name of a noble Roman,
 who, having vanquished his enemies,
 and returning home, was told by
 the soothsayers, that if he enter'd
 Rome, he should reign there; there-
 fore calling the people and senate to-
 gether without the walls, and de-
 claring his mind, he willingly ba-
 nished himself into one acre of ground.
 † Cipria, æ; a kind of colour.
 † Cirā, æ; a fox.
 Ciranus, for Coeranus.
 † Ciras, a lance-man.
 CIRCA [à circus] præp. reg. acc.
 [relating to time or place] about,
 high to, by, against. * Circa De-
 metrius, about the time of Demet-
 rius. * Circa occultandum elo-
 quentiam, in diffemling his wit.
 * Varia circa hæc opinio, there
 were several opinions about it. *
 Per infrequentes dies circa singulas
 heminas, every day after nine ounces.
 Circa, adv. round about.
 Cicra [à Circe] the herb nightshade
 or inchanter.
 Circaum, } a promontory in Italy,
 Circeium, } called Monte Circello.
 † Circanea, or -ia, a kite that fetch-
 eth a compass in flying up; also a
 needle.
 † Circāneus, a, um; fetching a com-
 pass.
 Circe, es; f. the daughter of Sol and
 Perse, a notable witch, who poisoned
 her husband, a king of the Sarmat-
 tians, and being expelled by her sub-
 jects fled into Italy, where she turned
 Ulysses's companions into swine, and
 for his sake restored them again, and
 bore him Telegonus.
 Circellum, i; n. a little ring or com-
 pass.
 Circenses ludi, Roman games of
 wrestling, running, tournaments, &c.
 in the honour of Consul, god of
 counsels.
 Circensis, se; adj. 3 art. [à circus]
 belonging to a round, or running. *
 Circente tomentum, coarse flock, or
 fluffing of chaff, &c.
 Circerientes, ium; the inhabitants of
 the hill Circeium.

Circēus, i; m. and um, n. a great ship used in Asia.
 † *Circēs*, itis; m. a hoop of iron.
Circēs domus, a town in Italy.
Circēssum, a city by Euphrates, where is the tomb of the emperor Gordianus.
Circēus, a, um; Erasm. of *Circe*.
 † *Circiæ*, the sun-beams.
Circidius, a river of Corsica.
Circinatio, ōnis; f. [à *circino*] a turning round in a circle.
Circinātō, adv. in a circle, with a circumference.
 † *Circinātor*, ōris; m. a basket-bearer.
Circinātus, a, um; adj. compassed, rounded. * *Circinatum tympanum*, the mariner's compass.
Circino, are; [à *circinus*] to measure with a pair of compasses. * *Auras circinare*, to fly round about.
 † *Circinulus*, i; m. a little compass.
Circinus, i; m. [à *circus*] a pair of compasses.
 † *Circion*, ii; bugloss, or langue de bœuf.
Circiter, præp. [à *citra*] reg. acc. [relating to number or time] about, nigh unto, almost.
Circiter, adv. about.
 † *Circito*, are; to compass about.
 † *Circitores*, those that go the rounds; also pawn-brokers. * *Dux circitorum*, the captain of the watch.
 † *Circuitura*, the same as *circuitio*.
Circus [à *circum*] a whirlwind, a wind proper to Gallia Narbonensis; also dizziness.
Circius, part of mount Taurus.
Circus, i; (in Virgil) for *circulus*.
 † *Circo*, are; to go about, compass, or search about.
 † *Circopa*, he that contends, or looks about.
 † *Circopaticus*, a kind of monkey or baboon.
 † *Circopus*, he that makes or sells cinctments.
Circos, a hawk lame of one foot; also a precious stone like to wreaths or circles.
Circu-co, ivi, itum, ire; act. the same as *circumeo*.
Circuitio, ōnis; f. a compassing, going about, going the rounds. * *Circuitione uti*, to go about the busb.
Circutor, or *circitor*, ōris; m. the viewer of watches; he that sells garments about the streets, a pedlar, a basket-bearer.
Circuitus, a, um; part. of *circueor*; gone about.
Circuitus, ūs; m. a going round, a circuit, race. * *Circuitus febris*, the coming of a fit of an ague. * *Cucuitus orationis*, a period.
Circulāris, re; [à *circulus*] of a circle, round.
Circulātim, adv. by circles, or circle-wise.
Circulātor, ōris; m. a jester or juggler, a mountebank.
 † *Circulātorium*, a kind of alembick.
Circulātorius, a, um; adj. of jesters, jugglers, or the like. * *Circulāoria iactatio*, the impudent boasting of a mountebank upon the stage.
Circulārix, icis; f. a woman that sings ballads, or shows any sights or tricks.
 † *Circuli*, the pires of the lungs.
Circulo, are; to compass in a ring; prate at random.
Circulus, i; m. [à *circus*] a circle,

the cycle of the sun, a ring of people, a hoop. * *Circulos conficere*, (of the stars) to perform their course.
Circum [à *circus*] præp. reg. acc. about, round about, with, or in company with. * *Mittere circum amicos*, to send all about to one's friends.
Circum, adv. round about, on all sides. * *Collo dare brachia circum*, to kiss; to coll, or take about the neck.
 Note, *Circum* in comp. ante c, q, t, d, & f, mutat m in n; ut, *circuncido*, *circunquaque*, *circuntuli*, *circundo*, *circunfero*, in quibus tamen etiam m scribi potest.
 † *Circumactilis*, le; adj. 3 art. turned about with ease.
Circumactio, ōnis; f. [à *circum-* *Circumactus*, ūs; m. } agor] a turning round.
 † *Circumaggeratio*, ōnis; f. a ditching about, or making a rampire.
Circumaggero, are; to cast a heap about.
 † *Circumagito*, are; to compass about.
Circum-ago, ēgi, actum, agere; act. to turn about, pursue, set at liberty. * *Circumagere se*, to turn this way or that way. * *Circumegit se annus*, a whole year passed.
Circumagor, gi; pass. to be driven about, pursued, or made free. * *Nil opus est te circumagi*, you need not go round, or out of your way.
 † *Circumambulatio*, ōnis; f. a walking about.
 † *Circumambulo*, are; to walk about.
 † *Circumamicto*, are; to cloath about often.
 † *Circumamictus*, a, um; cloathed about.
 † *Circumarens*, ntis; dried all about.
Circumaro, are; to plow or till round about.
 † *Circumaspectio*, ōnis; f. a looking about.
 † *Circumaspecto*, are; to look about.
Circumaspicio, exi, actum, icere; to look round about.
 † *Circumcælura*, or *circumcelsura*, the setting out of images at funerals, resembling the dead.
Circumcelliones, um; m. [à *circum-* & *cella*] ale-house haunters, night-walkers, a kind of wandering and desperate hereticks.
Circumci-do, di, sum, dēre; [à *circum* & *cædo*] to circumcise; prune trees.
Circumcin-go, xi, ctum, gēre; act. to compass about.
Circumcirca, adv. round about, on every side.
Circumcisē, adv. briefly, in few words.
Circumciso, ōnis; f. circumcison, a paring round, or cutting away.
 † *Circumcisor*, ōris; m. a clipper of coin.
 † *Circumcisura*, æ; f. a cutting round.
Circumclū-do, si, sum, dēre; [à *circum* & *claudo*] to inclose about. * *Circumcludere aliquid argento ab labris*, to tip with silver.
Circumcolo, ēre; to dwell about.
Circumculco, are; [à *circum* & *culco*] to trample over.
Circumcolumnum, a place set about with pillars; a cloister, piazza.
 † *Circumcumbo*, ēre; neut. to sit or lie round about.
Circumcurro, ēre; neut. to run up and down.
Circumcurso, are; neut. to run a-

bout to and fro.
Circumdatio, ōnis; f. a putting on of apparel.
Circumdatus, a, um; encompassed.
Circumdo, are; to encompass.
 † *Circumcutio*, to shake about.
Circumdūco, ēre; to lead about.
Circum-ēo, ire; act. to go about, turn about. * *Circumire singulos*, to pass through all round. * *Omnes circumire Cæsares*, to record all the Cæsars in order.
Circumēquito, are; to ride about.
 † *Circumerrābundus*, a, um; wandering about.
 † *Circumerratio*, ōnis; f. a straying about.
Circumerro, are; to wander about.
Circumeundus [of *circueor*] to be gone about.
Circumferentia, æ; f. a circumference, circuit, or compass.
Circum-fēro, ferre; to carry about. * *Purā undā circumferre*, to purify by sprinkling. * *Qui circumfertur nomine--*, who goes under the name of--. * *Illud circumfert fama*, that is much talked of. * *Ad nutum licentium circumferri*, to be for him that bids most.
Circumfirmo, are; to strengthen on all parts, hedge, fortify.
Circumfle-cto, xi, ctum, ctēre; act. to bend or turn round.
 † *Circumflectio*, ōnis; f. a turning round.
Circumflexus, a, um; part. of *circumflector*; bent round.
Circumflexus, ūs; m. a bowing round, a circumflex.
Circumflo, are; to blow on all sides.
Circumfluo, ēre; act. to flow round, or crowd together. * *Divitiis circumfluit*, he is very rich. * *Circumfluxit nos cervorum multitudo*, a herd of harts encompassed us.
Circumfluus, a, um; flowing about.
Circumfodio, ire; to dig about.
Circumforāneus, ei; m. [à *circum* & *forum*] a mountebank, juggler.
Circumforaneus, a, um; which may be carried about, going about.
Circumfōro, are; to bore holes round about.
Circumfractus, a, um; broken about.
Circumfremens, ntis; part. raging and rearing all about.
Circumfrēmo, ēre; to make a noise all about.
Circumfrico, are; to rub about.
Circumfug-io, ēre; to fly about.
Circumfulg-ēo, ēre; to shine about.
Circumfundo, ēre; act. to pour out round about one. * *Circumfudit me luxuria*, riot hath supplied me with superfluities. * *Circumfundere hostes*, to lay flat the enemies on all sides.
Circumfun-dor, di; pass. to be poured about. * *Ne lac circumfundatur*, that the milk run not over.
Circumfusio, ōnis; f. a shedding abroad on every side.
Circumfusus, a, um; P. & A. of *circumfundor*; comprehended, compassed about, spread, or lying round about. * *Circumfusa undique molestia*, troubles on all sides.
Circumgelatus, a, um; frozen about.
Circumgēmo, ēre; to roar about.
Circumgeſto, to carry about.
Circumglōbo, are; to heap up in round lumps.
Circumgre-dior, di; to march about.

Circumgressus, ūs; m. a fetching a compass, going about.
 Circumhūmātus, a, um; earthed round about, inclosed with earth.
 Circumjac-co, ēre; to lie round about.
 Circumjectus, ūs; m. a casting round.
 * Rudis parietum coniectus, an inclosure made with walls unartificially built.
 Circumjic-io, ēre; act. to cast about.
 * Circumjicere vallum, to make a trench about.
 Circumitio, ōnis; f. [à circumen] a reach or compass, going round about in a discourse.
 Circumlambo, ēre; to lick about.
 Circumlatro, are; to carp, or bark round about.
 Circumlāus, a, um; part. of circumferor; carried about.
 Circumlīgo, are; to tie about.
 Circumlīno, ēre; to anoint round.
 Circumlino, ēre; to besmear, daub.
 + Circumlitio, ōnis; f. a daubing round.
 Circumlōcutio, ōnis; f. circumlocution, a speaking any thing by fetching it about.
 Circumlucens, ntis; glittering.
 Circumlūo, ēre; [à circum & lavo] to wash about.
 + Circumlūvio, and ium; a rising of water round a place.
 Circummissus, a, um; part. of circummitter; sent round about.
 Circummitto, ēre; to send all round about.
 + Circummoenitus, a, um; compassed round about, walled about.
 Circummulo-co, ēre; to flatter, or stroke all about.
 Circummūn-io, ire; act. to fortify on all sides.
 Circummūnitio, ōnis; f. a fortification on all sides.
 Circummūnitus, a, um; part. of circummunior; defended on all sides.
 Circummūrānus, a, um; adj. about the walls. * Circummurana pericula, a scaling the walls.
 Circumna-scor, sci; to grow round.
 Circumobruo, ūi, ūtum, ēre; act. to overwhelm with earth.
 Circumpactus, a, um; part. of circumpangor; set round about.
 Circumpadānus, a, um; adj. about the river Po.
 Circump-ango, ēgi, actum, angere; act. to ram down all about.
 Circumpāv-io, ire; to pave round.
 Circumpāvitus, a, um; paved or rammed down all over.
 Circumpēdes, um; [à circum & pes] paces, lacques.
 + Circumpleō, ēre; to fold about.
 Circumplector, ti; dep. to embrace, encompass, or comprize. * Circumplecti alterius patrimonium, to take away by extortion.
 Circumplexus, ūs; m. an embracing, or compassing about.
 Circumplexus, a, um; environed.
 + Circumplectio, ōnis; f. a folding about.
 Circumplicatus, a, um; part. of circumplicor; twisted about.
 Circumplico, are; act. to fold or wrap about.
 Circumpōno, ēre; act. to lay or put about.
 + Circumporto, are; to carry about.
 Circumpōtatio, ōnis; f. a drinking about, or handing the cup round

the board.

+ Circumpōto, are; to drink round.
 Circumrādo, ēre; act. to scrape or shave about.
 Circumrāsio, ōnis; f. a scraping about.
 Circumrāsus, a, um; part. of circumrador; shaved or scraped about.
 Circumrēt-io, ire; act. [à circum & rete] to ensnare.
 Circumrīgus, a, um; adj. watered round about.
 Circumrōdo, ēre; to gnaw round, to take occasion of carping at.
 Circumrōrans, ntis; sprinkling, or bedewing about.
 Circumrotor, ari; pass. to be wheeled about.
 Circumscalpo, ēre; act. to scratch about.
 Circumscarifico, are; act. to scarify round about.
 Circumscindo, ēre; to slash about.
 Circumscribo, ēre; act. to draw a line about, abstract, set bounds unto, circumvent, cashire, blot out of a roll. * Circumscribere testes, to refuse witnesses.
 + Circumscriptē, adv. abstractedly, concisely, expressly.
 Circumscriptio, ōnis; f. a setting down in place and order, a deceiving.
 Circumscriptor, ōris; m. a cozen or cheater.
 + Circumscriptoriē, adv. craftily.
 Circumscriptus, a, um; P. & A. of circumscribor; deceived, limited.
 * Nihil est circumscriptus, nothing is more limited or equitable.
 Circumseco, are; to cut round.
 Circumsectus, a, um; circumcised, cut about.
 Circumsecūs, adv. all about, on both sides.
 Circumsed-co, ēre; act. to sit down about.
 Circumsido, ēre; to besiege.
 Circumfedere oppidum, to besiege a town.
 Circumsēp-io, ire; act. to hedge or fence round.
 Circumsēro, ēre; act. to plant or sow round.
 + Circumseffio, ōnis; a besieging.
 Circumsido, ēre; to besiege.
 Circumsigno, are; to mark or seal about.
 + Circumsisto, ēre; to encompass, or stand about.
 Circumsistor, ti; to be surrounded.
 Circumsitus, a, um; part. of circumfidor, seated or dwelling round about.
 Circumsōno, are; to ring round about. * Clamor hostes circumsonat, the shout rings about the enemy.
 + Circumspectē, adv. circumspectly.
 + Circumspectio, ōnis; f. a diligent heeding.
 Circumspectissimus, a, um; adj. superl. most circumspect or wary.
 Circumspecto, are; act. to survey the place round.
 + Circumspectus, ūs; m. a surveying or looking round.
 Circumspectus, a, um; P. & A. of circumspicior; considered, advised, wary. * Verba non circumspecta, inconsiderate words.
 Circumspargo, ēre; act. [à circum & spargo] to sprinkle, or scatter about.
 + Circumspicientia, æ; f. a looking round, regard, consideration.
 Circumspic-io, ēre; act. to stare or gaze about. * Latebras circum-

spicere, to look out for skulking-holes.

* Circumspicere acta sua, to review one's actions. * Magnificē se circumspicere, to be well opinionated of himself.
 Circumstantia, æ; f. an environing; a circumstance. * Circumstantiarum rationum, the affinity of reasons to the points.
 Circumstipo, are; act. to guard.
 Circumsto, are; to stand about.
 Circumstrepo, ēre; to make a noise round.
 Circumstruo, ēre; to build round.
 Circumsūdo, are; to be all in a sweat.
 Circumsuo, ēre; to sow round.
 Circumtego, ēre; to cover round.
 Circumtexo, ēre; to weave round.
 Circumtond-co, ēre; act. to shave or poll round.
 Circumtōno, are; to thunder about us.
 Circumtonsus, a, um; part. of circumtondeor; shaved about.
 Circumtortus, a, um; adj. twisted round.
 Circumtuli. See circumfero.
 Circumtrēmo, ēre; to quiver in turning round, as the light of a moving candle.
 Circumvādo, ēre; act. to invade or assault on all parts.
 Circumvāgus, a, um; adj. wandering round about.
 Circumvallātus, a, um; encompassed, beleaguered.
 Circumvallo, are; act. to cast up works round about, draw a line or trench about, hem in. * Tot res circumvallant, I am so beset.
 Circumvestio, ōnis; f. a passing round. * Solis circumvestio, the course of the sun.
 Circumvestio, are; to carry often about.
 Circumvēho, ēre; act. to carry about or round. * Circumvestus nave vel equo, having sailed or rid about.
 Circumven-io, ire; act. to wheel round, and fall upon the rear of an army; to deceive, charge wrongfully. * Circumvenire aliquem judicio capitis, to cause one to be condemned falsely.
 Circumventio, ōnis; f. a deceiving.
 Circumventor, ōris; m. a deceiver.
 + Circumventorius, a, um; adj. circumventing.
 Circumventus, a, um; part. of circumvenior; compassed about, oppressed on every side. * Circumventus necessitudinibus, bound by alliances.
 Circumverfor, ari; to go about hither and thither.
 Circumverto, ēre; act. to turn round; also to deceive. * Circumvertere aliquem argento, to chouse one out of his money.
 Circumvest-io, ire; act. to cloath round, garnish. * Circumvestire dictis, to beguile.
 Circumvino-io, ire; to bind about.
 Circumviso, ēre; act. to see on every side.
 Circumvōlātus, a, um; flown about.
 Circumvōlito, are; to flutter about, whisk about from one place to another. * Circumvolitare limina potentiorum, to run about with a good morrow, or a how d'ye.
 Circumvōlo, are; to fly about.
 Circumvolvo, ēre; act. to roll or wrap about. * Circumvolvere sese arboribus [of an herb] to twist itself about trees.

Circum-

Circumvolutor, ari; to be tumbled about.
Circumvolutus, a, um; part. of circumvolvor; rolled or wrapped.
Circun. See circum.
Circuncidaneus, a, um; adj. cut about. * Circuncidaneum vinum, wine of the second pressing.
Circuncido, ere; act. [of circum and cado] to cut about, diminish, circumscribe, to lop off. * Circuncidendum vinum est, he must be debarred of wine.
Circuncingo, ere; act. to compass, or go round about.
Circuncirca, adv. round about.
Circuncise, adv. briefly, shortly.
Circuncisio, onis; f. circum-cision.
Circuncisitus, a, um; cut about. See circuncidaneus.
Circunciura, æ; f. a cut or gash about.
Circuncisus, a, um; adj. cut about, taken away, circumscribed. * Circuncisâ omni negotiorû cogitatione, not at all minding business.
Circunclaudo, ere; act. to inclose, environ, or hem in on every side.
Circunclusus, a, um; adj. shut or closed in.
Circuncolens, ntis; dwelling about.
Circuncolo, olui, ultum, olere; act. to dwell nigh or round about.
Circuncolumnium, ii; n. [à circum & columna] a cloister, a piazza.
Circunculco, are; to tread down on every part.
Circuncurrens ars, an art not restrained to any certain matter, but running at random, and meddling with every thing.
Circuncurro, ere; to run hither and thither.
Circuncurso, are; to run up and down.
Circundandus, a, um; adj. to be compassed about.
Circundatio, onis; f. compassing about.
Circundatus, a, um; compassed, environed. * Armis circundatus, armed.
Circundo, are; [of circum and do] to compass about, inclose. * Circundedit nova mœnia oppido, he made a new wall round about the town. * Urbem castris or urbi castra circundare, to lay siege to a city.
Circundolo, are; to chip or hue round.
Circunduco, ere; act. to lead round, to carry one to and fro, to deceive. * Actum circunducere, to cancel a deed. * Diem circunducere, to spend a day by various entertainments. * Circunducere aliquem argento, to wheedle one out of his money.
Circunductilis, le; adj. 3 art. easy to be turned about.
Circunductio, onis; f. a leading about, deceiving.
Circunductus, a, um; part. of circunducor; a turning round.
Circunferentia, } See circumfe-
Circunfero, &c. } rentia, &c.
Circunflo, are; to blow round about. * Circunflari ab omnibus ventis invidiæ, to be tossed with all envious and malicious reports.
Circunfluens, ntis; part. flowing about. * Exercitus circunfluens, an army coming in abundance on all sides.
Circunfluo, ere; to flow round about.

Circunfluous, a, um; flowing or flowed about. * Mens circunflua luxu, swimming in sensuality and riot.
Circunfolio, &c. } See circumfora-
Circunforaneus, } neus, &c.
Circunforo, are; to bore or make holes round about.
Circunfossor, oris; m. a digger about.
Circunfossura, æ; f. a digging about.
Circunfossus, a, um; dug about.
Circunfrico, ui, ctum, are; to rub about.
Circunfringo, ere; to break about.
Circunfundo, &c. } See circumge-
Circungelatus, } latus, &c.
Circungemo, ui, itum, ere; to groan or bewail round about.
Circungesto, } See circumglobo, &c.
Circunglobo, }
Circungrador, di; [à circum & gradior] to go round about.
Circunjac-co, ere; neut. to be situate or lie about.
Circunjectus, a, um; situate, made, or lying round about.
Circunlambo, ere; to lick all about.
Circunlatus, a, um; part. of circumferor; carried all about.
Circunligatus, a, um; part. of circumligor; wrapped or tied about.
Circunligo, are; to wrap or bind about. * Ulnis circunligare, to embrace.
Circunlinitio, onis; f. a cleansing, rubbing, garnishing about.
Circunlinitus, a, um; burnished, trimmed, or anointed all about.
Circunlino, &c. See circum--.
Circunlitus, a, um; besmeared or anointed about.
Circunquaque, adv. on every side.
Circunrasus, a, um; shaved about.
Circunretio, ire; to catch in a net pitched round about.
Circunretius, a, um; entangled as with nets all about.
Circunro-do, si, dère; to gnaw all about.
Circunro-ro, are; to bedew round about.
Circunro-to, are; to wheel about.
Circunscarifico, are; to cut or lance about.
Circunscribo, &c. See circum--.
Circunscriptior, ius; adj. more brief.
Circunscriptive, adv. craftily, warily, within such a compass.
Circunseptus, a, um; inclosed, hedged in.
Circunseffio, onis; f. a besieging.
Circunseffus, a, um; beset, besieged.
Circunsideo, ere; } to sit about, or
Circunsido, ere; } besiege.
Circunspectans, ntis; looking hither and thither.
Circunspectator, oris; m. he which looks about on every side.
Circunspectatrix, icis; f. she that watcheth or looketh about.
Circunspectus, a, um; part. of circumspicio; circumspect; also regarded. * Circunspectus honor, a reverend and respectful regard. * Circunspectum populi Romani nomen, highly esteemed.
Circunspicius, a, um; adj. which may be seen on all sides.
Circunspiracula mundi, the breathing-places.
Circunstatio, onis; f. a standing round about.
Circunstipo, are; to guard round about.

Circunst-o, eti, itum, are; to compass or stand about.
Circunstrepitus, a, um; adj. beaten upon with great noise, resounding all about.
Circunstrideo, ere; } to strick or
Circunstrido, ere; } make a hideous noise round about.
Circunsudo, are; to sweat round about and all over.
Circunctus, a, um; part. of circumtegor; covered all about.
Circunctura, æ; f. a work or border about.
Circunctum, i; n. a garment woven about with purple.
Circuntodeo, &c. See circum--.
Circuntumulatus, a, um; heaped, or compassed about.
Circunvallatus, a, um; beset, trench-ed about.
Circunvector, ari; to be carried about.
Circunvectus, a, um; part. of circumvehor; carried about.
Circunvectus, us; m. a carrying or passing about.
Circunvenio, } See circum--.
Circunverto, &c. }
Circunvigo, xi, ctum, gère; act. to anoint about.
Circuo, ivi, itum, ire; the same as circumco.
CIRCUS, ci; m. [κίρκος, κύκλος] a rundle, or circle; [properly] the ring, or large place in Rome called the circle, situate between mount Aventine and Palatine, walled about by Tarquinius Priscus, wherein the people jate, and saw the games called Circenses, and other sports, in imitation of the Olympic games; but chiefly horse-racing, which had been instituted before by Romulus, and called ecuria. Note, To the Roman Circus belong the arena, cavea, euripus, spina, curfus, carceres, meta, quæ vide suis locis.---Circus also is found in old authors to signify the falcon gentle, a very swift bird of prey, and the natural enemy of pigeons. Likewise Petronius Arbitrator uses it for a garland of flowers. * Circus candens, the milky-way, or galaxy, in astrology. * De circo astrologorum, strolling fortune-tellers.
Cirencestria, Cirencester in Gloucestershire.
Ciris, Scylla, the daughter of king Nisus, who was changed into a lark.
Cirmöli, a wild kind of a pine-tree.
Cirna, a mountain of Africa Propria.
Cirnea, æ; f. [κίρνω miscro] a wine-pot.
Ciron, a lotch or bile.
Cirota, a spear like a wheel.
Cirphis, a city or mountain of Phocis.
Cirpis, a city of Valeria Ripensis.
Cirra, a kind of fish.
Cirratus, a, um; adj. [à cirrus] having his hair curled, and in tufts.
Cirra, or **Cyrria**, a town of Phocis, at the foot of Parnassus, where Apollo was worshipped.
Cirrhadia, a country of India without Ganges.
Cirrhæi, a people formerly dwelling near Athens.

Cirriger, a, um; adj. [à cirrus & gero] *wearing hair in tufts.*

CIRRUS, i; m. [κίρρος, vel à κείρω tondeo] *a bush of curled hair, crest of a bird, plait in a garment.*
* **Cirri ostreorum**, *little hairs sticking to oysters.*

Cirfocele, *a swelling of the cods.*

† **Cirsolon**, *the same as cirfocele.*

Cirtha, or -ta, *the city Constantina in Numidia.*

Cis, [ἐκείν] *præp. reg. accus. on this side, behither.* * **Cis paucos dies**, *within a few days.* * **Cis undique**, *all about.* * **Cis naturæ leges**, *less than the laws of nature can suffer.*

Cis, *a kind of worm hurtful to corn or trees, a weevil.*

Cisalpine Gallia, *called also Citerior and Rogata, the country of the Gauls dwelling between the Alps and the river Rubicon, now called Lombardy.*

Cisamus, *a city of Crete.*

Cisapennina, *the part of Italy which is on that side of the Apennine hills towards Rome.*

Ciserussa, *an island near Cnidus.*

Cisia, *the mother of Memnon, from whom the citizens of Sula were called Cissii.*

Cisianthi, *a people bordering on Scythia.*

Cisarius, ii; m. [à cisium] *a carter, or carman.*

† **Cisibilibes**, m. *a kind of sweet drink.*

Cisipades, *a people of Africa Propria.*

Cisium, ii; n. [à cæsus] *a cart or chariot.*

Cispello, Ære; *to keep one from entering, to pluck to one.*

Cispii, *a people of Æthiopia.*

Cispius, *a hill in Rome.*

Cisrhénanus, a, um; adj. [à cis & Rhenus] *which is on this side the Rhine.*

Cissa, *a river of Pontus called Quisfa, and a city of Thrace.*

Cissanthemos, *a kind of with-wind or sow-bread.*

Cissanthemus, *wild-vine, briony.*

Cissanus Cous, *a very rich man, even to a proverb.*

Cisse, *a city of Mauritania Cæsariensis.*

Cissene, *a mountain of Thrace.*

Cisseus, *a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba, from him called Cisseis.*

Cissi, *a people of Cappadocia.*

Cissibium, ii; n. *See cissybium.*

Cissites, *a precious stone like an ivy-leaf.*

Cissus, i; m. *a kind of ivy growing without stay.*

Cissus, *a young man, who, dancing before Bacchus, fell down dead, and in honour of Bacchus, ivy sprung up in the place; also a mountain of Macedonia, and a city of Thrace.*

Cissusa, *a fountain where Bacchus was washed when he was a child.*

Cissybium, ii; n. *a cup bound about with ivy, a brown bowl.*

CISTA, æ; f. [ίστιον] *a chest or ballot-box.*

Cistartium, *a bread-basket.*

Cistella, æ; f. *a little chest, casket or box.*

Cistellatrix, icis; f. *a woman servant that carries her mistress's ca-*

binet.

Cistellula, æ; f. *a little cabinet.*

Cistena, *a city of Æolis, an island and town of Lycia.*

Cisterna, æ; f. [à cista] *a cistern.*

Cisterninus, a, um; adj. *of a cistern.*

Cisternula, æ; f. *a little cistern.*

Cisthus, *a shrub growing in the isle Cyprus.*

Cistifer, a, um; adj. [à cista & fero] *bearing a chest or coffer.*

Cistobosi, *a people of Dacia.*

Cistophorus, i; m. *an Asian coin about three-pence value.*

Cistula, æ; f. *a little box.*

Cistus, *a kind of herb; also a bladder.*

Citamnium, *a town of Armenia major.*

Citanus, *one of the Cyclades.*

Citarii, *a people of Sicily.*

Citaris, *a diadem.*

Citarius, *a mountain in Macedonia.*

† **Citate**, adv. *See citatim.*

Citatim, adv. *hastily, speedily.*

Citatio, ònis; f. [à cito] *an arrest, summons.*

Citator, ius; *swifter, nimbler.*

Citatus, a, um; *hastened, sudden, summoned, provoked.* * **Citatus pulsus arteriarum**, *the thick beating of the pulses.* * **Citato equo Larissam contendit**, *he galloped to Larissa.*

Citatus, ùs; m. *a motion or carrying.*

† **Citèria**, æ; f. *a puppet.*

Citèrior, us, gen. òris; adj. [à citra] *nigher, or nearer to us.* * **Citèrior est poena quam scelus**, *the punishment cometh short of the fact.*

Cithæron, ònis; *a famous mountain in Bœotia, whose foot Asopus washes.*

† **Cithægo**, ònis; f. *cockle-weed.*

CITHARA, æ; f. [κίθάρα] *a cittern, or the music of it.* * **Non omnes qui citharam tenent sunt citharædi**, *many talk of Robin Hood that never shot in his bow.*

Citharista, and -tes, tæ; m. *a player on the cittern.*

Citharista, } *a promontory of Gallia*

Citharistes, } *Narbonensis.*

Citharistia, æ; f. *she that plays on a cittern.*

Citharizo, are; *to play on the cittern.*

Citharœdicus, a, um; adj. *belonging to a cittern, harp, or minstrel.*

Citharœdus, i; m. *a player on the cittern, a fidler.* * **Aulœdus sit, qui citharœdus esse non potest**, *'tis better to play at a small game than to stand out.*

Citharus, or cytherus, *a fish whose teeth are like a saw.*

Citimus, a, um; adj. [à cis] *nearest, nigbest, next.* * **Citima terris luna**, *of all the planets the moon is nearest the earth.*

† **Citipes**, edis; *swift-footed.*

Citium, *a town of Cyprus, and a city of Misnia, called Citz.*

Citissime, adv. *superl. by-and-by, very quickly.*

Citiùs, adv. *compar. sooner, swifter, before, rather.* * **Dicto citiùs**, *before a man can tell what's this.*

Citò, adv. *swiftly, shortly, suddenly.* * **Non citò dixerim**, *I can scarce say, can hardly tell.*

Cito, are; act. *to summon, quote, put on, or stir up, alledge, praise, call, relate.* * **Citare urinam**, *to pro-*

voked urine. * **Citare aliquem testem in aliquam rem, in aliqua re**, *allicujus rei, to produce witness for it.* * **Citare humorem illuc**, *to draw down the humour to that part.* * **Citare palmitem**, *to put forth a branch.*

† **Citocatia**, or -tium; *a kind of chameleon.*

Citra, *præp. reg. accus. [à cis] on this side, without, before, behither.* * **Citra senatûs auctoritatem**, *without commission.* * **Citra pulveris jactum or tactum**, *without pains.* * **Citra spectaculorum dies**, *unless on the days when plays are exhibited.*

† **Citrâgo**, *balm, or balm gentle.*

† **Citrampelos**, *a kind of herb.*

† **Citraria**, *the same as citrâgo.*

Citratus, a, um; *the same as citrinus.*

Citreum, ei; n. *an orange.*

Citreus, a, um; *of orange or citron.*

* **Citrea mala**, *citrons, lemons.*

Citrinella, æ; f. *the bird hortulane.*

Citrinus, } a, um; *of citron or le-*

Citrius, } *mon.*

† **Citio**, ònis; *a citron, melon, or pumpkin.*

Citrò, adv. [à cis] *on this side.*

† **Citròpedes**, or sitropedes, *earthen vessels with long feet.*

Citròsus, a, um; adj. *the same as citrinus.* * **Citrosa vestis**, *a lemon-colour'd garment.*

† **Citrûlum**, and citrullum, *a citrul, or citrul-cucumber.*

Citrum, i; n. *the wood of the citron or lemon-tree.*

Citrus, i; f. *a citron or lemon-tree.*

Cittampelos, *the herb helxine or parietaria.*

Cittòsis, *a fault in vines, when the grapes fall and perish.*

† **Citulè**, adv. *nimbly, quickly.*

Cituorum, *an island in Danubius.*

Citus, a, um; part. *of cieor; provoked, moved; also light or swift, sudden, loose, divided, torn asunder.* * **Citioris curæ negotium**, *an affair requiring more expedition.* * **Alvo cito**, *being laxative.*

Civaro, or -on, *the city Chambery in Savoy.*

† **Civetia**, æ; *civet, or the civet cat.*

Civica Pompeianus, *the colleague of L. Ceionius Commodus.*

† **Civico**, are; *to do or be like a citizen.*

Civicus, a, um; adj. [à civis] *of a city or citizen.* * **Civica corona**, *a crown given him that rescues a citizen or fellow-soldier.* * **Civicum jus**, *the civil law.* * **Arma civica**, *pleas in defence of citizens.*

Civilis, e; adj. *ior, issimus; [à civis] civil, courteous, of the city.* * **Sermo minimè civilis**, *a domineering speech.* * **Undæ civiles**, *the cares tending upon state business.* * **Animus civilis**, *an humble mind not affecting to domineer.* * **Agere se civilem**, *not to meddle much with state affairs.* * **Dies civilis**, *the civil day, diversly reckoned by countries, some beginning it at one time, some at another.*

Civilitas, âtis; f. *civility, courteousness, gentleness, behaviour-like fellow-citizens; also policy.*

Civiliter, adv. *like a fellow-citizen, civilly and courteously, according to the*

the civil law. * Plusquam civiliter, uncivilly. * Civiliter contendere [of citizens] to have a controversy with.

Civilis, or Clivius, emperor of the Volsci, vanquished by Geganius.

Civilis Tullus, a tribune of the soldiers.

CIVIS, is; c. [à cio] a citizen, subject, or member of a state, a freeman. * Civis meus, my fellow citizen.

Civitatulum, li; n. a little city.

Civitas, atis; f. [à civis] a city, the state or privilege of a freeman, the whole jurisdiction of a city. * Civitas regia, monarchy. * Civitas popularis, popular government. * Civitate donare, or dare alicui civitatem, to enfranchise, or make free. * Demptio civitatis, a depriving of freedom.

Civitatula, æ; f. [à civitas] a little city.

Cixius, i; a grasshopper.

Cizara, a castle of Paphlagonia.

Cizya, a city of Thrace.

C ante L.

CL. for Claudius or clarissimus.

† Clabula, æ; a gruff.

† Clacendix, or calcendix, a shellfish; also an ensign.

† Cladecula, æ; a little loss or overthrow.

CLADES, is; f. [à gladius, vel à κλάω clango] an overthrow, slaughter, defeat, ruin, destruction.

Cladeus, a river in Peloponnesus.

Claen, a fountain of Phrygia casting up stones.

Clagesfurtum, a city of Slavonia, whose citizens are inexorable to thieves; for one suspected is immediately hanged, and the business examined three days after; if he be clear, they bury him richly; if guilty, basely.

CLAM, præp. cum accus. & adv. [κλαυμμεως, vel à celo] by stealth, privily, secretly, unknown to. * Clam patre, unknown to my father. * Clam uxorem, without my wife's privacy. * Nec clam te est, neither are you ignorant.

Clamans, ntis; part. of clamo, crying, &c.

Clamatio, onis; f. [à clamo] a crying.

Clamator, oris; m. he that calls aloud, or cries out.

Clamatorius, a, um; adj. clamorous, bawling.

Clamatus, a, um; called unto, upon, or after.

Clamitans, ntis; crying after.

Clamito, are, [à clamo] to call often and loud. * Venit ad me sæpè clamitans, he often comes bawling to me. * Carycas clamitare, to cry his figs. * Illa supercilii clamitant calliditatem, those eyebrows speak him a cunning one.

CLAMO, are, [κλάω, κλαίω, κλέγω] to cry aloud, to call one aloud, affirm, or complain. * Clamare de re aliqua, to make a grievous complaint of a thing. * Clamare aliquem, to bawl to one. * Clamat veritas, the truth loudly proclaims it. * Clamabant omnes qui aderant, all that were there presently cry'd out.

Clamor, oris; m. a shout, a cry, a

noise. * Clamor militum, a shout. * Excipere aliquem clamore, to receive with great acclamation and tokens of joy.

Clamorus, a, um; adj. loud, bawling, clamorous.

Clampetia, a place in Italy among the Brutii.

Clancularius, a, um; adj. secret, private.

Clanculus; } adv. [à clam] cloely,
Clanculum; } or privily, by stealth.

* Clanculum patres, unknown to their fathers.

† Clanculus, a, um; adj. secret, private.

Clandestinus; adv. privily, by stealth.

Clandestinus, a, um; adj. [à clam] privy, secret, hidden.

† Clanea, æ; a Scythian gem, sky-coloured, and spotted like gold.

Clanes, a river rising in Vindelicia, and falling into Ister.

† Clanga, a bald buzzard, kite.

† Clangito, ate; to clack or ring.

CLANGO, xi, etum, ere; [κλάω] to sound a trumpet, cry like an eagle or goose.

Clangor, oris; m. the sound of a trumpet, the cry of a bird, the noise a bird makes when it shakes its wings.

* Clangorem fundit vastum, he makes a terrible noise.

Clanius, and Claris, a river of Campania near Naples.

Clanos, an island in the Aegean sea.

Clanum, a city of Gallia Narbonensis.

Clanus, or -is, a river of Etruria.

S. Clara, she instituted an order of Nuns, 1224. called after her name.

Clarafontanus, of Sherbourn in Dorsetshire.

Clavana, Erasmi. a nun of the order of Sancta Clara.

Clarus, the name of a grammarian; also the family Clare.

Clare, ius, ismè; adv. clearly, manifestly, shrilly, distinctly. * Dic clare, tell me plainly.

† Claredo, idis; the same as claritudo.

Clarens, ntis; [à clareo] well known, famous.

Clarentia, æ; Clarence in Suffolk.

Clareo, ere; neut. [à clarus] to be clear, appear or be famous. * Claret mihi, I understand it.

Claresco, ere; neut. [à clareo] to grow clearer and clearer. * Plausu clarescere vulgi, to be praised by the people. * Aliud ex alio clarescit, one thing gives light to another.

Claria, the county Clare in Ireland.

Clarix, a people of Thrace.

† Claricito, are; to call aloud.

Clarificatio, onis; f. a clarifying.

Clarificatus, a, um; clarified.

Clarifico, are; to make clear and plain, to clarify, to glorify.

† Clarificus, a, um; adj. clear or loud.

Clarigatio, onis; f. a proclaiming war upon restitution refused, a subsidy granted by common consent; letters of mart, reprisals.

Clarigo, are, [à clarus] to proclaim war upon refusal of restitution; to arrest, or take sureties of.

Clarigatus, a, um; denounced.

Clarisonus, a, um, [à clarus & sono] sounding clearly and aloud.

† Clarissimatus, us; m. the dignity of a senator or consular president.

Clarissimus, a, um; adj. superlat. most noble or renowned.

Claritas, atis; f. clearness, brightness, excellency. * Excellere claritate nascendi, to be of noble extraction. * Esse in claritate, to get a name.

Claritudo, inis; f. brightness, famousness.

Clarius, a river of Cyprus.

Clarius Deus, Apollo.

Claro, are; to make famous or manifest.

Clarus, oris; m. brightness.

Claro:æ, or -tes, servants among the Cretans.

CLARUS, a, um; adj. ior, isimus, [à κλέος gloria, vel κλέος splendor] bright, intelligible, manifest, excellent, famous, clear, loud and shrill. * Lux clara, broad day-light.

* Sonus clarus, a shrill sound. * Ictus clarus, a fair and full blow. * Rumore claro apud vulgum esse, to have the good word of the populace. * Clarum signum or plautum dare, to clap (at a play.)

Clarus, a city of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo; also an island in the Myrtoan sea, consecrated to Apollo.

Clarus fons, Sherbourn in Dorsetshire.

Classetæ, a people of Assyria.

Classarii, orum; m. soldiers which serve at sea.

Classarius, ii; m. a trumpeter.

Classarius, a, um, [à classis] belonging to the navy, diligent.

Classicen, inis; m. [à classicum & ca:io] he that calls the navy together.

Classici, orum; m. rowers, they that sound a charge, or call the people together.

Classicula, æ; f. [à classis] a small navy.

Classicum, i; n. an alarm, call, a trumpet; a blowing like a trumpet. * Canere classicum, to sound a charge.

Classicus, a, um; adj. [à classis] of a fleet. * Bellum classicum, a sea-fight. * Classici, subsidy men of the first of the five ranks or rates.

* Classici testes, credible witnesses. * Classici authores, those which are of prime authority.

CLASSIS, is; f. [à κλέω voco] a navy, a fleet, a ship, a form, an army, a troop of horse, a rank of citizens, as they were rated in the subsidies, whereof there were five.

* Classis procincta, the battalia drawn up. * Primæ classis, of the first rank.

Classis, a town near Ravenna, of which nothing remains but a monastery of D. Apollinaris.

Classius, a river of Gallia Narbonensis.

Clastidium, a town of Italy.

Claterna, or Cliterna, the town Quaderna in Æmilia.

Clathratus, a, um; latticed. * Fenestra clathrata, a lattice-window.

Clathro, are; to guard with cross-bars, grates and lattices.

Clathrum, i; n. [κλαῖθρον] a grate

Clathrus, i; m. } or lattice; also a harrow.

Clatos, a city of Crete.

CLAVA, æ; f. [à κλέω lignum, κλέω ramus, vel Heb. calash, ferire] a club, a stick with a great head.

Clavarius,

Clāvarius, ii; m. *he that fights with a club; a beadle, or mace-bearer.*
 Clāvarius, a, um; adj. *hard-stuffed, smitten with cudgels.* * Pila clāvaria, a goff-ball, or slow-ball.
 Clāvātor, oris; m. *he that bears or uses a club.*
 Clāvātus, a, um; adj. [à clavus] *garnished with nails or studs, studded.*
 Clāuda, an island near Crete.
 † Clāudaster, ri; m. *a lame man, feigning to go upright.*
 † Clāudeo, and -diq, to halt.
 Clāudi, a people in Numidia.
 Clāudia, a town of Noricum; also a vestal virgin, who proved her chastity by drawing the image of Cybele up Tiber in a ship with her girdle, when no other force would move it: *It is a noble family coming from the Sabines.*
 Clāudia, and Clāudia castra, the city of Gloucester.
 Clāudianus, i; m. *Claudian, a famous latin poet under Theodosius and Honorius.*
 Clāudianus, or Clāudius, one of the Roman emperors.
 Clāudianus, a, um; adj. of Clāudius Cæsar. * Clāudiana charta, royal paper.
 Clāudias, a city of Asia minor.
 † Clādicārius, a, um; adj. *that is soon lame.*
 Clādicātio, onis; f. *lameness, halting.*
 Clādicō, are; neut. [à claudus] *to limp, to be feeble or maimed.* * Clādicat oratio, the speech is faulty. * Clādicare in officio, not to do one's duty roundly.
 Clādiculus, a, um; adj. *somewhat lame.*
 Clādiocestria, the city Gloucester.
 Clādiomerium, a city of Spain.
 Clādiopōlis, a city of Cappadocia and Dacia.
 † Clādipes, ēdis, lame of a foot.
 Clāditas, ātis; f. *lameness.*
 Clādius, a mountain of Pannonia.
 Clādius Agathernus, a physician of Lacedæmonia.
 Clādius Cæsar, he succeeded Caligula in the empire.
 Clādius Nero, a consul, who slew Asdrubal; also the father of Tiberius.
 Clādius Tiberius Nero Cæsar, the third emperor of Rome.
 Clādius, an island in the Cretan sea, and the name of divers Romans.
 CLAU-DO, si, sum, dēre; act. [κλει-δω, à κλεις] *to shut, close, finish, surround, besiege, stop, fail.* * In angustum clādi, to be driven to a strait. * Clādere sanguinem, to stain the blood. * Clādit aqua locum illum, that place is encompassed with water. * Nolo tibi ullum commodum in me clādic, I will be no less to your profit. * Clādit mihi meus pudor confuetudinem, my modesty would not let me scrape acquaintance with him. * Clādere omnes aditus, or aliquid ex omni aditu, to leave no passage.
 Clādulū, somewhat lame.
 CLAUDUS, a, um; adj. [χλωδός] *lame, halting, speckle.* * Clāudus Deus, halting Vulcan.
 † Clāvecymbalum, i; n. *the virginals.*
 † Clāvellatus, adj. * Herba clāvellata, herb-trinity, or heart's-ease.

Clāvena, a town of Helvetia.
 † Clāviārius, or clavicarius; a locksmith or key-maker.
 Clāvicūla, æ; f. [à clavis] *the tendrel of a vine, a little key, the channel-bone, ground-ivy.*
 Clāvicūla, æ; f. [à clava] *a little club, stick.*
 Clāviculārius, ii; m. *a turnkey, porter.*
 Clāviculārius, a, um; adj. of a key. * Faber-claviculārius, a locksmith.
 Clāviculātum; adv. *wrinkled or wreathed like the tendrel of a vine.*
 Clāviculātus, a, um, *nailed, wreathed like a vine.*
 Clāviculus, i; m. *a small nail, or tendrel of a vine.*
 Clāviger, a, um; adj. [à clava & gero] *bearing a club.*
 Clāviger, a, um; adj. [à clavis & gero] *bearing a key.*
 CLAVIS, is; f. [κλεις] *a key, a lock or bolt.* * Esse sub clavi, to be lock'd up.
 Clāvōla, æ; f. [à clava] *a graft, slip of a tree.*
 Clāuentum, Southampton.
 Clāutor, ōris; m. *an officer who looked to the repairing of walls.*
 Clāustrālis, le; adj. [à clāstrum] *of or shut up in a cloister.*
 Clāustrārius, ii; m. *one that lives in a cloister, also a maker of locks, keys, &c.*
 † Clāustrellum, i; n. *a little cloister, or closet.*
 † Clāustrensis, se; adj. 3 art. *belonging to a cloister.*
 Clāustrinus, i; m. *a keeper of cloisters.*
 † Clāustritimus, or clāustrituus, he that looks to the locks.
 Clāustrum, ii; n. *the shutting or putting together any thing.*
 Clāstrum, i; n. [à clāudo] *a bar, close gate, or cloister.* * Clāstra nobilitatis refringere, to pull down the fences of nobility, to make it very accessible. * Sutrium clāstra Hetruria, Sutrium is the key to Hetruria.
 Clāsula, æ; f. [à clāudo] *a clause, the end of any thing.* * Clāsulam imponere, to make a conclusion. * Clāsula clāda & pendens, an imperfect or unentire clause.
 Clāsum, i; n. *an inclosed place, a close, stable, stall.*
 Clāsura, æ; f. *a shutting in, a fortress.* * Clāsuræ tempus, the time of a siege.
 Clāsus, a, um; part. of clāudor; *shut up, close, imprisoned, hid.* * Clāsum mare, the time from the third of the ides of November, to the sixth of the ides of March, wherein navigation was forbidden or forborn by the Romans.
 Clāsus, a king of the Sabines, who assisted Turnus against Æneas.
 Clāvulus, i; m. *a small nail.*
 CLAVUS, i; m. [à κλέω clāudo] *a nail, a pin, a button, the stem of a ship, government, a corn in the foot, bile; a disemper in trees proceeding from the scalding heat of the sun; a stud of purple, or the like, upon garments.* * Clāvum clāvo pellere, to drive out one thing with another. * Latus clāvus, the fi-

nator's robe. * Clavi annales, brass nails driven into the church-walls yearly, serving for a chronicle of years.

Clazomenæ, a city of Ionia.
 Clazomenia, an island of Mæonia.
 Clazomenii, the inhabitants of Clazomenia.
 Vina Clazōmēnia, wines heretofore in great request with the Romans.
 † Cleagra, æ, a crane or hook to draw up water.
 Cleander, an Arcadian soothsayer.
 Cleandria, a place in Troas, from whence the river Rhodius flows.
 Cleanthes, a stoick philosopher, successor of Zeno, who studied by day, and drew water by night, whence he was also called Phreantles, and his excessive pains caused the proverb, Ad Cleanthis lucernam evigilatum est.
 Cleanthis, the name of a woman.
 Clearchus, chi; m. *a scholar of Zeno, who wrote upon ex-bones and tile-sheeds for want of paper; also a Lacedæmonian general who was wont to say, that the general was more to be feared than the enemy; and other men.*
 Cleartus, a son of Marmarica.
 Clempus, a physician to whom some do ascribe that book of Pythagoras, De magicis herbis.
 † Clēida, æ, a kind of shoe.
 Clēides, a neck or throat bone.
 Clēmātis, idis; f. *the herb periwinkle.*
 † Clēmāites, surcens herb.
 CLEMENS, ntis; adj. [qu. clinans mentem, vel ab Heb. chamlah, id.] *mild, calm.* * Clementissimus ab innocentia, very mild towards the guiltless. * Clemens alveus, a smooth stream.
 Clemens, tis; m. *Clement, the third bishop of Rome, a hearer of St. Peter, who sent Dionysius Areopagita to Paris; there is extant an epistle of his to the Corinthians; also several popes.*
 Clemens Historicus, who wrote of the kings and emperors of Rome.
 Clemens Alexandrinus, the master of Origen, who flourished under Severus, and wrote many excellent treatises.
 Clēmēt-ēr, iūs, iſſimē; adv. *mildly, gently.* * Clēmētēr volo, with all my heart.
 Clēmēntia, æ; f. *mildness, gentleness.* * Clēmēntia æstatis, the moderateness of heat in summer.
 Clementinus, the colleague of Probus.
 † Clēna, æ, a cloak.
 † Clēnōdia, fair promises.
 Clēōbīnicus, a garment worn by the Argives.
 Clēōbis, the son of Argia the priestess, who, with his brother Biton, when the horses were tired, drew their mother's coach to the temple; she requested of the goddess to bestow upon them the greatest blessings possible, and in the morning they were both found dead.
 Clēobula, the wife of Amintor, and mother of Phoenix.
 Clēohulina, the daughter of Clēobulus, who wrote certain enigmas in Greek hexameters.
 Clēobulus, the son of Euagoras, one of the seven wise men of Greece; and other men.
 Clēocritus, the son of Cybele.

Cleodamas, a philosopher and geometer in the time of Plato; and others.
 Cleodemus Malchus, he wrote an history in imitation of Moses.
 Cleodora, mother of Parnassus, from whom the hill Parnassus had its name.
 Cleogenes, the son of Silenus.
 † Cleoma, the herb spear-wort, or bane-wort.
 Cleomachus, a champion of Magnesia.
 Cleombrotus, the son of Pausanias, general of the Lacedæmonians, overthrown by Epaminondas; also a young man, who reading Plato's book of the immortality of the soul, threw himself headlong into the sea.
 Cleomedes, a famous champion, who being cheated of a prize which he won at the olympic games, ran mad; at his return to Astypalæa he pulled down a school, and killed many children; but being sought after to be punished, he got into a sepulchre, and was never seen after; they consulted the oracle concerning him, and received this answer, Ultimus heroum Cleomedes Astypalæus.
 Cleomènes, a Lacedæmonian general, vanquished by king Antigonus; also a Sicilian that conspired with Verres and others.
 Cleon, a general of the Athenians, and others.
 Cleonæ, or Cleone, or -na, a town in Peloponnesus, between Corinth and Argus.
 Cleonæus, a, um; adj. belonging to Cleonæ.
 Cleonicion, the same as clinopodium.
 Cleonymus, an Athenian captain, who threw away his buckler, and ran away, whence the proverb, Cleonymo timidior.
 Cleopatra, æ; f. an Egyptian queen, daughter of Auletes, sister and wife to Ptolemy the last, a most impudent woman, first beloved by Julius Cæsar, to whom she bore Cæsareo, afterwards by Marc. Antonius, for whose sake he aspired to the empire; but being vanquished by Augustus, he slew himself, and she thereupon suffered herself to be sucked to death with asps.
 Cleopatra, or Arsinoë, a city of Egypt.
 Cleopatra, a captain of Corinth.
 Cleophrantus, the son of Themistocles; also a physician and a painter of Corinth.
 Cleophon, a tragedian of Athens.
 Cleopompus, a noble Athenian.
 Cleostratus, ti; m. a noble and ancient philosopher, who first wrote of the twelve signs, especially aries and sagittarius; also a young man upon whom the lot fell to be sacrificed to a cruel dragon among the Thespians, but his friend Menestratus slew the beast, and delivered both him and the city.
 Cleoxenus, an historian who wrote a history of Persia, which Polybius finished.
 Clepidava, a city of Sarmatia Europæa.
 CLEP-O, ti, tum, ère; act. [κλέπτω] to steal, or take away secretly. * Sermonem clepere, to lie upon the catch, to caves-drop.

Clepsammidium, ii; n. clepsammos, and clepsamathos, an hour-glass.
 Clepsydra, æ; f. an hour-glass of water, a water-pot; also an instrument with which astronomers measured the bigness of the stars.
 Clepsydra, a mountain of Athens and Meffina.
 † Clepsydrarii, they that measure the hour by the instrument clepsydra.
 Cleptes, is, a thief.
 † Cleptus, a, um, stolen.
 Cleri, a people of Attica.
 Clericâlis, le; adj. of the clergy.
 † Clericâliter; adv. clerk-like.
 Clericatus, us; m. [à clericus] clerkship.
 † Clericitas, clericalitas, and clerimonia, clerkship, a being in orders.
 † Clericor, ari, to do the office of a clerk or clergyman.
 Clericus, ci; m. a clerk or clergyman.
 Cleromantia, æ; f. a sooth-saying by lots.
 Cleronomia, æ; f. an heritage.
 Cleronômus, i; m. an heir.
 Clerus, i; m. a lot, chance, heritage; an assembly of clergy men, the clergy; also a small worm hurtful to bees.
 * Concio ad clerum, a latin or visitation sermon.
 Clefides, a famous painter, who abused the queen Stratonice, because she did not respect him.
 Clefis, a river in Italy.
 Cletabeni, a people of Arabia Fælix.
 Cletharro, a town of Arabia Petræa.
 Clêthus, the husband of Pallene, Sithon's daughter, who gave name to a city of Thrace.
 Clevum, Gloucester city.
 Clezus, a mountain and river of Lydia.
 Clibanarius, a, um; adj. [à clibanus, of armour, &c. * Clibanaria fabrica, a forge or work-house where armour was made.
 Clibanarius, ii; m. one armed cap-a-pee; also an oven-maker.
 † Clibanicus, or -ceus, a, um, of an oven or furnace.
 † Clibanum, i; n. a breast-plate.
 CLIBANUS, i; m. [κλιβανός] a still, a moveable oven, or stove, or hot-house; also complete armour.
 Clibanus, a mountain in Italy near the promontory Lacinium, and a town of Isauria.
 Clidemus, a very ancient writer, whose works of plants are very often quoted by Theophrastus, and his Protogenia by Athenæus.
 Clides, a promontory of Cyprus.
 Clidichus, the 16th prince of the Athenians.
 Clidium, ii; n. the throat of the tunny-fish.
 CLIENS, -ntis; c. [à colo, vel κλέω celebros] a client, a vassal, a tenant, a retainer.
 Clienta, æ; f. a she-client or tenant's wife.
 Clientalis, le; adj. of a client.
 Clientela, æ; f. protection, a retinue, vassalage, or being under protection.
 * Commendare se alicui in clientelam, or in clientelam alicujus, to put one's self under another's protection.
 Clientelaris, re; adj. 3. art. of a client, doing homage. * Prædium clientelare, a fee-farm or cory-hold.
 † Clientelarium, a yearly fee for

counsel or assistance.
 † Clientia, æ; f. the betaking of one's self into another's protection.
 † Clientulus, i, a poor or little client.
 Clima, atis; n. a climate; a measure of 60 foot every way.
 Climacter, èris; m. a pot-hook, or pot-hanger, the round of a ladder. * Climacteres, the terms of important changes in the bodies of men at the end of seven years.
 † Climactera, æ, the perilous time of one's life every seven or nine years end.
 † Climactericum, that which ascendeth by degrees; an uncertain divination.
 Climactericus, a, um; adj. climacterical, ascending like a ladder; dangerous. * Anni climacterici, 49, 63, or 81 years.
 † Climantias; m. a kind of earthquake moving sideways.
 Climax, acis; f. a ladder or stile, a going up by degrees.
 Climax, a mountain in Phœnicia, and other places.
 Climberrum, a city of France.
 † Clinamen, inis; n. a declining, or turning aside.
 Clinas, a musician and philosopher of Pathagoras's sect; if at any time he was provoked to anger, he pacified it with his musick.
 † Clinatus, a, um; bowed down.
 Cline, es; f. a bed.
 Clinidion, ii; n. a little bed or couch.
 † Clinemos, an herb that cures the disease, but causes barrenness.
 Clinice, es; f. the art of physick, healing by diets and medicines.
 Clinicus, ci; m. one that is bed-ridden, or a physician curing by diets.
 † Clino, are, to bend or incline.
 † Clinodarius, ii, a jeweller.
 † Clinodia, òrum, one's proper goods or inheritance.
 Clinopæle, is; n. a bed-wrestling.
 Clinopedium, a candlestick.
 Clinopégus, i; m. a bed-maker, upholsterer.
 Clinopodium, ii; n. wild-basil.
 De Clintonia, the family Clinton.
 Clío, us; f. the chief of the Muses.
 † Clipeola, æ, a ring.
 † Clipeus, as clypeus.
 Clisis, a declination or bowing.
 Clisthenes, an Athenian who first invented ostracism, or banishment for ten years, and is said to be the first that was so banished.
 Clitarchus, an historian and companion of Alexander, who fabulously wrote his acts.
 Clite, a city of Bithynia.
 CLITELLÆ, arum; f. [à clino, vel à κλίτη locus declivis] dorsers or panniers; also a way leading to Rome, in form of a pack-saddle; a kind of punishment. * Clitellæ bovum sunt impositæ, the charge is committed to one unfit for it.
 Clitellarius, a, um; adj. bearing a pack-saddle.
 Clitellarius, ii; m. [sc. equus] a sumpter-horse.
 † Clitelatus, a, um; adj. having a pannel or pack-saddle on.
 † Clitanus, the herb periclymenon.
 Cliterium, a city of Arcadia.
 Cliternia, a town of Italy, called Celano.
 Cliternini, the people of Cliternia.
 † Cli-

† Cliterni, -nini, cliterini, and -torini, the stones.

Clitis, a river of Gallia, called the Clain.

Clitomachus, chi; m. a Carthaginian philosopher, who when he was forty years old went to Athens, and profited so much in so short a time, that he wrote forty volumes, and succeeded his master Carneades; also a champion so chaste, that if any talked obscenely he would presently depart.

Cliton, a river of Arcadia.

Clitonymus, an Italian historian.

Clitophon, one of Rhodes, who wrote the history of India, France, and Italy.

Clitor, a town of Arcadia, near which is the fountain Clitorius, which makes him that drinks of it to loath wine for ever.

† Clitronium, ii, a woman's secrets.

Clitunus, i, a river in Italy, which makes the beasts that drink of it turn white.

Clitus, ti; m. Alexander's foster-brother, and intimate friend, whom in a drunken fit he slew, because he spote against the Persian manners; but being sober, he was so sorry, that he fasted three days, and would have starved himself, but that his friend dissuaded him, and so he buried him most sumptuously.

Clitus, a, um; adj. glorious.

† Cliventia, æ, rashness, giddiness.

† Clivia, æ, the city Cleves in Germany.

† Clivina, æ, a bird which, in sooth-saying, gave a sign that the thing should not be done.

† Clivus, a, um, sleep, uneasy. * Clivia auspicia, forboding or forbidding omens.

Clivofus, a, um, [à clivus] craggy, hilly, steep down.

Clivulus, i; m. a small ascent or bending.

CLIVUS, i; m. [κλίτης, à κλίω] any declivity, slanting, or sloping ground, any ascent; particularly the ascent or descent of an hill; [met.] labour, difficulty. Hence comes the proverb, * Sudamus in uno clivo, we roll the same stone.

CLOACA, æ; f. [à κλύω purgo] a sink, a jakes. * Cloacæ publicæ, the common sewers. [Prov.] Arcem facere ex cloacâ, to make a mountain of a mole-hill.

Cloacalis, le; adj. 3 art. of a sink. * Cloacale flumen, the common-sewer or town-ditch.

† Cloacare, to defile or pollute.

Cloacarium, ii; n. the scavenger's fee for cleansing sinks.

Cloacarius, a, um; adj. belonging to sinks or channels.

Cloacina, the goddess of sinks, consecrated by Tullius king of Rome.

Cloacûla, æ; f. a little sink.

† Cloax, an arch or vault under ground.

† Cloca, æ, a certain tune sung to the pipe.

† Clocca, æ, a clock or bell.

Clodia, a rich noble woman of Rome. * Clodia via, between Lucca and Rome.

Clodia Fossa, a town on the Adriatick shore.

Clodiana, a town of Macedonia.

Clodianus, a river of Spain.

† Clodico, are, to limp.

Clodii forum, a town in Italy.

Clodiorum familia, so called from

Clodius, a companion of Æneas.

Clodius, i; m. the name of several Romans.

P. Clodius, an enemy of Cicero, who caused his exile; a noted adulterer, taken in woman's clothes at the sacrifice of Bona Dea; whence the proverb, * Clodius accusat mæchos, the devil rebukes sin.

Clodo, ere, to shut. See claudio.

Clodomirus, the son of Balamias king of the Sicambri. Also the son of Clodoveus, who threw Sigismund, the son of Gundebald, king of Burgundy, with his wife and children, into a well.

Clodoveus, a king of the Franks.

Clœlia, a noble family, so called from

Clœlius, a companion of Æneas; also a noble maid of Rome, who being given with some others, as a hostage to Porfenna, seized her keepers, and swam over Tiber, and thereupon had a statue raised to her honour.

Clogio, or -dio, a king of the Franks.

Clonas, an elegiack and epick poet.

Cionia, a lake of Libya interior.

Clonius, one of the five Boeotian captains, who went with fifty ships to Troy.

Clopera; f. theft; also a kind of dance.

† Cloppus, a, um, lame.

Clopmus, i; m. a clacking with the tongue.

Closter, the son of Arachne, who invented spindles.

Clostia, a town in Italy.

† Clostrum, any inclosure. See claustrum.

Clota or Glota, a river of Scotland, called Cluid or Clyd.

Clotarius, the son of Clodoveus; and others.

Clôtho, one of the destinies.

Cluaca, a city of Media.

Cluacina, Venus so called, whose image stood in the place where peace was made between the Romans and Sabines.

Cluana, a city of Pisenum.

Clucidatus, a, um, sweet, pleasant.

† Cluden, inis, a crooked staff held by the mimi.

Clu-do, si, tum, dère; act. to shut or inclose. See claudio.

† Cludus, for claudus, lame.

Cluens, ntis; shining, extolling.

Cluentius, a Roman citizen, accused by his mother Sallia of killing his father-in-law Oppianicus, and defended by Cicero.

CLUEO, ere; neut. [κλύω audio] to be reputed, esteemed, renowned. * Hujus fani sacerdos clueo, I am a priest of this temple. * Quæ nigra cluent, which appear black.

† Clues; m. a thumb.

Cluida, the river Cluid in Denbys-hire.

† Cluinum pecus, swine feeding abroad.

† Clumæ, arum, barley husks.

† Cluna, æ, an ape.

† Clunâbulum, a dagger, or butcher's knife.

† Clunaculum, i; n. [à clunes] the same as clunabulum.

† Clunar, aris; n. the husk of barley.

† Clunaticus, ci, a fault-finder.

Clunia, a city of Spain.

† Cluniculum, i, a kind of sword.

Cluniculus, i; m. [à clunis] a little haunch or buttock.

† Clunicus, a, um; adj. diseased in his buttock.

Clunientes, the people of Clunia.

CLUNIS, is; m. and f. [à clino, vel à κλύω purgo] a buttock or paunch, a crupper; also the leg of a roasted fowl, rabbit, &c.

Clunium, a city of Coriça.

CLUO, ere, [κλύω] to shine, be famous, purge, make clean, fight.

Clupea, æ; f. the fish called a shad.

Clûpea, or Clypea, a city of Africa Propria.

† Clara, the same as cluna.

† Clarinum, the same as cluinum.

† Clufa, æ, a valley.

† Clufarius, a, um, shut up.

Clûta, the chaste daughter of king Tullus; when Torquatus would have married her, she threw herself from a tower, but by the favour of the wind she had no harm.

Clûtilis, le; adj. [à claudio] easy to be shut up.

Clûsini, a people of Hetruria.

Clûsini fontes, baths in Tuscany, called Bagni di S. Cassiano.

Clusinum, [ic. far] a kind of wheat.

Clûsinus, Janus so called, because in peace his temple was used to be shut up.

Clûsinus, a, um, [à Clusium] of a whitish yellow.

† Clusio, onis; f. a shutting.

Clusîolum, a town of Umbria, now lost.

Clusium, a town in Tuscany, called Chiusi, where Porfenna was buried.

Clusius, the river Chiese in Gallia Cisalpina.

† Clusuræ, arum, closets, inclosures.

Clusus, a, um, shut, compassed. See clausus.

† Clutus, a, um, noble, famous.

L. Cluvius, a Roman knight, whose daughter was struck with a thunder-bolt.

Clymène, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the wife of Japetus; also Helena's handmaid, and the mother of Phaeton, called from her Clymeneia proles.

Clymenêides, dum; f. Phaeton's sisters.

Clymenêius, a, um; adj. of Clymenêus, } mene. * Clymenêia proles, Phaeton.

Clymenum, water-betony, and sapo-naria. * Clymenum Italorum, agnus castus, or park-leaves.

Clymenus, a name of Pluto.

Clypea, æ; f. a kind of fish.

† Clypearius, ii, a buckler-maker.

Clypeatus, a, um, armed with a buckler.

Clypenus, a bay in the German sea.

Clypeo, arc, [à clypeus] to arm with a buckler.

† Clypeoides, round, in fashion of a target.

† Cypeola, æ; f. a roll or ring.

† Clypetum, i; n. a picture.

Clypeum, i; n. } [à γλυφω scul- tego] a shield, buckler, or target; also an image painted or graven on it.

Clymus, i; m, } a purgation, or washing; a glyster.

Clyma, atis; n. }

Clyma, atis; n. }

Clyma, atis; n. }

Clyfo-

Clyfona, a garrison in Egypt by the gulf of Arabia.

Clyster, ēris ; m. } a glyster, or gly-
Clysterium, and } ster-pipe, a sy-
Clystrum, i ; n. } ringe.

Clystrus, a town of Cilicia.

Clytæ, a people of Macedonia.

Clytæmnestra, the daughter of Tyn-
darus and Leda, wife of Agamem-
non, in whose absence, at the Tro-
jan war, she lived in adultery with
Ægisthus, and at his return slew
him.

Clytia, or -e, a nymph beloved of A-
pollo, till she told Orchemus of his
lying with his daughter Leucothoe,
and then Apollo made her burn in
love with the sun so long, till she
was turned into a heliotrope ; and
others.

Clytius, the son of Laomedon, and
brother of Priam ; also a young man
beloved of Cydon.

C ante M.

C M. for comis.

C. M. for causa mortis, civis malus,
centum millia, or clarissimæ me-
morix.

C ante N.

C N. for Cneius, or Cnevius.

C. N. for civitas nostra, or civis
noster, causa nostra.

Cnacadium, a mountain in Laconia.
Cnacalus, a mountain of Arcadia ;
whence Cnacalyfia Diana.

Cnagia, Diana so called from Cna-
gius a Spartan, who, being sold by
the Cretans, fled into his own coun-
try with the image of this goddess.

† Cnaso, onis ; m. a bodkin, or crisp-
ing-pin.

Cneceius, a river of Laconia.

Cnecus or enicus, wild saffron.

Cnemis or Cnemides, a town and
mountain of Boeotia, whence the
Locrians are called Epicnemides.

Cneorum, or -ron, i ; n. an herb or
flower used much in garlands, one
kind is white, another black.

Cneph, a god of the Egyptians, to
whom alone they attributed the crea-
tion of the world.

Cneus, the surname of many Romans.

† Cnicus, and -um, bastard-saffron.

Cnidos, an herb in Pliny.

Cnidus, or Gnidus, a city of Caria,
and a promontory. Here was an
image of Venus, an excellent piece
of Praxiteles, and here she was
worshipped.

Cnipologus, a water-wagtail.

Cnips, ipis ; a little worm breeding
in the blisters of elm-trees.

† Cniseus, an herb like parsley.

† Cnix, icis ; m. a fly like a gnat.

Cnodax, acis ; m. an iron-spike, the
gudgeon of the spindle of a wheel.

Cnopodium, the herb polygonum.

Cnopopolis, a city of Ionia.

Cnopus, a river, the same as Isme-
nus.

Cnosus, the same as Gnessus.

C ante O.

C O. for conjux or controversia.

C. O. for civitas omnis.

Co, a city of Egypt.

Co, Coos, or Cos, an island in the
Ægean sea.

Co, præp. for con.

Coa, a town of Arabia Felix.

Coa vestis, a very thin garment of
silk from the island Co.

Coaccē-do, m, m, m ; [of con and
accedo] to be farther added.

Coacervā-im, adv. by heaps.

Coacervatio, ōnis ; f. a heaping up
together.

Coacervativē, adv. by heaps.

Coacervator, ōris ; m. a heaper up.

Coacervatus, a, um ; heaped toge-
ther.

Coacervo, are ; act. to heap up toge-
ther.

Coacesco, ui, ēre ; neut. to wax
sour or tart together.

† Coaclices, m. a kind of bread.

† Coacon, i ; n. a black plaster.

Coactilia, um ; n. [a coactus] close
woollen cloths for package, woollen
sacks.

Coactiliarius, ii ; m. a felt-maker.

Coactilis, e ; wrought up as felts.

Coactim, or -tē, adv. forcibly, or by
compulsion.

Coactio, ōnis ; f. a gathering together,
compulsion, levying.

Coacto, are ; to work up felts ; to con-
strain much or often.

Coactor, ōris ; m. a gatherer together,
a collector, a raiser of taxes, a re-
ceiver of debts. * Coactor agmi-
nis, a serjeant of a company.

Coatrix, icis ; f. she that constrains
or gathers.

Coactum, i ; n. jelly.

Coactura, æ ; f. a thickening, a gather-
ing, a heaping together.

Coactus, a, um ; part. of cogor ; as-
sembled, gathered, grown together,
constrained, wrought, congealed. *

Coactæ brevitatis, kept down with
cutting. * Coactum cornu Phœbes,
the full-moon.

Coactus, ūs ; m. constraint, compul-
sion. * Coactus alvi, a hard
stool.

† Coacuo, ēre ; to sharpen.

Coad-do, dīdi, ditum ; to cast, or add
together.

Coadj-icio, ēci, ectum, icere ; act.
[of con, ad and jacio] to cast to or
together.

Coadjumentum, i ; n. a joint help.

† Coadjutor, ōris ; m. a fellow-help-
er, co-adjutor.

Coadjuvo, are ; to help together.

Coadūno, are ; to unite together. *
Brachia statuae coadunare, to solder
the arms to the image.

Coedificatus, a, um ; built hard by.
* Locus coedificatus, ground built
upon and strengthened.

Coedifico, are ; to build hard toge-
ther, take up with building.

Coequalis, e ; adj. equal with ano-
ther, co-equal.

Coæquo, are ; to equalize, fill up.

Coæquus, a, um ; equal together.

Coætimo, are ; to esteem alike.

† Coætāneo, are ; to be of the same
age.

Coætaneus, a, um ; [a con & ætas]
living in the same age.

Coæternus, a, um ; adj. co-eternal.

Coævus, a, um ; adj. [a con & æ-
vum] of the same age.

Coagitatio, ōnis ; f. a stirring toge-
ther.

Coagito, are ; to move or shake toge-
ther.

Coagmentandus, a, um ; to be ce-
mented, cleft or joined together.

Coagmentatio, ōnis ; f. a cementing,
joining or gluing together.

Coagmentāus, a, um ; P. & A. of
coagmentor ; joined together.

Coagmento, are ; act. [a con & ag-
men, vel a cogo] to join or glue
together. * Verba coagmentare, to
knit words together neatly.

Coagmentum, i ; n. a joining of
things together. * Coagmentum la-
næ, a pack of wool. * Coagmen-
ta, the mortar, or pieces cementing.

Coagulatio, ōnis ; f. a curdling.

Coagulatus, a, um ; P. & A. of co-
agulo ; coagulated, congealed toge-
ther.

Coagulo, are ; to curdle, come as
cheese, to make to join.

Coagulum, i ; n. [a cogo] runnet,
curd, that which joins or is joined.
* Fides amicitiae coagulum, faith
draws friends together.

† Coalb-co, ēre ; to make white.

Coal-co, ui, escere ; to close again,
or grow together. * Coalescere in
unum corpus, to become one body.

Coali-us, a, um ; part. of coalesco ;
increased, nowished.

Coall-uo, ui, uere ; [of con, ad and
luo] to cast sand on heaps as a river
doth.

Coamani, a people of Asia.

Coambulo, are ; to walk together.

† Coamicio, ire ; to cloath together.

Coamicus, i ; m. a joint-friend.

Coanca, a city of India within Gan-
ges.

Coangusto, are ; act. to straiten, close
together. * Legem coangustare, to
put narrow bounds to the law.

Coarctatio, ōnis ; f. a straining or
pressing together.

Coarctatus, a, um ; strained or pressed
together. * Coarctatus in oppido,
kept within the town.

Coarcto, are ; to strain or press toge-
ther, make narrow.

† Coarcuatio, ōnis ; f. a joining or
bowing together.

Coarg-uo, ui, ūtum, uere ; to rebuke,
disprove, convince.

† Coarticulo, to engage upon articles.

Coasperor, ari ; to despise together.

† Coaspides, a gem of a green colour
mingled with gold.

Coassatio, ōnis ; f. a boarding or
planking of a floor.

Coasso, are ; to board a room.

Coatra, or Coactra, inhabitants of
the mountain Choatra, between Assy-
ria and Media.

† Coauctio, ōnis ; f. an increasing.

† Coaug-co, ēre ; to increase toge-
ther.

† Coauctus, a, um ; increased toge-
ther.

† Coauxilior, ari ; to help together.

† Coaxatio, ōnis ; f. a boarding ; also
the croaking of frogs.

COAXO, are ; neut. [a sono] to croak
like a frog ; also as coasso.

Coaxum, i ; and coax, the croaking of
frogs.

Cubali, certain spirits of Bacchus's
train.

† Cobaltum, i ; n. a stone used in
medicine.

Cobandi, a people of Germany.

Cobatas, a famous magician of Media,
in the time of Alexander.

† Cobio, onis ; m. a gudgeon.

Cobitis, idos ; a smelt.

Coboris, an island in the gulf of
Arabia.

S i f f

Coblius,

Coblius, a town of Libya.
 Cobrys, a city of Thrace.
 Coburn, or -bus, a river of Colchis, abounding with gold sands.
 Cocala, a city of India within Ganges.
 Cocalia, a city of Pontus in Cappadocia.
 Cocalus, a king of Sicily, who entertained Dædalus flying from Minos.
 Cocanicus, a lake in Sicily.
 Cocarus, the river Cock in Yorkshire, and Cokar in Lancashire.
 Coccalus, i; f. a pine-apple kernel.
 Cocceius, i; m. the name of a man in Horace, &c.
 Coccinellus, i; the name of a tree.
 Coccinatus, a, um; adj. [à coccinum] arrayed in scarlet or crimson, dyed scarlet.
 Coccineus, a, um; adj. of scarlet or crimson.
 Coccium, Ribbleschester in Lancashire.
 † Coccoclavatus, a, um; garnished with scarlet.
 Cocconagæ, a people of India within Ganges.
 Cocconagata, a city of China and India within Ganges.
 † Coccoos, sea-spurge; also the black chamæleon, and the seed of thymelæa.
 † Coccula, or cocula, orum; vessels to bake or boil in.
 Coccuta, or -us, i; the grain aldermes, wherewith scarlet is dyed; also scarlet.
 Cocygius, a mountain of Peloponnesus, and a name of Jupiter.
 Coccynum, a promontory about Sicily.
 Cocyto, are; to cry like a young cockrel, sing the old tune.
 Cocyx, ygis; m. a cuckoo; a gurnard; also the three last bones of the back.
 Cocetum, i; n. [à κοκκίω miscro] meat made of honey and poppy-seed; a hotch potch, any mingled drink.
 Coche, a town of Arabia Deserta.
 † Cochilia, æ; f. an ascent by winding-stairs. * Cochilia columna, a pillar with winding-stairs.
 † Cochlaceæ, round stones in the river like snails.
 COCHLEA, æ; f. [αρχαία] a cockle, snail, or mail-shell, a periwinkle, a vice, a screw of a press, a pair of winding-stairs, a pump, a kind of door. * Cochlea margaritifera, mother of pearl. * Cochleæ vita, living always at home and nearly.
 Cochleare, is; n. [à cochlea] a spoon or spoonful.
 Cochlearia, æ; f. spoonwort or scurvy-grass.
 Cochlearium, ii; n. a spoonful, the least measure of liquids; also a place to keep shell-fish or snails in.
 Cochlearius, ii; m. a sea-stone of shells and gravel congealed; also a spoon-maker.
 Cochleum, cochlidium, and cochlis, idis; winding-stairs.
 † Cochlites, a precious stone.
 Cochlusia, an island near Lycia.
 Cochryna, a river of Thrace, which makes the sheep that drink it bring forth black lambs.
 Cocillum, a town of Mysia.
 Cocinos, or -tum, a promontory of Magna Græcia.
 Cocio, ònis; m. [à cocus] a pedlar or huckster.

Cocles, itis; c. [αόκλας] a one-eyed man or woman.
 Cocles, a Roman, who kept Porsenna and all his army back, till the bridge was broken behind him, and then throwing himself into Tiber from to shore.
 † Cocolobis, a Spanish grape.
 Cocostates, a people of Aquitain.
 Cocossi, a people of Mauritania Tingitana.
 † Coctia, a kind of drink made of sodden corn.
 Coctiæ, or Cottæ, a name of the Alps, from Coctius a king of the Gauls.
 Coctibilis, e; adj. [à coquo] light or easy of digestion.
 † Coctilia, um; n. charcoal, or tiles and bricks.
 Coctilis, e; adj. [à coquo] dressed by the fire. * Muri coctiles, brick-walls.
 † Coctilitia taberna, a coal-kiln, a place where they sell coals.
 Coctillatio, ònis; f. a poaching of eggs.
 Coctillatus, a, um; poached or boiled.
 Coctillo, are; act. [à coquo] to poach or boil.
 † Coctio, or coctio, ònis; m. a pedlar.
 Coctio, ònis; f. a cooking, or dressing by fire, a digestion.
 Coctito, are; [à coquo] to cook.
 Coctivus, a, um; adj. fit to be dressed, easily boiled, soon ripe.
 † Coctonium, i; n. cotton.
 Coctor, ònis; m. a boiler; also a spendthrift.
 Coctura, æ; f. a dressing of meat, or the meat dressed; also a digestion; a good season for the ripening of apples.
 Coctus, a, um; part. of coquor; sodden, digested, ripe.
 Coculum, i; n. a kettle; also dry sticks to burn under it.
 Coculus, i; m. [à coquus] a little poor or under cook.
 Cocundæ, a people of India.
 Cocus, i; m. a cook. See coquus.
 Coeytus, i; m. a river of hell, flowing from Styx.
 † Coda, for cauda, a tail.
 Codane, an island of Gedrosia.
 Codania, Copenhagen, the metropolis of Denmark.
 Codanonia, a Danish island in the Baltick sea.
 Codanus sinus, the Baltick sea, Buelth, or the Sound.
 † Codatremula, a bird called the water-wagtail.
 Coddura, a city of India within Ganges.
 Codæta, æ; f. [à cauda] ground overgrown with horse-tail grass.
 CODEX, icis; m. [à cædō] the stock or body of a tree; also a book. * Codex robustus, the stocks. * Referre in codicem, to book a thing.
 † Codicæ, the tops of poppy.
 Codicariæ [sc. naves] ships made of thick planks.
 Codicarius, a, um; [à codex] belonging to the stock or stump of a tree.
 Codicillaris, e; adj. granted or holden by patent.
 Codicillus, i; m. a ledger-book, a codicil, supplement to a will; a writing whereby a man disposes of his goods, not having leisure to make a will;

likewise a stick or havin, Cato 130. In the plural, it signifies papers wrapped and sealed up, as writs and last wills, epistles, letters; and letters patent of a prince, Suet. Claud. 29.
 * Codicillo dare, to grant by deed of gift. * Codicillorum insignia auferre, to take away one's patent or charter.
 † Codicium, ii; n. a book.
 † Codiculus, and codicellus, a little book.
 † Codion, a kind of lettuce; also the flowers of codiaminon.
 Cōdon, ònis; m. a little bell, the mouth of a trumpet; a prating talkative fellow.
 Codonophorus, i; m. he that rings a bell in his hand before the corpse.
 † Codra, æ, for quadra, æ; f. a trencher.
 Codrava, a city of India within Ganges.
 Codropolis, a town of Illyria.
 Codrus, i; m. the seventh and last king of Athens, who, in a disguise, exposed himself to death for his country, because the oracle said the Lacedæmonians should overcome if they did not kill him; also the name of a poet, whose poverty became a proverb, Codro pauperior.
 Cœcile, a city in Spain.
 Cœcinum, a town in the gulph of Scylla.
 Cœculus, by surname Saturnus Junior, who reigned among the Aborigines the year before the building of the city 807.
 Cœdamusi, a people of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Cœla, a small country of Attica, made famous by the sepulchres of Miltiades and Thucydides.
 Cœlareæ, a people of Thrace.
 Cœlebs, ibis; c. a single person. See cœlebs.
 Cœlectus, a, um; chosen together.
 Cœlerini, a people of Spain.
 Cœlestis, heavenly. See cœlestis.
 Cœlelyria, or Cœlosyria, all that country beyond Seleucis towards Egypt and Arabia.
 Cœlia, the belly or stomach.
 Cœliacus, a, um; adj. troubled with the belly-ach, griped in the guts. * Cœliaca passio, the cholick. * Cœliacus morbus, the wind or stone-cholick, griping in the guts.
 Cœliacus, i; m. he that is troubled with the belly-ach or gripes.
 † Cœligena, æ; f. begotten of the gods or in heaven.
 Cœlimontana, one of the gates in Rome.
 † Cœlispex, an astrologer, a stargazer.
 Cœlites, um; the gods. See cœlites.
 Cœlitus, adv. [à cœlum] from heaven.
 Cœlius, one of the hills of Rome, called Augustus, by the command of Tiberius.
 Cœlo, are; to carve. See cœlo.
 Cœloma, atis; n. a long hollow sore about the circles of the eye.
 † Cœlon, a kind of fill, or painter's colour.
 Cœlophthalmus, one that hath hollow eyes.
 Cœlos, a haven or city of Thrace.
 Cœlossa, a mountain near Philus.
 Cœlostomia, æ; f. a speaking hollow in the mouth.

Cælum, i; n. *heaven*. See *cælum*.
Cœmeterium, ii; n. *a church-yard, a dormitory*.
Coëmo, ãre; [of *con* and *emo*] *to buy up in great quantity*.
Coemptio, ònis; f. *a buying up; also a formal purchase which the bridegroom made of the bride at betrothing*.
Coemptionālis, e; which is often in buying.
Coemptor, òris; m. *he that buyeth or adopteth*.
COENA, æ; f. [cœnā] *a supper, or any meal; for in truth cœna answers our dinner, or rather was both the dinner and supper of the ancients, because their prandium, which we understand dinner, was in the morning. It also signifies the room where they sat down to meat or to supper. * Cœna cynica, a sordid supper. * Cœna dialis, rich entertainment. * Ambularis cœna, when there is but one dish handed about the table. * Cœna terrestris, philosophers fare of herbs and roots. * Caput cœnæ, the first dish. * Cœna recta, a set or full supper.*
† Cœna, æ; f. *a dining-room*.
Cœnāculāria, æ; f. *a letting out of rooms. * Cœnāculariā exercere, to keep lodgings to let.*
Cœnāculārius, ii; m. *one that hath hired a cock-loft; or he that provides a supper*.
Cœnāculum, i; n. [à cœno] *a supping-room above stairs; also a garret, where the poorer sort were wont to lodge and eat.*
Cœnāticus, a, um; adj. *of supper. * Spes cœnatica, hope of getting a supper.*
Cœnatio, ònis; f. *a supping-room, a parlour*.
Cœnātiuncula, æ; f. *a little parlour or supping-room*.
Cœnātorium, ii; n. *a night-gown, or supper-garment*.
Cœnātorius, a, um; adj. [à cœna] *of suppers*.
Cœnātorio, ire; neut. *to have a mind to go to supper.*
Cœnātus, a, um; part. of *cœno*; which hath supped.
Cœncum, *a promontory of Eubœa*.
Cœnipēta, æ; c. [à cœna & peto] *a smell-feast, one that hawks for a supper*.
Cœnito, are; *to sup often*.
Cœno, are; [à cœna] *to be at or go to supper. * Alienum cœnare, to sup at another's cost. * Ovis cœnare, to sup with herbs. * Ecce cœnabis hodiè ut dignum est magnum malum, you shall be dealt with according to your deserts.*
Cœnobiarcha, æ; m. *the prior of a monastery*.
Cœnobiæ, arum; m. pl. *the fellows of a monastery*.
Cœnōbium, ii; n. *a monastery, convent, or cloister*.
Cœnodoxus, a, um; adj. *vain-glorious*.
Cœnocenum, *the city Laubenburgh in Saxony*.
† Cœnofactoria, and -ium, *the dawblers trade*.
† Cœnofactorius, ii; m. *a dawbler, or tiler*.
† Cœnopolium, ii; n. *a cupboard, or place where the supper is dressed*.
† Cœnōsitas, ātis, and *cœnolentia*,

æ; f. *filthiness*.
Cœnōsus, a, um; adj. [à cœnum] *filthy, dirty*.
† Cœnōvēctōrium, ii; n. *a wheel-barrow, or dung-cart*.
Cœnūla, æ; f. [à cœna] *a little supper*.
Cœnulentus, a, um; *full of clay*.
COENUM, i; n. [cœnōn] *dirt, or a dirty fellow*.
Cœnus, *the second king of Macedonia*.
Co-co, ivi, itum, ire; [of *con* and *co*] *to meet, or come together, close, join, couple together, agree. * Coire in litem, to conspire in trouncing men, and sharing what they can get by false accusation. * Coire societatem aliquo, to join alliance with any one. * Coire societatem alicujus rei cum aliquo, to be partner with one in a business. * Cicatrix coit, the scar closes up. * Cocunt milites, the fight begins.*
Cœpi, *preterperfect tense of the old word cœpio, I have begun or taken in hand. * Alium quæstum cœpiat, let him take up some other trade.*
Coëpiscopus, i; m. *a fellow-bishop*.
Cœpto, are; *to begin, attempt, set upon*.
Cœptum, i; n. *an attempt, enterprise, or beginning*.
Cœpturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of *cœpi*; *ready to begin*.
Cœptus, ūs; m. *a beginning*.
Cœptus, a, um; part. *begun. * Cœptus sum, I have begun.*
† Coëpūlonus, i; m. *a fellow-banqueter or reveller*.
† Coëpūlor, ari; *to feast together*.
† Coëquatus, a, um; *made even*.
Coëquito, are; *to ride together*.
Coëquosa, *a town of Aquitain*.
Coëranus, *the name of a river; a man slain by Ulysses; and a shipwreck'd man slain by a dolphin*.
† Coëriarius, ii; m. *he that has the charge of wards, &c.*
Coëcendus, a, um; *to be chastised*.
Coërc-co, ui, itum, ãre; act. [of *con* and *arceo*] *to hold hard, bridle in, tie up, compell, correct, punish, subdue, restrain. * Modico se coërcere, to content himself with a little. * Omnia complexu suo coërcere, [of the world] to contain or comprehend all things.*
Coërcibilis, e; adj. *that may be restrained*.
Coërcitio, or *coërtio*, ònis; f. *a restraint*.
Coërcitus, a, um; part. of *coërcor*; *restrained, stopp'd, compelled, &c.*
Coërtio, *the same as coërtio*.
† Coëro, are; *to have the charge of*.
Coëro, are; *to wander together*.
Cœrulus, and *cœrulus*, a, um; [à *cœlum*] *sky-coloured, blue*.
† Coëritimo, are; *to esteem or honour together*.
Coëitohoci, *a people of Sarmatia Europæa*.
† Coësus, a, um; *eaten together*.
† Coësie, *to be together*.
† Coëternus, a, um; *co-eternal*.
Coeti, *a people of Asia, by the Euxine sea*.
COETUS, ūs; m. [à *coco*] *a meeting, multitude, flock, rabble; a seditious meeting or riot*.
Cœus, *a river of Messenia; also a giant, the son of Cœlus and Terra*.

Coexercitatus, a, um; *exercised or practised together*.
Cogamus, *a river of Lydia*.
Cogens, nis; *compelling, &c.*
† Coggyria, *a tree that loseth its fruit in the cotton about it; Venice-s-mach, or silk-s-mach*.
Cogitābilis, e; adj. [à *cogito*] *to be thought on*.
Cogitābundus, a, um; adj. *musng, in a broken study*.
† Cogitāmen, inis; n. *a thought*.
Cogitāre, or -tō, adv. *upon design, adv. edly*.
† Cogitātim, adv. *the same as cogitātē*.
Cogitātio, ònis; f. *a thought, intention, advice, device, imagination. * Homo nullā cogitatione, a man of no fore-cast, dull-witted.*
Cogitātiuncula, æ; f. *a little cogitation, or musng*.
† Cogitātivus, a, um; adj. *musng, perceiving*.
Cogitātum, i; n. *a thought or device*.
Cogitātus, a, um; adj. *thought upon, intended, considered, devised*.
† Cogitātus, ūs; m. *a device or project*.
COGITO, are; neut. [à *cogo*, vel *qu coagito*] *to think, cog. with one's self, devise and consider. * Cogito in Tusculanum, I intend to go to my Tusculan house. * Cogito in Britanniam, I have a design to take a voyage to Britain. * Cras cogitabat ire, he had thoughts of going to-morrow. * Male cogitare de aliquo, to bear one a grudge.*
Cognabanda and **Cognabara**, *cities of India within Ganges*.
Cognāti, orum; n. [à *con* & *natus*] *kinsfolk by blood or birth*.
Cognātio, ònis; f. *kindred, alliance, likeness, and agreement. * Ut quique te maxime cognatione attingebat, the nearer any was a-kin to you.*
Cognātus, a, um; *near to, a-kin, allied; also alike, or agreeable*.
Cognātus, i; m. *a kinsman or cousin*.
Cognū, *a people of Germany*.
Cognitio, ònis; f. [à *cognosco*] *a knowing, hearing or judging of a cause, acquaintance. * Dies cognitionis, the day of trial. * Cognitionem sustinere, to delay the trial of a suit.*
† Cognitōnalitēr, adv. *thoroughly, with perfect knowledge*.
Cognitor, and -us, *bet or known*.
Cognitor, ònis; m. *a solicitor, an attorney*.
Cognitura, æ; f. *the office or practice of an attorney*.
Cognitus, a, um; part. of *cognoscor*; *known, heard. * Cognitā causā, the cause being tried. * Habere cognitum, to have knowledge in*
Cognitus, i; m. *an acquaintance*.
† Cognobilis, e; adj. 3 art. *clearly to be known*.
Cognomen, inis; 2 n. *a sur-name*.
Cognomentum, i; 3. *EA & altera cyclaminos, cognomine cistanthemos the c is another kind of sow-bread, sur-named cistanthemos.*
Cognōmīns, e; adj. 3 art. *bearing the same name, a name-ake*.
Cognōmīnātus, a, um; *sur-named*.
Cognōmīno, are; *to sur-name*.

† **Cognoscenter**, adv. knowingly.
Cognosco, ōvi, itum, oscere; act. [of con and nosco] to know, perceive, own, take cognisance of, be informed, hear and determine, understand. * **Hominem prudentem cognosces**, you will find him to be a wise man. * **Cognoscite**, pray hearken, understand.
Co-go, ēgi, actum, agere; act. [of con and ago] to draw together, compell, to curdle, put in rank and order, drive in, conclude, and prove by argument, to milk a beast. * **Cogere medicos**, to get physicians together. * **Cogere lanam**, to work wool for felts. * **Cogere pecuniam** or **agmen**, to levy money, or raise an army. * **In nubem cogitur aer**, the weather is over-cast.
Cohærarius, ii; m. [à con & hæres] a joint-heir, tenant or officer.
Cohærens, tis; agreeing or hanging together.
Cohærentia, æ; f. a coherence, hanging together.
Cohærentiūs, adv. more agreeably or fitly.
Cohæreo, si, sum, rere; [of con and hæreo] to hang together, to be fellow or joint-heir, to cleave unto, to agree well with. * **Hæc non cohærent**, these are not all of a piece.
Cohæres, edis; c. a joint-heir.
Cohæresco, ūre; to cling together.
† **Cohæreditio**, and **cohæro**, arc; to inherit together.
† **Cohaurio**, ire; to draw together.
† **Cohibentia**, æ; f. a keeping under.
Cohibeo, ui, itum, ere; act. [of con and habeo] to hold or keep in, restrain, contain, stop, repress, keep short, forbid, tie up. * **Cohibere attentionem**, to suspend one's belief. * **Cohibere se**, to moderate himself.
† **Cohibilis**, e; adj. 3 art. gentle, easy to be ruled.
† **Cohibitior**, adv. briefly.
Cohibitio, ōnis; f. a restraining or holding in.
Cohibitus, a, um; part. of cohibeor; restrained. * **Cohibitura** genus dicendi, a moderate style.
† **Cohinnio**, ire; neut. to neigh together.
† **Cohivum**, i; n. a rose-bud not fully blown.
Cohonesto, are; to commend by joint-suffrage, honour.
Cohonestor, ari; to be set off, or graced.
† **Cohonoro**, are; to honour together.
Cohorreo, ui, ere; neut. to tremble together.
Cohorresco, ere; neut. to shiver with cold or fear.
COHORS, tis; f. Liv. [χορτος] a yard, or backside, with out-houses, where poultry is kept, a batten or coop; a pen for sheep, or other cattle; Varr. a band of men, or soldiers, a regiment of foot in a legion, of which there were X. manipuli or bands XXX. centuriæ or companies LX Vir. Georg. Also an assembly or company of what people soever; Stat. and a crowd or pack of inanimate things; Hor. * **Cohors prætoria**, were the soldiers, who accompanied and guarded the magistrate, when he was sent into any

of the Roman provinces; so it is taken to signify a life-guard, retinue, train, or company of servants attending upon any nobleman; Cic. ---Si plura de cohorte scire velis adi Lipsium de mil. Rom. Dial. 4. c. 2.
† **Cohortalinus**, a soldier waiting on the magistrates.
Cohortālis, e; adj. 3 art. crammed, or kept in a batten or pen.
Cohortandus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of cohortor; to be exhorted.
Cohortatio, ōnis; f. an encouraging.
† **Cohortatiuncula**, æ; f. a little exhortation.
† **Cohorticulæ**, arum; f. small bands of men.
Cohortor, ari; dep. [à con & hortor] to exhort, encourage, hearken to.
† **Cohortatus**, a, um; encouraged.
† **Cohum**, i; n. the thong which ties the ox-bow and yoke together; also heaven.
Coibilis, e; adj. 3 art. [à coeo] hanging together.
Coibilius, adv. with better coherence.
Co-iens, euntis; part. of coeo; joining or coming together.
† **Coincido**, ere; neut. to fall in together, fall pat, jump right.
† **Coinquino**, are; to defile commonly or together, to defume.
Cointa, a noble woman martyr'd at Alexandria under Decius.
Coitio, ōnis; f. [à coeo] a conspiracy, encounter, or a coupling together.
Coiturus, a, um; about to meet, &c.
Coitus, a, um; assembled, entered into, or come together.
Coitus, ūs; m. a gathering or coupling together. * **Coitus lunæ**, the conjunction of the sun and moon. * **Coitus humoris**, the gathering of an humour.
† **Coix**, icis; a basket, a kind of osters.
† **Cola**, æ; f. a strainer.
Colaca, a promontory of Æthiopia.
Colala, a city of India within Ganges.
Colalium, a promontory of Taprobane.
Colana, a town of Armenia Major.
Colancorum, a city of Germany.
Colaphizo, are; to buffet, or box about the ears.
Colaphus, i; m. } a buffet, or blow
Colaphum, i; n. } with the fist. *
Colaphum alicui ducere or **infligere**, to give one a box on the ear.
Colapiani, a people of Pannonia.
† **Colaris**, is; m. the name of a bird.
Colarsini, a people of Portugal.
Colasis, correction or punishment.
Colassis, the scholar of Lysippus, who made the Colossus.
† **Colatōrium**, ii; n. a strainer.
† **Colatum**, i; n. a wine-vessel.
Colātus, a, um; [of colo] strained.
Colax, acis; a flatterer.
Colax s, the son of Jupiter and Ora, slain by Jason.
Colbi, a people of Æthiopia.
Colchi, a mart-town of India within Ganges, called Colchin.
Colchi, orum; the people of Colchis.

Colchiacus, } a, um; adj. of Col-
Colchicus, } chis.
† **Colchicum**, i; n. the herb dog's-bane, or meadow-saffron.
Colchinium, a town of Dalmatia, called afterwards Olchinium.
Colchis, idis; f. a country of Asia near Pontus, the kingdom of Æetes, and country of Medea, it is full of poisons.
Colchus, a, um; adj. of Colchis.
† **Colcis**, a false or counterfeit colour.
Colduli, a people of Bohemia.
Coleatus, a, um; [à colēs] of the male sex.
† **Colema**, ātis; n. an ointment used by travellers.
† **Cōlēna**, æ; f. an herb like origanum.
Colenda, a city in Spain.
Colenis, Diana so called, from Cole-nus, who reigned before Cecrops.
Colens, ntis; religious, devout, &c.
Colentium, an island of Illyricum.
Colentini, the inhabitants of Colentium.
† **Colephium**, or **coliphium**, a collop, pieces of swine's flesh, cow-heel, a kind of dry food with which travellers were dieted.
COLES, is; m. [à καυλός, scapus] a man's yard.
Colētiani, a people of Pannonia.
Coleus, ei; m. the stones, cullions.
Coli, a people of Caucasus.
† **Cōlia**, æ; f. a kind of dance.
† **Cōliacus morbus**, the cholic.
Cōlias, æ; m. a bastard-tunny, or a mackerel.
Colias, a promontory of Attica.
Colice, ēs; f. the cholic.
Coliculus, i; m. [à colis] a little stalk.
Colicus, a, um; of the cholic. * **Colicum medicamentum**, a medicine good for the cholic.
Colinabus, i; m. a conduit-pipe.
† **Colimphæ**, arum; ships.
† **Colina**, for **culina**, a kitchen.
Coliphium, ii; n. wrestlers diet.
Colippo, a town of Portugal.
† **Coliria**, a kernel or swelling in the thigh.
† **Cōlirida**, æ; f. bread made triangle-wise.
† **Colis**, is; m. the stem of a vine, a tender branch or a shoot of an ear. See **caulis**.
Colla, æ; f. glew; also a kind of sacrifice.
Collabasco, ere; act. [of con and labasco] to stagger, or be ready to fall.
† **Collābēfac-io**, ere; [of con, labes and facio] to break down or destroy.
† **Collābēfactio**, ōnis; f. a decaying.
Collābēfacto, are; to batter, or make to totter, fright one from his purpose.
Collābēf-io, icri; neut. to be shaken, cast down, weakened.
† **Collabello**, are; to kiss.
Collābescō, ere; neut. [à collabor] to totter.
Collābi, orum; m. virginal keys, or the pegs of any musical instrument.
Collāb-or, eris, i; dep. [of con and labor] to slide or sink down. * **Ani-mus collabitur**, the mind depends.
† **Collācero**, are; to tear in pieces.
Collachrymatio, ōnis; f. a weeping with others.
Collachrymo, are; to lament over or with others.
† **Colla-**

† Collachrymor, ari; the same as collachrymo.
 Collactanea, æ; f. a foster-sister.
 Collactaneus, ei; m. a foster-brother.
 Collacteus, i; ther.
 † Collasto, are; and -co, ere; to give suck.
 Collator, ari; to rejoice together.
 † Collambo, ere; to lick together.
 Collapsus, a, um; part. of collabor; slid or fallen down; discouraged. * Collapsi cineres, ashes out of which the fire is quite gone. * Collapsa tempora, hollow and junk temple.
 Collaqueo, are; to entangle together.
 Collare, is; n. [à collum] a neck-band or collar.
 Collaria, æ; f. an iron collar worn by malefactors.
 Collaris, e; adj. of or for the neck.
 † Collarium, ii; n. a cloth to wipe the eyes with.
 Collātātus, a, um; part. of collator; enlarged, amplified.
 † Collātenis, a friend or companion.
 Collāterālis, e; adj. collateral, on the side, or opposite.
 † Collātero, are; to join side by side.
 Collatia, a town in Italy.
 Collatina, a gate of Rome; also the goddess of hills.
 Collātīnus, i; m. one of the seven hills of Rome; also the husband of Lucretia; Liv.
 Collātio, ōnis; f. a joining or coupling together, a contribution, a club, a collation, comparing. * Collatio signorum, the onset.
 Collātītus, a, um; adj. contributed. * Cœna collatitia, where every man brings his dish.
 Collātivum, i; n. a benevolence, subsidy.
 Collātivus, a, um; adj. clubbed for, or brought in by joint payment. * Collativus venter, a great and swollen belly. * Collativum sacrificium, a sacrifice of many offerings together.
 Collāto, are; act. to enlarge.
 Collātor, ōris; m. he that pays contribution.
 Collatro, are; act. to bark together.
 Collātus, a, um; part. of conferor; conferred, assembled, compared. * Collatum est decies, there was a contribution made ten times. * Collatis viribus, with joint force.
 Collātus, ūs; m. a comparing or joining together, a tax or gathering.
 † Collātum, i; n. a largess of the prince to the people.
 Collaudābilis, e; adj. praise-worthy.
 Collaudātio, ōnis; f. a crying up or commending.
 Collaudātus, a, um; commended.
 Collaudo, are; to cry up by joint suffrages.
 Collēcta, æ; f. [à colligo] a collation or club; also a shot or reckoning, a tax or contribution; also a collect or short prayer.
 † Collēctāculum, i; n. a gathering together.
 Collēctāncea, orum; n. a collection of divers matters into one bundle.
 Collēctānceus, a, um; adj. gathered or drawn together in divers parts. * Hec collēctaneum, old trass.
 Collēctārius, ii; m. a tax-gatherer, collector, banker.
 Collēctē, i; adv. briefly, compendiously.
 Collēctim, i; adv. singly.
 Collēctio, ōnis; f. a collection or gathering together; also an impost, tribute, and a conclusion.

Collectior, ius; more close and compact.
 Collectitius, a, um; adj. gathered of all or many sorts.
 Collectivus, a, um; adj. gathering or gathered together, collective.
 † Collecto, are; to gather together.
 Collectum, i; n. that which is gathered together. * Vivere collecto, to live upon one's stores.
 Collectus, a, um; part. of colligor; gathered together, assembled, gotten, recovered; living within a narrow compass.
 COLLEGA, æ; m. Liv. [à con & lex vel legare] a joint commissioner or partner in office; colleague.
 Collega, the name of a Roman consul.
 Collēgātārius, ii; m. he that partakes of a legacy with another.
 † Collēgātus, a, um; sent with others.
 † Collēgiālis, e; adj. of a college or society.
 † Collēgiātus, a, um; of the same company, collegiate.
 † Collēgiāti, watchmen or warders.
 COLLEGIUM, ii; n. [à collega vel à colligo] a college, society or company; the time and office of two together. * Accipiter auxiliatur collegio naturæ, the hawk helps (the owl) being by nature's appointment of the same college or society.
 † Collēgo, ere; to read or gather with others.
 † Collēgo, are; to send together.
 † Collēnio, ire; to make soft or gentle.
 Collēvo, are; to lift up, mitigate, or lighten.
 † Colleurina, æ; f. a piece of ordnance called a culverin.
 † Collibentia, æ; f. a willingness.
 † Collibero, are; to make free together.
 Collibertus, i; m. he that is made free by the same master.
 Collibet; imp. it likes me well. * Uicunque animo collibitum est meo, as the toy takes me.
 † Collibista, æ; he that receives or gives collibia.
 † Collibium, ii; a little gift, apples, nuts, &c.
 † Collibo, are; to taste together.
 † Collibro, are; to make even, or weigh together.
 † Collibrum, i; n. a kind of money, or all the money weighed together.
 Collicia, arum; f. gutters in the field to drain the land, or on the house-eaves to catch the rain. See colliquæ.
 † Collicinus, i; m. a dog's collar.
 Colliculus, i; m. [à col lis] a hillock.
 Colli-do, si, sum, [of con and lædo] to knock, batter, or dash one against another. * Colliduntur leges, the laws contradict one another.
 † Collifani and collifana, orum; sheep kept for sacrifice.
 † Colligāmen, and colligamentum; a knitting or tying together.
 Colligatio, ōnis; f. [à colligo] a binding up, a tying fast, a knitting.
 Colligātum, i; n. that which is bound together.
 † Colligatura, æ; f. a knot or band.
 Colligātus, a, um; part. of colligor; bound or joined together.
 Colligo, are, [of con and ligo] to bind up, to tie fast, to entangle,

repress, or take away, to comprehend. * Colligare impetum furentis, to stop his mad career.
 Coll-igo, ēgi, ectum, igēre; act. [of con and lego] to gather, or bring together, prepare, reckon, rehearse, conclude, seek, get, receive, tuck up, inclose, call to mind, perceive, recreate. * Vasa colligere, to tuck up bag and baggage, as in a march. * Colligere hastam, to pluck up one's spear. * Colligere se in ictum, to call p his whole strength that he may give the harder blow. * Colligere rationem, to sum up an account. * Ambitus capitis centum duos pedes colligit, takes up an hundred and two feet. * Me ipse collegi, I went aside. * Se or animum colligere, to come to himself, take courage.
 † Collimatio, ōnis; f. an aim, or level.
 † Collimbris; f. a ducker or didapper.
 Collimnium, ii; n. [à con & limen] the meeting of bounds.
 Collimnātus, a, um; bounded or bordered together.
 Collimitium, ii; n. [à con & limes] the meeting of bounds.
 Collimitor, ari; to border or butt upon the bounds of another.
 Collinio, are, [of con and limes] to level, to aim with another.
 Collina, a gate in Rome.
 Collineo, are, [à con & linea] to level in a right line at a mark.
 Collino and -io, ini, ui and ivi, itum; to anoint or dawb over.
 Collinus, a, um; adj. [à collis] of a hill or hillock; growing on a hill.
 Collinus, the family Knolles.
 † Colliphia, orum; n. cheese-cakes.
 Colliquatio, ōnis; f. a melting; also a dangerous flux.
 Colliquef-acio, ēci, actum, acēre; act. to melt down.
 Colliqu-eo, ere; i; neut. to melt or be melted.
 Colliquesco, ēre, i; be melted.
 Colliquæ, arum; f. [à con & liquo] water-furrows, drains, trenches.
 Colliquo, are; to consume or melt.
 † Collirium, ii; a medicine for the eyes.
 COLLIS, is; m. [κλίων] a little hill; the rising of the back.
 Collisio, ōnis; f. [à collido] a dashing, bruising or battering together.
 Collitrigium, ii; n. [à collum & stringo] a pillory.
 Collisus, ūs; m. a squeezing, thrusting or dashing together.
 Collisus, a, um; part. of collidor; squeezed or beaten together. * Collisum vulnus, a bruise.
 † Collito, are; to place on a hill.
 † Collitxo, are; to coil together.
 † Collibium, ii; a kind of coat.
 Collōcatio, ōnis; f. a placing in order. * Collocatio siderum, the position of the stars. * Collocatio filia, the daughter's portion.
 Collocātus, a, um; part. placed or bestowed.
 Colloco, are; act. Liv. [of con and loco] to place in order, to let out, bestow. * Collocare filiam suam a iei, or Collocare filiam nuptum; to marry his daughter. * Collocare aliquem in ædibus, to reinstate one in his house. * Collocare filiam nupti in parte agri, to give half a field as a portion with his daughter.
 * Collo-

* Collocare sextantes in capita, to appoint every man to pay a farthing.
 Collucuplētō, are; to enrich, or pick up riches together.
 Collōcutio, ōnis; f. a conference or discoursing together.
 Collodis, an island near Sardinia.
 † Collones, great ships for colonies.
 † Collopes, the pinc of a lute or harp.
 Collops, a city of Africa.
 Collōquium, ii; n. Cic. a dialogue, a discourse or treat, colloquy. * Colloquium avium, the chattering of birds together.
 Collōquor, qui; to confer or discourse together.
 † Collōrico, are; to cloath one with a coat of mail.
 † Cololatrati, children sucking the first milk after birth.
 Collūbet, imp. it likes, it pleaseth.
 Collūcatio, ōnis; f. a cutting of boughs in a forest.
 Colluc-eo, ēre; to shine all over, to be evident. * Vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, I saw the marks of your thievery every where.
 Collūco, are, [à con & lucus] to top trees, so that a glade is made in a wood.
 Collūctatio, ōnis; f. a wrestling with or together.
 Collūctor, ari; to wrestle with or together.
 † Colludio, ōnis; f. a playing together.
 † Collūdium, ii; n. a playing together; also collusion or deceit.
 Collū-do, si, sum, dēre; neut. [à con & ludo] to play together; also to acknowledge a feigned execution, whereby to evade a true debt.
 † Collūgeo, ēre, and -esco, ēre; to be wail together.
 Collūm, i; n. a little neck.
 COLLUM, i; n. [à κύμην mem-brum, vel ναυόδ: scapus] the neck; also the space between the top and the middle of a hill.
 † Collūmar, is; n. a pillory.
 † Collumellares, rum; m. the cheek-teeth.
 † Collūmīno, are; the same as collūstro.
 † Collūminor, ari; to be enlightened.
 Colluo, ui, utum, ēre; act. [à con & lavo] to rinse or scour.
 † Collurcinatio, ōnis; f. a gormandizing.
 Collurio, ōnis; m. a fieldfare.
 Collusi, I play'd together of colludo.]
 Collūtio, ōnis; f. a collusion, or cheating among lawyers, &c.
 Collūtor, ōris; m. a play-fellow; also he that useth collusion.
 Collūtoric; adv. with covin and fraud.
 Collustrans, ntis; clear, shining.
 Collustratio, ōnis; f. a shining or enlightning.
 Collustratus, a, um; part. of collustror] enlightened, made clear.
 Collūstro, are; act. [ab con & lūstro] to survey, or view round about; also to make clear.
 Collūtulo, are; act. to dash with mire; defile, defame.
 Collūtus, a, um; part. of colluor; rinsed, scoured.
 † Colluviāris, e; adj. 3 art. of a sink, or wallowing in the mire. * Colluviāris porcus, a hog fed with drass or swill.
 Colluviārium, ii; n. a sink, or common-sewer.

Collūvies, ei; f. ? [à colluor] a sink, filth, naughtiness, base company.
 † Collybia, fig-tarts or the like.
 Collybista, i; m. a banker, or Collybistes, s money-changer.
 Collybiticus, a, um; adj. belonging to a banker or money-changer. * Symbola collybistica, letters of exchange.
 Collybus, i; m. the loss for exchange of money; also exchange, and a kind of junkets. * Collybo pecuniam curare or mittere, to return money by bills of exchange.
 † Collynum, i; n. a little piece of money.
 Collyra, æ; f. a sippet, simnel, or bun.
 † Collyrida, æ; f. a cake; also a kind of paint used by women.
 Collyris, idis; f. manchet-bread.
 Collyrium, ii; n. eye-salve; also a suppository, errhines, and powders for the ears, &c. * Eodem collyrio mederi omnibus, to use one plaister for all sores.
 † Collyrum, a little piece of money.
 Colinarina, the city Colmar in Alsatia.
 Colnius, the river Colne.
 Cōlo, are, [à colum, vel καλώω ar-ceo] to strain, purge.
 CŌLO, ui, cultum, ēre; act. Cic. [à κείω celebros, vel ab Heb. calah perfectit] to worship, honour, respect, inhabit, till or dress, exercise, maintain or keep, follow or delight in, to be given to. * Inter se colere, to love and live together. * Servitutum apud aliquem colere, to serve under one. * Colere vitam, to pass one's life. * Qui efficacius coleret, that he might gain the more by courting her. * Colere seditiones, to blow the coals of sedition.
 Coloa, a city and lake of Æthiopia.
 Cōlōbium, ii; n. a jacket or short coat
 Colobum, i; s with half sleeves.
 Cōlōbōma, atis; n. a maim, or lack of any member.
 Colobona, a city of Spain.
 Colobrosius, a town of Pamphylia.
 Coloca, a promontory of Africa.
 Cōlōcāsia, æ; f. an Egyptian bean, of whose leaves they made cups; also the herb aron, or calves-feet.
 Colocasia, a temple of Minerva in Sicily.
 Colocasion, ii; n. the root or the whole plant of the bean colocasia.
 Colocaurum, a city of Germany.
 Cōlōcynthiis, idis; f. colocynthida; a wild gourd, purging phlegm.
 Colōe, a lake of Æthiopia, and three cities there; also a place in Lydia near Sardis, by which there was a temple of Diana, called Coloena.
 Cōlōephryx, a mountain of Bœotia.
 Colomanus, i; m. a king of Hungary, who put out the eyes of his brother and grandson to make them incapable of reigning; and being taken with a sudden sickness his brains came out.
 Colometrum, dog-bane, or wolf-bane.
 Colon, and -um, i; the great gut, in which is the cholick disease; also half a period, thus (:)
 Colona, æ; f. [à colonus] a dame or farmer's wife.
 Colona, a place in Troas, near Lampacum; and another in the outward part of the Hellespont.

Cōlonārii, orum; tenants in villainage.
 Cōlonārium, ii; n. a tax upon lands, a land-tax; or for columnarium, a tax for the repairing the highways and way-marks.
 Cōlonārius, a, um; adj. of husbandry, or of colonies.
 Colone, a city in Phocis, Erythræa, Thessaly, Messenia; and a rock in Asia, by the shore of Bosphorus Thracius.
 Coloni, orum; Liv. inhabitants, husbandmen; also people sent from one place to dwell in another.
 Cōlōnia, æ; f. Liv. a colony or plantation, either the place itself or the people; a fee-farm, or copy-hold.
 Colonia, a city of Cappadocia, and other places.
 Colonia Agrippinensis, the city Col-lein in Germany.
 Colonia Viaticensis, Maldon in Essex.
 Cōlōnicus, a, um; of husbandry or a colony.
 Cōlōnis, an island in the Argolick gulph.
 Colonos, a place near Athens, where Œdipus lived in exile, from whence he was called Coloneus; this place was consecrated to Neptune.
 Cōlōnus, i; m. [à colo] a husbandman, a farmer; an inhabitant of a foreign plantation. * Colonus catenarum, that lives in chains.
 Colopena, part of Cappadocia, and a city of Æolis.
 Cōlōphon, ōnis; a conclusion, top or chief.
 Colophon, a city of Ionia, famous for an oracle of Apollo. * Colophonii, the people, who were very strong in shipping and cavalry, so that whosoever had the Colophonian horse promised themselves victory; whence the proverb, * Colophonem addere, to perfect, finish. Hence Homer [said to be born there] is called Colophoniacus.
 Cōlōphone, a pond in the cave of Apollo Clarius, by the drinking of which strange oracles were given.
 Cōlōphōnia, and -ium, [à civit. Colophon] the herb scammony. * Colophonias refina, pine-tree, rosin.
 Colopiani, a people of Pannonia.
 Colops magnus, the royal city Giger in Zeugitana.
 COLOR, ōris; m. [à colo] colour, a pretence, beauty, the state or condition of life. * Colores rhetorici, the schemes or tropes in oratory. * Colores somniorum, phantasms.
 Cōlōrārius, a, um; adj. having a good colour.
 Cōlōrātor, having more colour.
 Cōlōrātus, a, um; adj. coloured, painted, sun-burnt. * Colorata virtus, virtue in appearance.
 † Coloreus, or -ius, a, um; of a natural colour, not dyed.
 † Cōlōrificus, and colorinus, a, um; adj. colouring.
 Colorina, a city of Arabia Deserta.
 Cōlōro, are; to colour over, cloak, make florid.
 Cōlōror, ari; to be discoloured, tanned, sun-burnt.
 † Colos, ōris; colour. See color.
 † Colos, i; m. the fundament.
 Cōlōsiæ, or -sis; a town of Phrygia, near Laodicea, both which fell with an earthquake in Nero's time.
 Colof-

- Colossenses, the inhabitants of Colosse.
 Colosseus, } a, um; adj. like the
 Colossicus, } image Colossus, vast,
 Colossus, } tall.
 Colossus, i; m. a giantly statue, the Colosse at Rhodes, 70 cubits high; one of the 7 wonders of the world.
 Colostis, an herb called by the Greeks pyrethron.
 Colostra, æ; f. [à callum, vel calvesco, vel κόλλα, gluten, &c.] the beelings; the thick first milk after birth.
 Colostratio, ònis; f. a disease incident to children from sucking such curdled milk.
 Colostratus, a, um; thick like beelings, dissemper'd like such milk.
 Colostrum, i; n. beelings milk. See colostra.
 Colotes, a famous painter of Teium in Paphlagonia; also a scholar of Epictetus, refuted by Plutarch; and a famous carv'r.
 † Coloutia, or Coloutea, a tree bearing bladder-nuts, the bastard sena.
 Colpe, a city of Ionia.
 Colpos, that part of the paps that contains the milk.
 Colsa, a city of Armenia Major.
 Colta, a place in Carmania by the Red-sea.
 Colthena, a city of Armenia Major.
 Colubæ, a people of India.
 COLUBER, i; m. [χέλυδρος] a snake, an adder.
 Colubra, æ; f. a female snake or adder.
 Colubraria, a mediterranean island full of snakes, called Dragonera.
 Colubrifer, a, um; adj. [à coluber & fero] bearing snakes or adders.
 † Colubrimodus, a, um; adj. like snakes.
 Colubrinus, a, um; adj. of a snake; crafty.
 † Colubrum, i; n. a kind of instrument.
 COLUM, i; n. [à colo, vel κόλιν membrum, vel κόλλω arceo, &c.] a cullender, a strainer, a wheel to catch fish; also the cholick.
 Columba, æ; f. a pigeon, a dove, or culver. See columbus.
 Columbānus, he was born at Columba in Ireland, went into France to propagate the gospel, and was banished by Theodorick.
 Columbaria, an isle in the Tuscan sea.
 Columbāria, orum; n. pigeon-holes, a pillory or stocks, mortise-holes, &c.
 Columbāris, e; adj. 3 art. of a dove or pigeon.
 Columbarium, ii; n. a dove-house or dove-court. * Columbarium fictile, an earthen pot for birds to breed in.
 Columbārius, ii; m. a dove-keeper or seller.
 Columbātim, adv. like a dove.
 Columbina, æ; f. vervain.
 Columbina recta; straight or upright vervain.
 † Columbinus, a kind of gem.
 Columbinus, a, um; adj. of a dove.
 * Columbina terra, a kind of marle to fat ground.
 † Columbus, a kind of duck.
 † Columbo, or -bor, ari; to bill or kiss like doves.
 Columbulus, i; m. a little dove, or young pigeon.
 COLUMBUS, i; m. [à κόλυμβος, urinator] a cock-pigeon, a dove, a culver.
 Columella, æ; f. [à columna] a little pillar, a square monument on a tomb, the uvula; also the chief servant of a house.
 Columella, æ; m. he wrote excellent books of husbandry in the time of Claudius.
 Columellāris, e; adj. 3 art. square and flat like a tomb. * Dentes columellares, the check-teeth.
 † Columellus, i; m. the tusk of a boar.
 COLUMEN, ius; n. Vir. [κελών, vel à colo] a pillar, a stay or buttress; also the top. * Columnen actionis, the main prop of the cause.
 † Cōlūmis, e; sound, safe, healthy.
 † Cōlūmitas, atis; f. health, safety.
 Columna, æ; f. [à columnen] a round pillar or post.
 Columna regia, a city of the Brutii.
 Columnæ, arum; f. the upright posts bearing the wind-beam; the borders of a country.
 Columnæ, small islands of the Red-sea.
 Columnæ Herculis, Hercules's pillars; two mountains at the Streights mouth; Abyla in Africa, and Calpe in Europe.
 Cōlumnārium, ii; n. a tribute exacted for every pillar of a house.
 † Cōlumnārii, orum; m. the collectors of that tribute.
 † Cōlumnārius, a, um; adj. having many pillars.
 Cōlumnatio, ònis; f. a building or propping with pillars.
 Cōlumnatus, a, um; adj. propped with pillars. * Os columnatum, leaning on one's arm.
 Columnella, æ; f. [à columna] a little pillar.
 † Columnelli, orum; the dog-teeth.
 Cōlumnifer, a, um; adj. [à columna & fero] supporting a pillar.
 * Radius columnifer, a pillar of fire.
 † Cōlumnūla, æ; f. a little pillar.
 † Cōlumnus, for culmus, the stalk of corn from the root to the ear.
 Colunum, Colebrook in Bucks.
 Colura, and -ia; beasts which have no tail, and may not be sacrificed.
 Cōluri, orum; the colures, two circles which pass through the poles, and divide the globe like an apple in four equal parts.
 Cōlurnus, a, um; adj. [à colyrus] of hazel.
 COLUS, i or -us; f. [à colendo, vel à κόλλω lignum] a distaff. * Colus rustica, wild bastard saffron.
 Colustra, æ; f. ? [à coalesco] beelings-milk. See colostra.
 Colustrum, i; n. }
 Colutea, æ; f. a tree bearing bladder-nuts, or St. Anthony's nuts.
 † Coluteum, a great quince-pear.
 † Coluthea, orum; junkets.
 † Colycæ, arum; caves wherein salt-petre is found.
 Colycantii, a people of Asia, now lost.
 † Colycia, or corycia, or corythia; a kind of shell-fish.
 Colymbades, um; f. pickled olives.
 Colymbarium, a promontory of Sardinia.
 Colymbus, i; m. a didapper, or dabchick; also a pond.
 Colyrides, small leaves or manchetts.
 Colyritus, an Athenian people of the tribe Megæis.
 CŌMA, æ; f. Vir. [κόμη] the hair of the head or locks; also the leaves of trees. * Comæ priores, womens forelocks.
 COMA, atis; n. a lethargy or continual sleeping.
 Comāgena, part of Syria above Cilicia eastward.
 Comageni, the people thereof, famous heretofore for scotshaying.
 Comagenus, a, um; adj. of Comāgena. * Comagenum medicamentum, an ointment of geese-greese.
 Comāna, orum; a city of Cappadocia, famous for a temple of Bellona.
 Comana, a city of Armenia Minor, Taprobane, Phrygia, and Pifidia.
 Comani, the sacred servants of Bellona, whereof Strabo says in his time there were above 6000, who all obeyed the name and command of the priest, and upon some set feasts of Bellona, butchered one another.
 Comani, a people vanquished by Ladislaus king of Hungary, at the lake Hood, A. D. 1279.
 Comania, a country of Asia about Hyrcania.
 Comans, gen. antis; adj. 3 art. having long hair, leaves or mane. * Stella comans, a blazing star.
 Cōmarchus, i; m. an earl or governor of a town and city; burgo-master.
 Comari, a people of Asia, beyond the deserts of Scythia.
 Cōmarum, i; n. a crab, or wilding.
 Cōmarus, i; a crab or crab-tree.
 Comarus, a haven by Nicopolis.
 † Cōmātor, òris; m. a finer or trimmer.
 Cōmātulus, a, um; adj. [à comatus] fine and trim, wearing hair somewhat long.
 Cōmātulus, i; m. he that has a fair head of hair; a top.
 Cōmatus, a, um; wearing the locks long; also bushy with leaves.
 Comazon, the name of a consul.
 Comba, a city of Lycia.
 Combana, a city of Carmania.
 Combe, the daughter of Asopus, who is said first to have invented brass armour; whence she is also call'd Chalci.
 † Combennones, companions in the same waggon.
 Combi, or Ombi, a city of Egypt.
 Combi-bo, bi, bitum; to drink together, to keep company. * Artes combibere, to learn the arts with others, or divers arts.
 Combibo, ònis; m. a pot-companion.
 Combinatio, ònis; f. ? a combination.
 Combinatus, ūs; m. } a coupling together; a doubling the same word, called also epizeuxis.
 Combinatus, a, um; combined, coupled together, compounded.
 Combinō, are, [à con & binus] to combine, couple, or glue together.
 Combiteæ, the people who worshipped the crocod.le.
 Combrea, a city about Pallene.
 Combrea-

Combretonium, Bretenham in Suffolk.

† Combretum, i; n. the herb volubilis.

Combū-ro, ſi, ſtum, rēre; act. [of con and uro] to burn up or consume.

* Comburare diem, to spend all the day in a chimney-corner.

Combusta, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, about the Pyrenean hills.

† Combustilis, and combustibilis, e; that may be burned.

Combustio, ōnis; f. a burning.

Combustus, a, um, [of comburor] burnt or consumed.

Cōme, es; f. the herb goat's-beard.

Comedæ, a people of Chiua.

Cōmēdendus, a, um; to be consumed, eaten up, &c.

† Comedim, for comedam.

Cor-ēdo, ēdī, ēsum or estum, edēre of esse; act. to eat up, consume in riot, to forget. * Comedere aliquem, to eat one out of house and home.

Cōmēdo, or -io, ōnis; m. a glutton, spendthrift.

† Comedus, i; the same as comedo.

Comenii, a people of Illyris.

Comenses, the people of Comum in France.

Comerus Gallus, a Frenchman who led a colony into Italy, called the country by his name, and taught them laws and justice.

Comerus Scythia, a Scythian who taught the Italians to build a city of wagons.

COMES, itis; c. Tacit. [à con & eo] a companion, a follower; also an earl; also a tutor to great men's children; the head of any school or society, any one of the emperor's court or train. * Comes domesticorum, the master or comptroller of the king's household. * Comes privatæ rei, the keeper of the privy-purse. * Comites judicum, lieutenants, secretaries, or such others as accompany'd or assisted judges or the chief governors of provinces. * Comes genius, one's guardian angel.

Coinelsābundus, a, um; that useth to go a revelling.

Cōmēssans, ntis; revelling.

Cōmēssatio, ōnis; f. a revelling, an unreasonable or unreasonable eating.

Cōmēssator, ōris; m. a reveller.

Cōmēssor, ari, [à comedo, vel à Κῶμος temulentiaē Deus] to revel, eat riotously.

Comest, for comedit.

† Comestio, ōnis; f. an eating.

Cōmēstor, ōris; m. an eater.

Cōmēstūra, æ; f. an eating or feeding.

Cōmēstus, a, um; part. [of come-Comēstus, dor] eaten up, riotously wasted.

Cōmēta, æ; m. a comet, or blazing star.

Cometes, one of the Argonauts, father of Asterion.

Comi, a people of Baſſir.

Cōmicē; adv. pleasantly, comically, as in a comedy.

Cōmicus, a, um; adj. comical, of a comedy. * Davus comicus, Davus characterised by Terence.

Cōmicus, i; m. a writer of comedies.

Comidava, a town of Dacia.

† Cominia, a kind of olive.

Cominium, a city of the Samnites.

Cominsena, a country of Parthia.

Cominus; adv. Liv. [of con and manus] nigh at hand, hand in hand, forthwith.

COMIS, me; adj. ior, [κῶμος] courteous, affable, good-natured.

Comisena, a province of Armenia Major.

Comisatio, ōnis; f. a revelling.

† Comisse, for comedisse.

Comissor, ari, [κῶμαζω] to revel, or make good cheer. See comessor.

Cōmistrum, i; n. a porter's fare, or a carrier's hire.

Cōmitas, ātis; f. [à comis] kindness, gentleness. * Exquisitissimæ comitatis cenam dare, to treat one at supper very courteously and frankly.

† Cōmitatensis, e; of the shire.

† Comitensis or comitatenſis fabrica, a court faction.

Cōmitātor, us; better accompanied or attended.

Cōmitātus, a, um; accompanying, or being accompanied.

Cōmitātus, ūs; m. a train, retinue, county or shire.

† Cōmitellus, i; a little companion.

Cōmitēr; adv. kindly, lovingly.

† Comitia, or -tiva, æ; f. an earldom, the dignity of a comes.

Comitia, orum; n. pl. Liv. [à con & eo] a meeting of people for the election of burgesses, &c. a parliament-house. * Indicare comitia, to appoint the day of assembling.

Comitialis, e; adj. of the meeting for elections, or council-house. * Morbus comitialis, the falling-sickness, which did put by the day of elections. * Comitialis homo, one troubled with the falling-sickness, or a busy-body.

Comitiāliter; adv. like one troubled with the falling-sickness.

Comitiarius, a, um; adj. pertaining to, or after the manner of an assembly of the people.

Comitiātus, a, um; chosen by consent of the people.

Comitiātus, ūs; m. an assembly for elections.

Cōmitiſſa, æ; f. [à comes] a coun-
teſſ.

Comitium, ii; n. Liv. [qu. coitium à coco] a place of assembly, council, or parliament-house.

† Cōmito, are; the same as comitor.

Cōmitor, ari; to accompany, wait upon, or follow; also to be followed, &c.

Comma, atis; n. the point of a single sentence when it enters into a colon or period; also a sentence comprised in one stop. Also a piece of base money. * Mali commatis, not worth a groat.

† Commāculatio, ōnis; f. a spotting.

Commāculatus, a, um; spotted.

Commāculo, are; to spot, defile, or stain.

Commād-eo, ui, ēre; to moisten, wet; also to be wet all over.

† Commālaxo, are; to plaiſier, poultice, or affuage a wound.

Commanducātus, a, um; chewed.

Commandūcātus, ūs; m. a chewing.

Commandūco, are; to chew.

† Commanducor, ari; the same.

Commān-co, ſi, ſum, ēre; neut. to tarry together.

Commañi, a people about Margi-
ana.

Commanipulatio, onis; f. a gathering together of soldiers of one band.

Commanipularis, is; m. [à con & manipulo] a soldier of the same company, a comrade, fellow-soldier.

† Commarceo, ēre; to wither, wax
lither or heartless.

Commāritus, i; m. he that is instead of a husband, or partner in a wife.

Commāculo, are, [à con & mal-
culus] to put on manifoldness. * Com-
maſculare frontem, to set a bold
face on a thing.

Commata, um; ſuites of water.

† Commāt-er, ris; a god-mother.

Commaticus, a, um; of short sen-
tences. * Commatica pronuncia-
tio, a pronouncing by short pieces of
sentences.

† Commaticus, i; a versifier.

† Commatim, adv. briefly.

† Commātūrus, a, um; ripe toge-
ther.

Commeans, ntis; passing to and a-
gain. * Commeantes, way-faring-
men, or soldiers upon a convoy.

Commeātilis miles, a soldier allowed
meat for part of his wages.

Commeātor, oris; m. a messenger be-
tween two parties; a post.

Commeātus, ūs; m. [à comneo]
safe conduct, a pass-port, leave to be
absent; also the time of that liber-
ty; provision, commons, a passage
to and fro, a convoy. * Interclu-
dere hoſtes commeatu, to inter-
cept the enemies convoy; seize their
provision. * Commeatum totius
æſtatis obtinebat, he got leave to
be absent for the whole summer. *
Accepto commeatu, having got a
pass.

Commēditor, ari; to study hard, con-
sider with one's self, to make a near
resemblance.

† Commeio, ēre; to piſs together.

† Commembrum, a fellow member.

Commēmin-i, iſſe; to bear a thing
well in one's mind.

Commēmōrābilis, e; adj. 3 art. fit
to be reckoned up or remember'd.

Commēmōrandus, a, um; adj. to be
mentioned.

Commēmōratio, ōnis; f. a remem-
brance, commemoration, mentioning,
putting in mind of. * In affiduā
commemoratione omnibus eſſe,
to be often remember'd by all per-
sons.

Commēmōro, are; to tell, rehearſe,
report, put in mind of.

Commenaſes, a river of India.

Commendābilis, e; adj. 3 art. com-
mendable. * Nullo commendabilis
merito, having no merit for which
he ſhould be recommended.

Commendatio, onis; f. a commend-
ing or praifing. * Ponere in pri-
mā commendatione, to praife moſt of
all.

Commendātitiſ, a, um; adj. recom-
mendatory. * Literæ commenda-
titiæ, letters of recommendation.

Commendātor, oris; m. he that com-
mendeth.

Commendātrix, icis; f. ſhe that com-
mendeth.

Commendātus, a, um; commended,
committed to charge, praifed, ef-
teemed. * Commendatum habere
ali-

aliquid, to be entrusted with, to take an especial care of a thing. * Commendationis esse famæ, to be of greater esteem.

Commendo, are; act. [à con & mando] to commit one to the care or favour of another, to commend, set forth, give one a good character. * Vina succo suo commendans, making wines by its juice more palatable.

Commensus, ūs; m. [à commetior] an equal proportion or measure.

† Commentaculum, i; n. the rod of an usher or marshal.

† Commentariensis, is; m. a register or jailor.

Commentariolum, i; n. a little register-book or journal.

Commentarium, ii; n. a prison or jail.

Commentarium, ii; n. } a commentary, register, a comment, exposition, short remembrances. * In commentarios referre aliquid, to register a thing.

Commentarius, ii; m. a commentator.

Commentatio, ōnis; f. a meditating or devising, a debating, a description, a commentary.

Commentator, ōris; m. a deviser or inventor; a commentator.

Commentatus, a, um; invented, disputed, commented or explained.

Commentior, īri; to lye or feign.

Commentitius, a, um; adj. [à commentus] invented, feigned.

Commentor, ari; [à comminiscor] to study, invent, compose, dispute, counterfeit, think upon, treat of.

Commentor, ōris; m. an inventor, or deviser.

Comentum, ti; n. a comment or exposition; also a device or lye.

Commentus, a, um; part. of comminiscor; devising, commenting; also invented, forged.

Comneo, are; to pass to and fro.

Commercium, ii; n. Cic. [à con & merx] commerce, trade, acquaintance, dealing together. * Nec habet ullum cum virtute commercium, he has nothing to do with virtue. * Commercium venarum, the closing of veins. * Commercium facere thuris, to sell frankincense.

Commercor, ari; to traffick or trade.

Commerco, ui, itum, ēre; and eor, ēri; to demerit, incur a penalty. * Fave me culpam commeruisse, I confess I have committed a fault.

Commeritus, a, um; having deserved. * Æstimationem commeritus, one that deserves an amercement.

† Commensatio, ōnis; f. a revelling.

† Commensator, ōris; m. a reveller.

† Commessor, ari; to riot or revell. See comessor.

Commētor, īri; to measure.

† Commeto for comneo.

Commistilis, le; adj. [à commingo] contemptible, to be pist on.

Commigratio, ōnis; f. a flirting from one place to another.

Commigro, are; to remove one's dwelling bag and baggage.

Commiles, itis; m. a fellow-soldier.

Commilitia, æ; f. } a company in

Commilitium, ii; n. } soldiery, fellowship in war; also fellow-studenty.

Commilito, ōnis; m. a fellow-soldier, comrade.

Commilito, are; to fight or serve in war together.

Comminatio, ōnis; f. a threatening.

Comminativus, a, um; adj. of threatening.

Comminiscor, ſci; [à con & memin] to devise, invent, feign.

Comministro, are; to serve or help.

† Commīno, are; to threaten; also to lead or drive, as herds of cattle.

Comminor, ari; to threaten earnestly with hand and words.

Commīnuendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus, to be diminished.

Commīnuo, ūi, ūtum, ēre; to break in pieces, bruise, abate, neglect.

Commīnus as cominūs, adv. nigh at hand.

Commīnitim, adv. by shreds or pieces.

Commīnūtus, a, um; part. of commīnuor; diminished, broken in pieces. * Commīnūtus re familiari, impoverished.

Commisceo, ūi, ſum, ēre; to mingle together. * Ab eo ne quid tecum consilii commisceam, I depart that I may not be privy to your design.

Commisc-eor, ēri; pass. to be mixed. * Commisceri mulieri, to lie with a woman.

Commiserans, ntis; taking pity.

Commiseratio, ōnis; f. compassion.

Commiseresco, ēre; to pity one. * Me ejus commiserescit, I pity his case.

Commisēror, ari; to have pity upon.

Commisio, ōnis; f. a matching two antagonists together to give proof of their art; a committing to custody; also a beginning, a composition.

Commissor, ōris; m. a scoffer.

Commisoria lex, a clause in a contract containing an exception.

Commisum, i; n. an offence, trespass, forfeiture. * In commissum or in causam commissi incidere, to be confiscated. * Commissio tollere or vendere, to seize on as forfeited.

Commisūra, æ; f. a seam, joint, closure of any thing. * Commisūra verborum, an apt connection of words.

Commisus, a, um; part. of committor; committed, mingled, begun, set together; also forfeited. * Stipulatio commissā, a promise that ought to be performed. * Capitis mei devotionem convictam & commissam putabo, I shall think myself liable to make good my vow.

Committō, are; to assuage another, or pacify.

Committendus, a, um; part. to be committed or ascribed.

Comm-itto, īsi, īsum; to entrust, commit to the charge of another, join and put together, commit, begin, cause, give occasion, refer to, venture, deliver, compare, assemble, provoke, confiscate. * Committere maria, to let in two seas one upon another. * Committere historiam, to enter upon a history. * Committere palpebras, to shut the eyelids. * Committere frigori, to expose to the cold. * Committere spectaculum, to set out plays. * Committere mulctam, to deserve an amercement. * Committere aliquos inter se, to set them together by the ears. * Committere prælum, to join battle.

† Commixtilis, le; adj. 3 art. mixt,

to be mixed.

Commixtio, ōnis; f. a mixing together.

Commixtus, a, um; part. of commiscor; mingled.

Commōdātio, ōnis; f. a lending.

Commōdator, ōris; m. a lender.

Commōdatus, a, um; fitted, or made fit, suited, lent freely. * Cibus stomacho commodatus, meat suited or made fit for the stomach. * Commodati actione agere, to sue a man for not restoring something lent.

Commōdē, iūs, īssimē; adv. well, handsomely, conveniently, fitly, to the purpose, luckily, advantageously. * Commōdē cadit, it happens luckily. * Minus commodē audire, to be ill spoken of. * Satisne illa commodē dici possent Latinē, whether they may be handsomely turned into Latin.

Commōditas, ātis; f. a commodity, convenience, advantage, profit, opportunity, fitness, gentleness, civility.

† Commōdito, are; to lend oftest, to pleasure one.

Commōdo, are; act. Cic. [à commodus] to pleasure, help, lend, apply, trim, make fit; also to borrow. * Commodare severitatem peccatis magnis, to punish great faults severely. * Commodare loquelam, to speak fitly to.

† Commōdō, adv. fitly, or in good time.

Commōdūlē, adv. somewhat fitly or conveniently.

Commōdum, i; n. profit, advantage, a good turn, gain, opportunity, pay; also qualification. * Ex commodo, to advantage. * Si ei commodum esset, if it would turn to his advantage. * Quod commodo tuo fiat, so it be no prejudice to you.

Commōdum, adv. in good time, conveniently. * Commōdum ad te miseram, cum, &c. I had scarcely sent to you, but, &c. * Quos ei commodum fuit compellavit, he spoke to whom he thought fit.

Commōd-us, a, um; adj. ior, īssimus; [à con & modus] fit, convenient, good, profitable, tractable, liberal, courteous, trimmed, comely, lucky, thrifty. * Minus commodā uti valetudine, to be out of frame. * Homo commodā staturā, one of an indifferent height. * Commodius visum est, it seemed much better.

Commodus, a Roman emperor, son and successor to Antoninus, very unlike his father; also the name of two consuls.

† Commor-co, ūi, ēre; to mourn together.

Commol-ior, itus sum, īri; to endeavour together.

Commolitus, a, um; part. of commolor; ground, broken, mangled.

Commōlo, ūi, itum, ēre; act. to grind or bruise together.

Commone, an island hard by Ephesus.

Commōnēf-acio, ēci, actum, acēre; to put in mind, admonish, rehearse.

Commōnēf-icio, factus sum, fieri; to be warned, advertised.

Commōn-co, ūi, itum, ēre; act. Cic. to give a general warning, to advise, put in mind of. * Commone-re aliquem miseriarum suarum, officii sui, to put one in mind of one's misery, duty.

T t t t

Commoni, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Commōnitio, ōnis ; f. a publick warning or advertisement.
 Commōnitorium, ii ; n. letters mandatory, a private convention without record.
 Commōnitus, a, um ; part. of commoneor ; admonished, warned.
 Commōnistratus, a, um ; shewd.
 Commōnistro, are ; to shew together, to teach.
 Commoratio, ōnis ; f. an abiding, staying ; also a stopping another.
 Commor-deo, di, sum, dēre ; to bite close or hard.
 Commōrientes, dying together, a comedy so called in Plautus.
 Commōrior, ri ; to die together.
 Commōr-or, ari ; to abide, sojourn ; also to stop another. * Commorari verbis pluribus in re aliqua, to insist much upon a thing.
 Commortus, a, um ; part. of commordeo ; bitten.
 Commortalis, le ; adj. 3 art. wholly frail, mortal.
 Commosicus, a king and high-priest of the Getæ.
 Commotaculum, as Commentaculum.
 Commotio, ōnis ; f. a commotion, a stirring, a passion.
 Commotuncula, æ ; f. a small motion or passion, a grudging of a fit.
 Commotus, a, um ; part. of commoveo ; moved, troubled, angry, afraid, distracted. * Commotas mentes restituere, to restore folks to their right wits. * Ego jam te commotum reddam, I'll vex every vein in your heart.
 Comm-oveo, ōvi, ōum, ōvere ; act. to move or stir, vex, remove, raise up, astonish. * Commovere pecuniam, to take up money upon use. * Cornua disputationis commovere, to refute a dilemma.
 Commul-ceo, si, cēre ; act. to pacify or assuage.
 + Commulcimen, ūnis ; n. an asswaging.
 + Commulcium, ii ; n. the mark of a blow about the eye ; also shame and reproach.
 + Commulco, are ; to strike or press together ; also to whip.
 Commune, is ; n. a common-wealth, city, university or college.
 + Communicabilis, le ; adj. 3 art. which may be communicated.
 Communicatio, ōnis ; f. a communicating, imparting, consultation.
 Communicatus, ūs ; m. an imparting.
 Communīcātus, a, um ; part. made or making another partake.
 Communiceps, ipis ; c. [à communis & capio] a townsman or fellow-citizen.
 Communico, are ; act. Cic. to communicate, impart, make common, discourse together ; also to defile. * Communicare inter se aliquid, to discourse of a thing privately. * Communica mecum hanc provinciam, assist me in this business.
 Communi-to, ivi, ire, itum ; act. to fortify on all sides.
 Communiō, ōnis ; f. a communion, joint-partaking.
 Communi-or, us ; gen. -oris ; adj. more common or familiar.
 Commūnis, ne ; adj. 3 art. [à con

& munis] common, publick, approved of all. * In commune laborant apes, upon a common account. * Dies communes, half-working days. * Res communis, the common-wealth.
 Communitas, ūtis ; f. a community, participation, society, a having in common ; also justice.
 + Communitē, adv. strongly.
 Communitēr, adv. in common, jointly.
 + Communitio, ōnis ; f. a fortifying.
 Communitus, a, um ; part. of communior ; fortified, fenced.
 Communitus, adv. by common consent.
 Commurmuratio, ōnis ; f. a murmuring together, mumbling.
 Commurmuro, are ; 2 to mutter or Commurmuro, ari ; 3 mumble.
 Commutabilis, le ; adj. 3 art. inconstant, easily changed.
 Commutatio, ōnis ; f. a change or changing.
 Commutatus, a, um ; part. of commutor ; changed, altered.
 Commutatus, ūs ; m. a change or alteration ; a haffering, trucking.
 Commuto, are ; act. to barter, or change one for another. * Commutare verba, to chop logick, fend and prove. * Vitam cum morte commutare, to die.
 Como, are ; [à coma] to attire, to wear a bush of hair.
 Com-o, psi, ptum ; [uocūō, vel à coma] to comb, deck, trim and trim. * Dum moliantur, dum comuntur annis est, these women are a twelve-month equipping and attiring themselves.
 Comœdia, æ ; f. a comedy, a play, representing, as in a glass, the course of a private and ordinary conversation.
 Comœdicē, adv. pleasantly, waggishly, like a comedian.
 Comœdicus, a, um ; of a comedy.
 Comœdiographus, i ; m. a poet that writes comedies.
 Comœdus, i ; m. a stage-player, an actor of comedies.
 Comopolis, is ; f. a large village.
 Comopolis, a town of Assyria.
 + Comosandalos, the flower hyacinthus.
 Comosis, the diags of wax, the first foundation of the bee's work.
 Comos-us, a, um ; adj. ior, issimus ; [à coma] very hairy, full of leaves or branches.
 Comotriæ, chamber-maids or tire-women.
 Comotriōn, a curling-iron.
 Compactilis, le ; adj. [à compactus] framed together, joined.
 Compactio, ōnis ; f. a joining or setting. * Compactio membrorum, a knitting the limbs together.
 Compactum, i ; n. a compact, composition, agreement, bargain. * De compacto agere, to act by complot or combination.
 Compactus, a, um ; part. of compingo ; well set, trussed, or joined together.
 Compages, is ; f. [of compingo] a joint, or joining together.
 + Compagia, the heads of the bones where they are joined together.
 + Compaginatio, ōnis ; f. a joining or setting together.
 Compaginatus, a, um ; part. set, framed, joined together.
 Compagino, are ; [à compago] to close or join together.

Compago, ūnis ; f. See compages.
 Compar, āris ; adj. equal, even, well-matched.
 Compar, āris ; c. a match, companion, husband or wife.
 Comparabilis, le ; adj. 3 art. that may be compared.
 Comparandus, a, um ; part. in dus ; to be compared or equalled.
 Comparatē, adv. comparatively.
 Comparatio, ōnis ; f. provision, preparation, getting, comparison, proportion, regard, agreement. * Comparatio novi belli, the laying a new war.
 Comparativum, i ; n. the comparative degree.
 Comparativus, a, um ; adj. comparative, fit to be compared.
 + Comparator, ōris ; m. a getter or comparer.
 Comparatus, a, um ; ordained, provided, received into use. * Comparatum est, it is an order or use.
 Compar-co, ci, cēre ; to spare, scrape together by living very near.
 Compār-eo, ui, itum ; to appear or be in sight, extant, at hand, or forth-coming. * Qui modo nusquam comparebas, that lately plaidst least in sight. * Comparebunt quæ imperas, your commands shall be obeyed.
 Comparilis, le ; adj. equal, even. * Comparili ratione, in-like manner.
 Compāro, are ; to match or compare together, order, get, raise, procure, join, plot, purchase. * Ego me ita comparavi, I have brought myself to that pass. * Comparare testaturere, to go about to fire the house. * Comparare inter se, to agree upon. * Comparare vultum suum ex vultu alterius, to set his own countenance by another's.
 Compā-sco, scui, ūum, scēre ; to feed together.
 Compascuus, a, um ; adj. common for pasturage. * Jus compascuum, a right of commoning.
 Compassio, ōnis ; f. a suffering together.
 + Compassum, a compass, dial.
 Compassus, a, um ; part. of compati-or ; having suffered together.
 + Compasticæ deliciæ, vain-glorious boastings.
 Compāter, tris ; m. a god-father.
 Compā-tior, ti ; to suffer together.
 Compatriōta, æ ; m. [à con & patria] a fellow-countryman.
 Compātrōnus, i ; m. a copartner.
 Compāvesco, ēre ; to be sore afraid.
 Compāvitus, a, um ; adj. crushed, or trampled on.
 + Compavo, and -io, ēre ; to beat, trample down.
 + Compeflo, ēre ; to comb together.
 + Compēda, æ ; f. a footlock.
 Compēdes, um ; f. and abl. sing. compede [à con & pedes] fetters, shackles, stoppages, barricadoes ; also women's ornaments.
 Compēd-io, ivi, itum, ire ; to shackle or fetter.
 Compēditus, a, um ; part. of compedior ; fettered, shackled.
 + Compēdo, ēre ; to fart together.
 Compegi. See compingo.
 Compellatio, ōnis ; f. a chiding, calling by name.
 Compello, are ; act. to accost, speak unto, accuse, blame, to bring one's name in question. * Compellare lege, to sue at law.

Comp-ello, ūli, ulsum, ellere; act. to drive up together, to compell. * Ad laqueum eum compulit, he made him hang himself. * In lethargum compellere, to bring one into a lethargy. * Ad humanos cibos compulit, he drove them to eat man's flesh.

+ Compellū-ceo, xi, cēre; neut. to shine through.

Compellūcidus, a, um; adj. shining through.

+ Compendiari, to be abridged.

Compendiariū, adv. briefly, compendiously.

Compendiarius, a, um; adj. short, abridged.

+ Compendiatus, a, um; shortened.

Compendiatio, ōis; act. to abridge, shorten; also to gain.

+ Compendio, are; to contract, or draw together.

+ Compendiose, adv. compendiously.

+ Compendiositas, ātis; f. compendiousness.

Compendiosus, a, um; adj. compendious, brief, profitable, gainful.

Compendium, ii; n. [à con & pendo] gain, profit; also a short cut, an abridgment, a brief relation. * Verba conferre in compendium, to be brief. * Compendium operæ est, it saves labour or pains.

Compendium, the city Compeigne, or Carolopolis in Picardy.

+ Compensate, adv. with full recompence.

Compensatio, ōis; f. a recompence or requital.

Compensativus, a, um; adj. recompensing.

Compensatus, a, um; part. of compensor; repaid, satisfied.

Compensio, are; to make amends, requite, value or esteem. * Tarditatemque supplicii gravitate compensat, he makes up the slowness by the severity of the punishment.

+ Compensius, a, um; recompensed.

+ Comperceo or comparceo, ēre; neut. to forbear.

Comperendinatio, ōis; f. a putting off from day to day.

Comperendinator, ōis; m. a protractor of suits.

Comperendinatus, a, um; prolonged, adjourned. * Comperendinati rei, prisoners reprieved, or set at liberty upon bail or parole.

Comperendinatus, ūis; m. a delaying.

Comperendino, are; to delay, or defer from day to day.

Comperendinus, a, um; adj. [à perendi] adjourned, deferred.

+ Comper-co, ire; to die together.

+ Comper-io, ire, tum; [à con & pario] to know by experience, to find plainly, learn of another.

Comperior, iri; dep. to find by experience.

Compernis, is; c. [à con & perna] having one's knees bowed inwards.

Comperius, adv. very assuredly, for certain.

Comperito, adv. by experience.

Comperius, a, um; part. of comperior; found out, convicted, known assuredly. * Comperito matrem decessisse, it being certainly understood that his mother was dead. * Comperitum est mihi, I know assuredly.

* Comperius stupri, found guilty of whoredom.

Compescēdis; f. a setter. See compedes.

+ Compescatio, ōis; f. a good carriage of one's life.

Compesc-o, ui, ēre; act. [à con & paico] to restrain, stanch or quench, assuage, cease, cut pasture together, spare, forbear. * Compescere vitem, to prune a vine that it may not run into too much wood.

Compētens, ntis; adj. competent, proper, sufficient, convenient. * Competens iudex est, he is a proper judge of it. * Competentes, rivals, i. e. suitors, or petitioners for one and the same thing.

Compētenter, adv. agreeably, fitly, sufficiently, indifferently.

Compētentia, æ; f. convenience, agreeableness, fitness, competency.

Compētitiō, ōis; f. a competition, striving together for the same thing.

Compētitor, ōis; m. a competitor, he that stands for the same office or prize.

Compētitrix, icis; f. she that sues for the same thing with another.

Compēto, ivi, itum, ēre; act. to sue together for the same dignity or prize, to be et, hold out, hold good in law, to be in health, to fall out or happen. * Neque oculis neque auribus compētchant, they could neither see nor hear very well. * Ubi recti angulorum compētunt istus, where the right angles meet. * Compētiti in eum actio, one may enter an action against him.

Compilatio, ōis; f. a compiling, piling or robbing.

Compilator, ōis; m. an extortioner.

Compilatus, a, um; robbed, pillaged.

Compilatus, ūis; m. pillage.

Compilo, are; act. to pill or strip, heap together. * Compilare hæreditatem, to defraud the heir of part of the inheritance. * Compilare scientiam alicujus, by subtle prying and observation to learn a man's skill or art.

Comp-ingo, ēgi, actum, ingere; act. [of con and pango] to thrust in, join together, frame. * Compingere in carcerem, to clap up in prison. * Compingere solum axibus, to plank.

Compita, orum; n. cross-ways or streets.

Compitalia, orum; n. wakes, fairs, whittun-ale.

Compitalis, le; adj. 3 art. of or in the cross-ways. * Lares compitales, household-gods, whose chapels were in the publick places.

Compitalitia, orum; n. plays at the corners of streets.

Compitalitius, a, um; adj. belonging to wakes.

Compitum, i; n. [à competo] a street or cross-way.

+ Compitus, i; m. the same.

Complac-co, ui, itum; to be liked.

Complaco, are; to appease, pacify.

Complanabilis, le; adj. easy to be made plain.

Complanatio, ōis; f. a plaining.

Complanator, ōis; m. he that plains.

Complanatus, a, um; part. of complano; plained, smoothed.

Complano, are; act. [ex con & planus] to make even, level and smooth. * Complano domum, to rase a house. * Complano opus, to finish a work.

Complau-do, si, sum, dēre; act. to clap hands together at one.

+ Complectite for complectimini.

Complector, ōis, ti; to embrace, contain, sum up, consider, conceive, describe, handle, associate. * Amore complecti, to love entirely.

Complementum, i; n. a filling up, finishing, a complement.

Compl-co, ēre, ēvi, ētum; neut. Liv. to fill up to the top, fulfill, accomplish, set about. * Complectres, to do as much as three. * Tot annos complevit, he is full so many years old. * Complectre cohortes, to recruit the companies.

Complectōrium, ii; n. the compline, the last of the canonical hours.

Complectus, a, um; part. of complector; filled up, perfected.

Complex, icis; c. a partner or companion; an accomplice.

Complexio, ōis; f. a comprehending, embracing, a dilemma, or argument striking both ways.

Complexivus, a, um; adj. clasping. * Complexiva conjunctio, a conjunction copulative.

Complexus, a, um; part. of complector; embracing or embraced, contained.

Complexus, ūis; m. an embracing. * Crassitudo ad trium hominum complexum, three fathoms about. * Totius complexus gentis humanæ, all mankind. * Complexum accipere, to admit of a salute.

+ Complicatilis, le; easily folded.

Complicatio, ōis; f. a complication, or folding together.

Complicatus, a, um; part. of complior; wrapped together.

Complicitas, ātis; f. a consenting in evil.

+ Complicitus, adv. folding or bowing twice.

Complic-o, ui and avi, itum and ātum, are; to fold or wrap up. * Vela complicare, to stow the sails.

Complo-do, si, sum, dēre; [à con & plaudo] to clap the hands together, or stamp.

Comploratio, ōis; f. a mourning.

Comploratus, ūis; m. over one in company.

Comploro, are; act. to weep together over one.

Complōsus, a, um; part. of complodor; stricken or shaken together.

Comp'uo, ui, utum; to rain upon.

Complures, ra and ria; very many. * Nova hic compluria, here is much news.

Compluries, adv. many a time.

Complusculi, æ, a; a pretty many.

Complutica, a town in Spain.

Complūtum, an university in Spain, called Alcala de Henares.

Complūtus, a, um; part. of compluo; covered or wet with rain.

Compluviatus, a, um; made gutter-wise. * Vinca compluviata, a vine tied along a frame.

Compluvium, ii; n. [à pluvia] a common gutter between two houses. * Compluvium erectum, an upright or trap pent-house.

Compluvius, a, um; receiving rain-water. * Lacus compluvius, a cistern to catch rain-water, and preserve it.

+ Componista, æ; m. a composer of musick.

Comp-ōno, ōsui, ōsitum, ōnere; act. to lay together, compose, set in order, compare, build, collect, or make up.

in pieces, repose, assuage or smooth, lay out, make up, and agree. * Componere folia, to pack the cards. * Aciem componere, to set in array. * Omnes composui, I have buried them all. * Componere societatem cum latronibus, to be one of the gang. * Componere fallacias, to invent shifts, evasions, tricks, to put off a thing. * Componere aleam, to cog a dye. Comportionalis, le; adj. [à portio] in possession of divers men. Comporto, are; to convey or carry together. Compos, ōtis; c. [à con & potis] having obtained his desire, a partaker; also containing himself. * Vix præ gaudio compotes, scarce able to contain themselves for joy. * Miseriarum compos, miserable. * Compos victoriæ, that has carried the day. * Compos voti, that has his wish. * Compos mentis, animi or animo, in his right senses. Compositè, adv. orderly, neatly. Compositio, ōnis; f. a joining together, an orderly placing, an agreement, and composition. * Compositio unguentorum, a confession of unguents. * Compositiones gladiatorum, the setting combatants together to begin the fray. Compositiùs, adv. more orderly. Compositò, adv. upon design, by comploit. Compositor, ōris; m. a composer, framer, joiner. * Compositores gemmarum, jewellers. Compositura, æ; f. a composition, framing, confession. Compositus, a, um; part. of componor; composed, compounded, joined together, set in order, fashioned; also proper, neat, calm. * Ex composito, for the nonce. * Literæ compositissimæ, letters very curiously written. * Ut compositum cum eo fuerat, as the agreement was made. Compossessor, ōris; m. a possessor with another. Compostella, a city in Spain, called St. Jago or St. James, whose reliques are there worshipped. Compositus for compositus. Compotatio, ōnis; f. a drinking together. + Compotatiuncula, æ; f. a little drinking. + Compotator, ōris; m. a pot-companion. + Compotatrix, icis; f. a cup-gossip. + Compotens, ntis; having his desire. + Compotire, to obtain. + Compotista, æ; m. an accomptant. Compoto, are; to drink together. Compotor, ōris; m. a companion in drinking. Compotrix, icis; f. a drinking gossip. Compræ, dis; m. a joint-security. Comprand-eo, ere; to dine together. Compransor, ōris; m. he that dines with another. Compræcatio, ōnis; f. a solemn supplication. Compræcor, ari; to atone by prayer, to pray many or with many, to desire earnestly or solemnly. Compræhen-do, di, sum, dère; act. to comprehend, comprise, sum up, contain, understand, conclude, oblige, apprehend, seize. * Compræhendere terram, to take root. * Compræ-

hendere aliquem humanitate, to be civil and kind to one. * Compræhendere alicujus adulterium, to take one in the very act of adultery. Compræhensè, adv. briefly, in few words. Compræhensibilis, le; adj. which may be comprehended or understood. Compræhensio, ōnis; f. a comprehending, containing, understanding, discovering; also apprehending. * Compræhensio verborum, a period. Compræhensivus, a, um; adj. laying hold of, apprehending, comprehensive. Compræhensum, i; n. that which is understood. * Compræhensi nihil habere, to be quite ignorant of. Compræhensus, a, um; part. [à comprehendor] comprehended, holden, conceived, compassed, concluded. * Compræhensus animo, conceived. Compræse, adv. briefly, compactly, closely. Compræssio, ōnis; f. a compression, nipping, or squeezing. Compræssior, ius; adj. closer, harder. Compræssiuncula, æ; f. a small pressing, or nipping. Compræssiùs, adv. more briefly or closely. Compræssor, ōris; m. a deflowerer, ravisher. Compræssus, ūs; m. a lying with women. Compræssus, a, um; part. [à comprimor] thrust, pressed close together, kept under, suppressed, ravished, hidden, dissembled. * Annona compræssa, dearth of victuals. * Caliculus oris compræssioris, a cup with a very narrow mouth. * Compræssis manibus sedere, to be idle. Comprimo, cōssī, cōssum, imère; act. [à con & premo] to squeeze together, keep close, keep in, keep down, cling together, ravish or deflower, to moderate, or appease. * Comprimere aliquem, to make one hold one's peace. * Alvum comprimere, to bind the body. Compröbatio, ōnis; f. an approving, commending, or allowing. Compröbator, ōris; m. he that approves or commends, an allower. Compröho, are; act. to approve, commend or allow. * Re aliquid compröbare, to shew by the effects that it is so. Comprömissarius judex, an arbitrator, to whose award two parties engage to stand. Comprömissum, i; n. an engagement to stand to the arbitrator's award. Comprömittito, issi, issum, ittère; act. to put to arbitration. + Comprövincialis, episcopal, a bishop of the same province. Compfa, a town in Italy. Compfani, the people of Compfa. Compfacus, a river of Thrace. Compse, adv. neatly, finely. + Comptorius, a, um; adj. adorning, setting a gloss upon. Comptrix, icis; f. Erasm. she that combs or dresses. Comptus, a, um; adj. [à comor] combed, trimmed, neat. Comptus, ūs; m. a trimming, decking, attire. Compugno, are; to fight together, quarrel one with another, to brawl. Compulsio, ōnis; f. compulsion, constraint, a driving together.

Compulso, are; to beat much against. Compulsor, ōris; m. a constrainer; also an attorney or proctor. Compulsus, a, um; part. [à compellor] compelled, driven, beaten. Compunctio, ōnis; f. a compunction, pricking or stich, a shooting pain of the pleurisy, or the like. Compungo, -pupugi & xi, ctum, ère; to prick, sting, brand, mark, vex, astonish, offend. * Compungere aciem oculorum, to dazzle the eyes. Compurgo, are; to clear or cleanse. Compuro, are; to cleanse together. Compusa, a town of Bithynia, near Chalcedon. Computabilis, le; adj. that may be reckoned. Computatio, ōnis; f. an account, or accounting, computation. + Computatiuncula, æ; f. a small account. + Computator, and computista, æ; m. an accountant. Computo, are; to count or account, esteem, reckon, score down; to prune, or lop off. Computresco, ère; neut. to putrify or rot. Computus, i; m. an account, reckoning. Commun, a city and colony of Insurbria. Comus, the heathen god of revelling and dancing; also a shepherds dance. Con, the same as cum. + Conabundus, a, um; endeavouring. Conadiptas, a country of Scythia. Conallea, Tirconnel in Ireland. Conāmen, inis; n. [à conor] an endeavour, enterprise, diligence, force. Conāmentum, i; n. an aid or help; that which one reaches at, and cannot easily come at; also a garnishing. Conapseni, a people of Sarmatia in Asia. + Conarium, ii; n. a kernel like a pine on the outside of the brain. Conarus, the twentieth king of Scots, and the first that exacted any tribute of them, who was therefore cast in prison, where he died miserably. + Conatum, i; n. that about which pains has been taken. Conatus, a, um; endeavouring. Conatus, ūs; m. an endeavour. * Magno conatu magnas nugas agit, he makes a great stir to no purpose. + Conbibho, ère; to drink together. Concaco, are; to bewray. Concædes, ium; f. pl. [à cædo] barricadoes of timber, loppings, bavinis. + Concæno, are; to sup together. Concælescio, cci, actum; to heat, inflame, make warm. Concælescatio, ōnis; f. a warming together. Concælesfactorius, a, um; heating. Concælesfactus, a, um; made hot, chafed. Concælesio, iëri; to be heated. Concæle-o, ère; neut. to be hot, or heated, vexed, chafed. Concælesco, ère; neut. to begin to be hot, &c. Concalfacio, ère; to make hot. Concalfactus, a, um; part. of concalfio; heated, made hot. Concalleo, ère; to harden, to be brawny. + Concalo, are; to call together. + Concambio, ire; to exchange. Con-

Concāmērātio, ōnis; f. an arching
or vaulting; also the vault, or
ceiling.
Concāmērātus, a, um; adj. of or
like a vault.
Concāmīro, are; act. to vault, arch,
or ciel.
Concana, a city of Spain.
Concanus, a, um; adj. belonging to
Concana.
Concangium, the barony of Kendal
in Westmoreland.
Concani, people of Munster in Ire-
land.
Concastigo, are; act. to correct with
others.
Concatēnātus, a, um; chained toge-
ther.
† Concateno, are; to chain up one to
another.
† Concatervātus, a, um; adj. heaped
together.
Concava, ōrum; n. ditches. See
Concavus.
Concavatio, ōnis; f. a hollowing.
Concavitas, ātis; f. a concavity or
hollowness.
Concāvo, are; to make hollow, to
bend in, to scoop.
Concāvus, a, um; hollow, tending.
Conce-do, ssi, sum, dēre; act. to
yield, condescend, pardon, depart,
die, grant, or allow. * Concedere
numero, to be fewer in number.
* Concedere in gentem nomen-
que imperantium, to be taken into
the country, and under the name of
those that command. * Concedere
alicui artem aliquam, to grant one
to be well skilled in an art. * Con-
cedere furtum lance & licio, to
search for stolen goods with a basin
and linnen girdle.
† Concēlēbratio, ōnis; f. a celebra-
tion.
† Concēlēbrātus, a, um; celebrated.
Concēlēbro, are; to celebrate, keep,
solemnize, make frequent.
† Concēllānei, ōrum; monks of the
same call.
† Concelo, are; to conceal from one.
Concentio, ōnis; f. [à concino] a
consort of voices, harmony, melody;
also agreement.
† Concento, are; to agree in one tune.
Concentricus, a, um; adj. [à cen-
trum] having the same centre.
† Concenturiatio, ōnis; f. a banding
of men.
† Concenturio, are; to gather into
companies.
Concētus, ūs; m. a singing in tune.
Concepi. See concipio.
Concēptaculum, i; n. a receptacle,
a collection, a place of springing up,
a sink, or slough.
Conceptio, ōnis; f. conception, a con-
ceiving. * Formularum concep-
tio, the formal words of any publick
act.
Conceptivæ feriæ, moveable feasts
kept at the pleasure of the magi-
strate.
Concepto, are; to conceive; also to
project, or reach at.
† Conceptor, ōris; m. a practitioner
or practitioner in the law.
Conceptum, i; n. the conceit, or the
thing conceived.
Conceptus, a, um; part. of concip-
ior; conceived, taken, purposed, be-
gotten, &c. * Concepta verba,
the form of an oath, &c.
Conceptus, ūs; m. a conceiving or

conception, notion, breeding, gather-
ing together. * Fastidiosi concep-
tus, loathing of victuals. * Camini
conceptus, a chimney catching of
fire. * Conceptu mortuo, the child
being dead in the womb.
Concerno, -crēvi, -crētum, -cernere;
to perceive or see clearly. * Con-
cerni, to be incorporated.
Concerpo, pſi, ptum, pēre; [à con
& carpo] to render or tear in
pieces.
Concerptus, a, um; torn in pieces.
† Concerræ and concerrones, tatters.
Concertatio, ōnis; f. a wrangling,
debate, strife, variance.
Concertativus, a, um; contentious.
Concertator, ōris; m. a striver.
Concertatōrius, a, um; adj. conten-
tious, recriminating.
Concertatus, a, um; part. of con-
certo; debated, or contended for.
Concerto, are; to debate, wrangle,
strive. * Te audio nescio quid
concertasse cum hero, I hear you
have had a quarrel with my master.
Concessatio, ōnis; f. a leaving off
work, a loitering.
Concessio, ōnis; f. a concession, per-
mission, leave, acquitting, release.
Concessivus, a, um; adj. permitting,
granting.
Concesso, are; to be quiet or idle,
to leave off work.
† Concessor, ōris; m. he that grants
or gives leave.
Concessum, i; n. a thing granted.
Concessus, a, um; part. of conce-
dor; granted, lawful.
Concessus, ūs; m. a granting or al-
lowing, agreement, pardon.
CONCHA, æ; f. [κόγχη] a shell
or shell-fish, a basin, a wind-instru-
ment, the hollowness of the ear, a
wine-pot, a measure of two spoon-
fuls or six drams, a box or case.
* Conchæ anatifera, barnacles.
* Concha margaritifera, mother of
pearl. * Concha venerea, a sea-
snail. * Concha salis, a salt-seller.
Conchātus, and -cheus, a, um; adj.
winding like the shell of a fish.
† Conchilēgus, a, um; gathering
cockles or shells.
Conchis, is; f. a bean boiled in the
shell.
† Conchitæ, arum; m. shell-fishers.
† Conchites, a pearl found in a
shell-fish.
† Conchlearius, a hard spongy stone.
Conchus, i; m. the hollowness of the
eyes.
Conchus, i; a pearl.
Conchyla, æ; f. a little shell-fish.
Conchyle, is; n. and conchylum,
ii; n. a shell-fish, especially that of
whose liquor purple is made; also
the purple dye.
† Conchylis, a stone having in it
the form of a cockle.
Conchylatus, a, um; adj. of purple
colour.
† Conchylis, are; to dye purple.
Conchyta, æ; m. a purple-fish
gatherer, an oyster-man.
Concidentia, æ; f. a like falling in
the end of words.
† Concides, great ranks of trees.
Conci-do, di, sum, dēre; [of con
and cado] to cut in pieces, mince,
maim, beat, kill, rail at. * Con-
cidere aliquem totis voluminibus,
to back one with sharp invectives.
Concido, idi, ēre; neut. [à con

& cado] to fall down, die, faint,
be killed, be demolished, allayed.
* Concidere animis or mente, to
be out of heart.
Concito, ivi, itum, ere; act. to
summon, call together, stir up.
Conciliabulum, i; n. a council-house
or conventicle, a crew, club.
Conciliābundus, a, um; adj. pro-
curing love, or acquaintance, or
friendship.
Conciliatio, ōnis; f. a reconciling,
procuring love or friendship.
Conciliator, ōris; m. a reconciler,
procurer of favour. * Conciliator
furti, he that watches whilst another
steals, a setter.
Conciliatrīcula, æ; f. a mean or lit-
tle woman that procures matches.
Conciliatrix, icis; f. a she procurer.
* Oratio conciliatrix humanæ
maximè societatis, speech chiefly
brought men into bodies and socie-
ties.
Conciliatūra, æ; f. a reconciling,
bringing into acquaintance.
Conciliatus, a, um; reconciled, pro-
cured, &c. * Conciliatum man-
cipium, a bought slave.
Conciliatus, ūs; m. a procuring fa-
vour, a composition or mingling.
Concilio, are; act. [à concilium] to
draw together, procure, reconcile,
allure, assemble. * Concilia cum
huc, get him to come hither. * Con-
ciliare vestem, to full, or thicken
cloth. * Conciliare colores, to
match colours.
Concilium, ii; n. [à con & cilium]
a council, assembly of counsellors,
a company or multitude, an herd,
crew, or pack, Cic. Also an agree-
ment and mixture, as of the
elements; or a coagulation, as
in mixt bodies, Lucr. I. 518.
A place of meeting, Plaut. And
the white flower of the herb jassione,
Plin. XXII. 22. * Concilio con-
vocato, the council being met.
* Concilium luminis, the matching
of purple.
Concinentia, æ; f. [à concino]
harmony.
Concinnatio, ōnis; f. a tricking,
trimming, or making up.
Concinnatitius, a, um; adj. neatly
and sprucely ordered.
Concinnator, ōris; m. a trimmer,
fitter or forger. * Causarum con-
cinnator, a barrater.
Concinnatōrius, a, um; adj. dressing
or making fit.
Concinnātus, a, um; adj. trimmed,
fitted, apparelled.
Concinnē, adv. neatly, sprucely.
Concinnior, us; adj. comp. more
compact, handsomer.
Concinnitas, ātis; f. } prettiness,
Concinnitudo, inis; } neatness,
properness, succinctness.
Concinniter, adv. prettily.
Concinno, are; to make spruce, neat,
or gallant; to trim, make up, forge.
* Me insanum verbis concinnat,
he makes me mad. * Concinnare
se levem suis, to put his friends to
small cost.
Concinus, a, um; adj. [à cinus]
neat, spruce, quaint, pretty, fine,
compact, courteous.
Concino, inui, entum; [à con &
cano] to sing in consort, to consent,

in pieces, repose, assuage or smooth, lay out, make up, and agree. * Componere solia, to pack the cards. * Aciem componere, to set in array. * Omnes composui, I have buried them all. * Componere societatem cum latronibus, to be one of the gang. * Componere fallacias, to invent shifts, evasions, tricks, to put off a thing. * Componere aleam, to cog a dye. Comportionalis, le; adj. [à portio] in possession of divers men. Comporto, are; to convey or carry together. Compos, ōtis; c. [à con & potis] having obtained his desire, a partaker; also containing himself. * Vix prae gaudio compotes, scarce able to contain themselves for joy. * Miseriarum compos, miserable. * Compos victoriæ, that has carried the day. * Compos voti, that has his wish. * Compos mentis, animi or animo, in his right senses. Compositæ, adv. orderly, neatly. Compositio, ōnis; f. a joining together, an orderly placing, an agreement, and composition. * Compositio unguentorum, a confectio of unguents. * Compositiones gladiatorum, the setting combatants together to begin the fray. Compositiūs, adv. more orderly. Compositō, adv. upon design, by comploit. Compositor, ōris; m. a composer, framer, joiner. * Compositores gemmarum, jewellers. Compositura, æ; f. a composition, framing, confectio. Compositus, a, um; part. of componor; composed, compounded, joined together, set in order, fashioned; also proper, neat, calm. * Ex composito, for the nonce. * Literæ compositissimæ, letters very curiously written. * Ut compositum cum eo fuerat, as the agreement was made. Compossessor, ōris; m. a possessor with another. Compostella, a city in Spain, called St. Jago or St. James, whose reliques are there worshipped. Compositus for compositus. Compotatio, ōnis; f. a drinking together. + Compotatiuncula, æ; f. a little drinking. + Compotator, ōris; m. a pot-companion. + Compotatrix, icis; f. a cup-gossip. + Compotens, ntis; having his desire. + Compotire, to obtain. + Compotista, æ; m. an accomptant. Compoto, are; to drink together. Compotor, ōris; m. a companion in drinking. Compotrix, icis; f. a drinking gossip. Compræ, dis; m. a joint-security. Comprand-co, ere; to dine together. Compransor, ōris; m. he that dines with another. Compræcatio, ōnis; f. a solemn supplication. Compræcor, ari; to atone by prayer, to pray many or with many, to desire earnestly or solemnly. Compræhen-do, di, sum, dère; act. to comprehend, comprise, sum up, contain, understand, conclude, oblige, apprehend, seize. * Compræhendere terram, to take root. * Compræ-

hendere aliquem humanitate, to be civil and kind to one. * Compræhendere alicujus adulterium, to take one in the very act of adultery. Compræhensē, adv. briefly, in few words. Compræhensibilis, le; adj. which may be comprehended or understood. Compræhensio, ōnis; f. a comprehending, containing, understanding, discovering; also apprehending. * Compræhensio verborum, a period. Compræhensivus, a, um; adj. laying hold of, apprehending, comprehensive. Compræhensum, i; n. that which is understood. * Compræhensi nihil habere, to be quite ignorant of. Compræhensus, a, um; part. [à comprehendor] comprehended, holden, conceived, compassed, concluded. * Compræhensus animo, conceived. Compræscē, adv. briefly, compactly, closely. Compræssio, ōnis; f. a compression, nipping, or squeezing. Compræssior, ius; adj. closer, harder. Compræssiuncula, æ; f. a small pressing, or nipping. Compræssiūs, adv. more briefly or closely. Compræssor, ōris; m. a deflowerer, ravisher. Compræssus, ūs; m. a lying with women. Compræssus, a, um; part. [à comprimo] thrust, pressed close together, kept under, suppressed, ravished, hidden, dissembled. * Annona compræssa, dearth of victuals. * Caliculus oris compræssioris, a cup with a very narrow mouth. * Compræssis manibus federe, to be idle. Comprimo, ēssī, ēssum, imere; act. [à con & premo] to squeeze together, keep close, keep in, keep down, cling together, ravish or deflower, to moderate, or appease. * Comprimere aliquem, to make one hold one's peace. * Alvum comprimere, to bind the body. Compröbatio, ōnis; f. an approving, commending, or allowing. Compröbator, ōris; m. he that approves or commends, an allower. Compröbo, are; act. to approve, commend or allow. * Re aliquid compröbare, to shew by the effects that it is so. Comprömissarius judex, an arbitrator, to whose award two parties engage to stand. Comprömissum, i; n. an engagement to stand to the arbitrator's award. Comprömitto, issi, issum, ittere; act. to put to arbitration. + Comprövincialis, episcopal, a bishop of the same province. Compfa, a town in Italy. Compfani, the people of Compfa. Compfacus, a river of Thrace. Comptē, adv. neatly, finely. + Comptorius, a, um; adj. adorning, setting a gloss upon. Comptrix, icis; f. Erasm. she that combs or dresses. Comptus, a, um; adj. [à comor] combed, trimmed, neat. Comptus, ūs; m. a trimming, decking, attire. Compugno, are; to fight together, quarrel one with another, to brawl. Compulsio, ōnis; f. compulsion, constraint, a driving together.

Compulso, are; to beat much against. Compulsor, ōris; m. a constrainer; also an attorney or proctor. Compulsus, a, um; part. [à compellor] compelled, driven, beaten. Compunctio, ōnis; f. a compunction, pricking or stich, a shooting pain of the pleurisy, or the like. Compungo, -pupugi & xi, etum, ère; to prick, sting, brand, mark, vex, astonish, offend. * Compungere aciem oculorum, to dazzle the eyes. Compurgo, are; to clear or cleanse. Compuro, are; to cleanse together. Compusa, a town of Bithynia, near Chalcedon. Computabilis, le; adj. that may be reckoned. Computatio, ōnis; f. an account, or accounting, computation. + Computatiuncula, æ; f. a small account. + Computator, and computista, æ; m. an accountant. Computo, are; to count or account, esteem, reckon, score down; to prune, or lop off. Computresco, ère; neut. to putrify or rot. Computus, i; m. an account, reckoning. Conuun, a city and colony of Insubria. Comus, the heathen god of revelling and dancing; also a shepherds dance. Con, the same as cum. + Conabundus, a, um; endeavouring. Conadiptas, a country of Scythia. Conaillea, Tirconnel in Ireland. Conāmen, inis; n. [à conor] an endeavour, enterprise, diligence, force. Conāmentum, i; n. an aid or help; that which one reaches at, and cannot easily come at; also a garnishing. Conapseni, a people of Sarmatia in Asia. + Conārium, ii; n. a kernel like a pine on the outside of the brain. Conarus, the twentieth king of Scots, and the first that exacted any tribute of them, who was therefore cast in prison, where he died miserably. + Conātum, i; n. that about which pains has been taken. Conātus, a, um; endeavouring. Conātus, ūs; m. an endeavour. * Magno conatu magnas nugas agit, he makes a great stir to no purpose. + Conbibō, ère; to drink together. Concaco, are; to hewray. Concædes, ium; f. pl. [à cædo] barricadoes of timber, loppings, bavinis. + Concæno, are; to sup together. Concæles-acio, ēci, actum; to heat, inflame, make warm. Concælesfactio, ōnis; f. a warming together. Concælesfactorius, a, um; heating. Concælesfactus, a, um; made hot, chafed. Concælesio, iēri; to be heated. Concæle-co, ère; neut. to be hot, or heated, vexed, chafed. Concælesco, ère; neut. to begin to be hot, &c. Concælesfacio, ère; to make hot. Concælesfactus, a, um; part. of concælesio; heated, made hot. Concæle-co, ère; to harden, to be brawny. + Concælo, are; to call together. + Concambio, ire; to exchange. Con-

Concāmērātio, ōnis; f. an arching; or vaulting; also the vault, or ceiling.
 Concāmērātus, a, um; adj. of or like a vault.
 Concānīro, are; act. to vault, arch, or ciel.
 Concana, a city of Spain.
 Concanus, a, um; adj. belonging to Concana.
 Concangium, the barony of Kendal in Westmoreland.
 Concani, people of Munster in Ireland.
 Concastigo, are; act. to correct with others.
 Concatēnātus, a, um; chained together.
 † Concateno, are; to chain up one to another.
 † Concatervātus, a, um; adj. heaped together.
 Concava, ōrum; n. ditches. See Concavus.
 Concavātio, ōnis; f. a hollowing.
 Concavitas, ātis; f. a concavity or hollowness.
 Concāvo, are; to make hollow, to bend in, to scoop.
 Concāvus, a, um; hollow, tending.
 Conce-do, ssi, ssum, dēre; act. to yield, condescend, pardon, depart, die, grant, or allow. * Concedere numero, to be fewer in number. * Concedere in gentem nomenque imperantium, to be taken into the country, and under the name of those that command. * Concedere alicui artem aliquam, to grant one to be well skilled in an art. * Concedere furtum lance & licio, to search for stolen goods with a basin and linnen girdle.
 † Concēlēbrātio, ōnis; f. a celebration.
 † Concēlēbrātus, a, um; celebrated.
 Concēlēbro, are; to celebrate, keep, solemnize, make frequent.
 † Concēllānei, ōrum; monks of the same call.
 † Concelo, are; to conceal from one.
 Concentio, ōnis; f. [à concino] a consort of voices, harmony, melody; also agreement.
 † Concento, are; to agree in one tune.
 Concentricus, a, um; adj. [à centrum] having the same centre.
 † Concenturiatio, ōnis; f. a banding of men.
 † Concenturio, are; to gather into companies.
 Concēntus, ūs; m. a singing in tune.
 Concepi. See concipio.
 Conceptaculum, i; n. a receptacle, a collection, a place of springing up, a sink, or slough.
 Conceptio, ōnis; f. conception, a conceiving. * Formularum conceptio, the formal words of any publick act.
 Conceptivæ feriæ, moveable feasts kept at the pleasure of the magistrate.
 Concepto, are; to conceive; also to project, or reach at.
 † Conceptor, ōris; m. a practitioner or practitioner in the law.
 Conceptum, i; n. the conceit, or the thing conceived.
 Conceptus, a, um; part. of concipior; conceived, taken, purposed, begotten, &c. * Concepta verba, the form of an oath, &c.
 Conceptus, ūs; m. a conceiving or

conception, notion, breeding, gathering together. * Fastidiosi conceptus, loathing of victuals. * Camini conceptus, a chimney catching of fire. * Conceptu mortuo, the child being dead in the womb.
 Concerno, -crēvi, -crētum, -cernere; to perceive or see clearly. * Concerni, to be incorporated.
 Concerpo, pfi, ptum, pēre; [à con & carpo] to render or tear in pieces.
 Concerptus, a, um; torn in pieces.
 † Concerræ and concerrones, tatters.
 Concertatio, ōnis; f. a wrangling, debate, strife, variance.
 Concertativus, a, um; contentious.
 Concertator, ōris; m. a striver.
 Concertatorius, a, um; adj. contentious, recriminating.
 Concertatus, a, um; part. of concertor; debated, or contended for.
 Concerto, are; to debate, wrangle, strive. * Te audio nescio quid concertasse cum hero, I hear you have had a quarrel with my master.
 Concessatio, ōnis; f. a leaving off work, a loitering.
 Concessio, ōnis; f. a concession, permission, leave, acquitting, release.
 Concessivus, a, um; adj. permitting, granting.
 Concesso, are; to be quiet or idle, to leave off work.
 † Concessor, ōris; m. he that grants or gives leave.
 Concessum, i; n. a thing granted.
 Concessus, a, um; part. of concedor; granted, lawful.
 Concessus, ūs; m. a granting or allowing, agreement, pardon.
 CONCHA, æ; f. [κόγχη] a shell or shell-fish, a basin, a wind-instrument, the hollowness of the ear, a wine-pot, a measure of two spoonfuls or six drams, a box or case. * Conchæ anatifera, barnacles. * Concha margaritifera, mother of pearl. * Concha venerea, a sea-snail. * Concha falis, a salt-seller.
 Conchātus, and -cheus, a, um; adj. winding like the shell of a fish.
 † Conchilēgus, a, um; gathering cockles or shells.
 Conchis, is; f. a bean boiled in the shell.
 † Conchitæ, arum; m. shell-fishers.
 † Conchites, a pearl found in a shell-fish.
 † Conchilæarius, a hard spongy stone.
 Conchus, i; m. the hollowness of the eyes.
 Conchus, i; a pearl.
 Conchyla, æ; f. a little shell-fish.
 Conchyle, is; n. and conchylium, ii; n. a shell-fish, especially that of whose liquor purple is made; also the purple dye.
 † Conchylias, a stone having in it the form of a cockle.
 Conchyliatus, a, um; adj. of purple colour.
 † Conchylio, are; to dye purple.
 Conchyta, æ; m. a purple-fish gatherer, an oyster-man.
 Concidentia, æ; f. a like falling in the end of words.
 † Concides, great ranks of trees.
 Concī-do, di, sum, dēre; [of con & cado] to cut in pieces, mince, maim, beat, kill, rail at. * Concidere aliquem totis voluminibus, to back one with sharp invectives.
 Concido, idi, ēre; neut. [à con

& cado] to fall down, die, faint, be killed, be demolished, allayed.
 * Concidere animis or mente, to be out of heart.
 Conciteo, ivi, itum, ere; act. to summon, call together, stir up.
 Conciliabulum, i; n. a council-house or conventicle, a crew, club.
 Conciliābundus, a, um; adj. procuring love, or acquaintance, or friendship.
 Conciliatio, ōnis; f. a reconciling, procuring love or friendship.
 Conciliator, -us; adj. more favourable.
 Conciliator, ōris; m. a reconciler, procurer of favour. * Conciliator furti, he that watches whilst another steals, a setter.
 Conciliatricula, æ; f. a mean or little woman that procures matches.
 Conciliatrix, icis; f. a she procurer. * Oratio conciliatrix humanæ maxime societatis, speech chiefly brought men into bodies and societies.
 Conciliatūra, æ; f. a reconciling, bringing into acquaintance.
 Conciliatus, a, um; reconciled, procured, &c. * Conciliatum mancipium, a bought slave.
 Conciliatus, ūs; m. a procuring favour, a composition or mingling.
 Concilio, are; act. [à concilium] to draw together, procure, reconcile, allure, assemble. * Concilia eum huc, get him to come hither. * Conciliare vestem, to full, or thicken cloth. * Conciliare colores, to match colours.
 Concilium, ii; n. [à con & cilium] a council, assembly of counsellors, a company or multitude, an herd, crew, or pack, Cic. Also an agreement and mixture, as of the elements; or a congmentation, as in mixt bodies, Lucr. I. 518. A place of meeting, Plaut. And the white flower of the herb jasionne, Plin. XXII. 22. * Concilio convocato, the council being met. * Concilium luminis, the matching of purple.
 Concinentia, æ; f. [à concino] harmony.
 Concinnatio, ōnis; f. a tricking, trimming, or making up.
 Concinnatitius, a, um; adj. neatly and sprucely ordered.
 Concinnator, ōris; m. a trimmer, fitter or forger. * Causarum concinnator, a barrater.
 Concinnatorius, a, um; adj. dressing or making fit.
 Concinnatus, a, um; adj. trimmed, fitted, apparelled.
 Concinnè, adv. neatly, sprucely.
 Concinnior, us; adj. comp. more compact, handsomer.
 Concinnitas, ātis; f. } prettiness,
 Concinnitudo, inis; } neatness,
 properness, succinctness.
 Concinnitèr, adv. prettily.
 Concinnno, are; to make spruce, neat, or gallant; to trim, make up, forge. * Me inlanum verbis concinnat, he makes me mad. * Concinnare se levem suis, to put his friends to small cost.
 Concinnus, a, um; adj. [à cinnus] neat, spruce, quaint, pretty, fine, compact, courteous.
 Concino, inui, entum; [à con & cano] to sing in consort, to consent,

to agree, to foretell, praise. * *Fa-
la concinuntur, desinies are read.*
Conc-*io*, *ivi*, *itum*, *ire*; act. to
move, stir up, call together.
Conc-*io*, *onis*; f. a pulpit or desk,
assembly, oration, speech, harangue.
† Concionabilis, *le*; of an oration.
Concionābundus, *a*, *um*; adj. good
at making speeches.
Concionālis, *le*; adj. 3 art. belong-
ing to an assembly or oration.
Concionārius, *a*, *um*; adj. of the
assembly.
Concionātor, *ōris*; m. an orator,
preacher.
Concionātorius, *a*, *um*; adj. proper
to an orator.
Concionātrix, *icis*; f. *Erasm.* a
she holder-forth.
Concionor, *ari*; to preach, or make
a public oration.
† Concipilo, *are*; to take or handle
rudely, to pull one by the hair.
Conc-*ipio*, *ēpi*, *ēptum*, *ipere*; act.
[à con & capio] to take hold of,
to conceive, breed, contrive, sum up,
form, gather, enterprise, rehearse.
* Concipere verba iurandi, to
recite before him the words of his
oath which he must take. * *Ignem*
concipere, to break out in fire.
* Concipere summas, to sum up
particulars. * Concipere vadimo-
nium, to make recognizance. * Con-
cipere ferias, to give notice of
holy-days.
† Conceptiones, *num*; m. stars fa-
vourable at the conception of a man.
† Concisc-o, *ēre*; to grant.
Conciscē, adv. briefly, compendiously.
† Concisio, *onis*; f. a contracting.
Concisōrius, *a*, *um*; adj. contracting.
* Ferramentum concisorium, a
farrier's buttress or paring-knife.
Concisura, *æ*; f. a cutting or dividing.
† Concisus, *a*, *um*; part. of concidor;
cut short, beaten, wrangled, killed.
Concitatio, *onis*; f. a stirring or
Concitamentum, *i*; n. raising up.
Concitātor, *us*; adj. comp. swifter.
Concitātissimus, *a*, *um*; adj. superl.
exceeding swift. * *Cursu* quam
concitātissimo, as fast as his legs
could carry him.
Concitātor, *ōris*; m. he that moves
or stirs up.
Concitātrix, *icis*; f. she that moves
or raises a tumult.
Concitātus, *a*, *um*; stirred, provoked,
vehement, swift.
Concito, *are*; act. to stir up, provoke,
encourage, prick forward. * *Pitui-
tam* concitare, to breed phlegm.
* *Expectationem* sui concitare, to
make his company very desirable,
and to be even long'd for.
Concitor, *ōris*; m. a stirrer up.
* *Belli* concitor, a raiser of war.
Concitus, *a*, *um*; part. of concior;
summoned together.
Concitus, *a*, *um*; part. of concior;
moved, troubled, hastened, provok-
ed. * *Alvus* concita, a lask or
looseness.
Concivis, *vis*; c. a fellow-citizen.
Conciuncula, *æ*; f. [à concio] a
little speech or assembly.
Conclamatio, *onis*; f. a public
shout.
Conclamātus, *a*, *um*; adj. *Lucan.*
dead and buried.
Conclamatum est, 'tis given over for
desperate, and past recovery; there
is no more to be said, it is past all

hope, *Ter. Eun.* 2, 3, 56. A form
of speech taken from a custom of
calling the dead party by his name
for eight days successively; on the
ninth, concluding him past all hopes
of recovery, they carried him forth,
and buried him.
Conclamito, *are*; to cry out aloud,
all about after one.
Conclāmo, *are*; act. to shout out with
one voice together, proclaim. * Con-
clamare socios, to call for his fel-
lows. * *Vasa militari modo* concla-
mare jubet, he gives orders for march-
ing with bag and baggage, as in the
dampening of an army, *Liv.* 6. 28.
† Conclasio, *are*; to join ships to-
gether in a navy.
Conclāvātus, *a*, *um*; adj. locked to-
gether into one chamber.
† Conclau-do, *si*, *sum*, *dere*; act.
to shut up together.
Conclāve, *is*; n. [à clavis] a room
under lock and key, a dining-room;
the conclave.
† Conclavia, *æ*; f. the joining of
chambers together.
Conclaviūm, *ii*; n. a parlour.
† Conclausus, *a*, *um*; shut up together.
† Conclino, *are*; to shrink back to-
gether.
† Conclū-do, *si*, *sum*, *dere*; act. [à
con & claudo] to conclude, shut up,
stop, comprehend, make perfect, finish.
* *Pugnam* concludere, to clinch
one's fist.
Conclūse, adv. briefly, closingly.
Conclūso, *onis*; f. a conclusion, end,
closure.
Conclūsiuē, adv. briefly, or shutting up.
Conclūsiuncula, *æ*; f. a small con-
clusion.
Conclūsus, *a*, *um*; part. of conclu-
dor; shut up, concluded, perfected.
Concoctio, *ōnis*; f. a concoction, di-
gestion.
Concoctrix-facultas, the natural power
of digestion.
Concoctus, *a*, *um*; part. of conco-
quor; digested, sod, boiled.
Concoctatio, *onis*; f. a supping to-
gether.
† Conconcepto, *are*; to devise or enter-
prise together.
Concolor, *ōris*; adj. of the same co-
lour.
Concomitor, *ari*; to accompany.
Concoquens, *ntis*; ripening. * Con-
coquentia medicamenta, medicines
to help digestion.
Conco-quo, *xi*, *clum*, *quere*; act. to
boil, concoct, digest. * *Concoquere*
injuriam, to put up a wrong.
Concordantia, *æ*; f. agreement, a
concordance.
Concordātus, *a*, *um*; agreed upon.
Concordia, *æ*; f. *Cic.* [à con-
cors] concord, agreement, harmony;
the herb agrimony or liverwort.
* Concordia discors, unhearty fel-
lowship.
Concordia, a Roman goddess, and the
city Cochesberg in Germany; also a
city in Spain, and other places.
Concordienses, the people of Concordia.
† Concordiōsus, *a*, *um*; adj. full of
concord.
† Concorditas, *atis*; f. an agreeing
together.
Concorditē, *issimē*; adv. with a
right understanding, and mutual
consent.
Concido, *are*; to accord or agree to-
gether.

† Concorpōralis, *is*; m. the fore-
man of the file, the file-leader.
† Concorpōrātus, *a*, *um*; conjoined.
Concorpōro, *are*; to incorporate.
Concorporor, *ari*; to be joined in one
body.
Concors, *dis*; adj. [à con & cor]
of one mind, agreeable, tuncable.
* *Civitas* concordior, a city more at
unity. * *Concordissimi* principes,
agreeing passing well together.
Concrātītus, *a*, *um*; adj. made of
burdles, wattled, twisted together.
† Concrēditor, *ōris*; m. he that
lends with another.
Concrēditus, *a*, *um*; lent together.
Concre-do, *didi*, *ditum*, *dere*; to
entrust with another. * *Concredere*
marī navigia, to commit vessels to
the sea.
† Concredum for concredam.
† Concrēmatio, *onis*; f. a burning
together.
† Concrementum, *i*; n. a gathering
together.
Concrēmo, *are*; to burn together.
Concrēp-o, *ui*, *itum*, *ere*; neut. to
creak, cry softly, make a sound.
* *Concrepere* digitis, to knock with
his fingers.
† Concr-ēsc-o, *ēvi*, *etum*, *escere*; n.
to grow together, congeal, to grow
hard together, to be formed.
† Concrētile, that which may be
hardened or congealed.
† Concrētum, adv. congealedly.
Concrētio, *ōnis*; f. a compounding,
concretion, congealing, thickening.
† Concrētivus, *a*, *um*; congealing.
Concrētum, *i*; n. a thing congealed;
also an accident considered with the
subject, the concrete. *Philos. Term.*
Concretus, *a*, *um*; part. of con-
crecor; joined, grown or congealed
together, composed, clotted. * *Ru-
mores densi & concreti*, coming
thick and huddling together.
Concrētus, *ūs*; m. a thickening or
congealing.
† Concriminatio, *ōnis*; f. a joint
accusing.
† Concrimīnor, *ari*; to charge or
accuse of many things.
† Concrispare, to brandish.
† Concruciābilis, *le*; adj. worthy of
torments.
† Concruciābilitē, tormenting-wise.
† Concruciārius, *ii*; m. a tormentor.
† Concruciatio, *ōnis*; f. a tormenting.
Concruciātor, *ōris*; m. a tormentor.
† Concrucio, *are*; to torment.
† Concrucior, *ari*; to be tormented,
or sympathize with others in torment.
† Concrustatus, *a*, *um*; made hard.
† Concūba, he or she that lies with
another.
Concubientes, a people of Umbria.
Concubina, *æ*; f. [à concubo] a
concubine, a she-bedfellow.
† Concubinālis, *le*; and concubina-
rius, *a*, *um*; of a concubine.
Concubinātus, *ūs*; m. the keeping of
a concubine or strumpet.
† Concubinūla, *æ*; f. a little strumpet.
Concubinus, *i*; m. a paramour,
adulterer, catamite.
† Concubitor, *ōris*; a bed-fellow.
Concubitus, *ūs*; m. a lying with one.
Concubium, *ii*; n. midnight; also a
lying together.
Concubius, *a*, *um*; of midnight.
† Concūb-o, *ui*, *itum*, *are*; to lie
with one.
† Concūdo, *ere*; to stamp or coin.
† Concūla,

† Concula, a dram and half.
 Conculcatio, ōnis; f. a trampling upon.
 Conculcatus, a, um; trodden under foot.
 Conculco, are; [à con & calco] to trample upon, suppress.
 † Conculpātus, a, um; blamed, found fault with.
 † Conculpo, are; to blame, find fault with.
 Concumbo, ere; to lie together.
 † Concūmūlatē, adv. with good measure, fully.
 † Concūmūlātum, adv. the same as concūmūlatē.
 † Concūmūlātiō, ōnis; f. a heaping up.
 Concūp-iō, ire, } īvi, itum, ěre; to
 Concupisco, } long or lust after.
 Concupiscens, ntis; desiring, coveting.
 Concupiscēter, adv. covetously.
 Concupiscētia, æ; f. concupiscence, lust, eager desire, or earnest desire, a coveting as well of good things as of evil. Legitur hæc vox ap. Curt. 6, 8, 19. Quæritur tamen an sit locus genuinus? Videtur enim verbum esse purè ecclesiasticum apud Christianos usitatum.
 Concupiscibilis, le; adj. 3 art. earnestly desiring, or desirable.
 † Concupitor, oris; m. a desirer.
 Concupitus, a, um; adj. coveted, eagerly desired.
 Concurātor, oris; m. a fellow-guardian.
 Concūro, are; to dress, take care of.
 Concurratur, imperf. [ab illis] they fall on, charge one another in battle.
 Concur-ro, ri, sum, rēre; neut. to concur, to run or flock together, run against one another, to charge. * Concurrere obviam alicui, to run to meet one. * Tot concurrunt verisimilia, so many likely things meet together. * In pignus concurrere, to be partaker with him in the pledge. * Nomina concurrunt, what I owe to others is as much as others owe to me.
 Concurfans, ntis; part. meeting, or going together.
 Concursātiō, ōnis; f. a meeting together, or skirmishing.
 Concursātor, ōris; m. a nimble charger in the war.
 Concursātorius, a, um; skirmishing.
 Concursio, ōnis; f. a meeting or encountering.
 † Concurfio, are; to flock together.
 Concurso, are; [à concurro] to run about, skirmish.
 Concurfus, ūs; m. a concourse, running or flocking together, agreement.
 † Concurvātus, a, um; made crooked.
 † Concurvo, are; to make crooked.
 † Concus, ūtis; f. the flay of a loom that strikes the cloth thick.
 Concussio, ōnis; f. [à concutio] a concussion, shaking, or dashing together. * Dentium concussio, the crashing, gnashing, or chattering of the teeth. * Crimen concussionis, violent oppression and extorting by terrifying people.
 † Concusso, are; to shake often.
 † Concussor, oris; m. he that shaketh.
 † Concussūra, æ; f. a making to tremble.
 Concussus, a, um; part. of concutio; shaken, moved, troubled, decaying.
 Concussus, ūs; m. a shaking together, or troubling.

† Concūsus, a, um; stamped, coined.
 Concūtiens, ntis; shaking, rousing.
 Concū-tio, ūi, ūm, tēre; [à con & quatio] to shake, make to tremble, extort by violence, strike. * Te ipsum concute, examine yourself.
 Condabora, a town in Spain.
 † Condaliū, -lum, condalus, and -ulus, a taylor's thimble.
 Condalus, a lieutenant in Lycia, under Mausolus king of Caria, who seeing the people much delighted in their hair, pretended an order from the king to cut off their hair and send it him; but if they would give him a sum of money, he would buy hair of the Grecians, and send it instead of theirs; by which means he raised a great sum of money.
 Condate, Congleton in Cheshire.
 Condate, a city of Hainault, called Condēt; also the city Rheims in Britany.
 † Condatores, um; m. they which are of the same mystery.
 Condēcens, ntis; part. convenient.
 Condēcenter, adv. handsomely.
 Condēcentia, æ; f. comeliness.
 Condēcet, imperf. it is becoming.
 † Condeclino, are; to recoil together.
 Condēcorē, adv. gracefully.
 Condēcoro, are; to set forth, make brave or gallant.
 † Condecurio, are; to bring the files together till they make up the ranks.
 Condemnātiō, ōnis; f. a condemnation.
 Condemnātor, ōris; m. a condemner, accuser.
 Condemnatus, a, um; condemned.
 Condemno, are; act. [of con and damno] to condemn.
 Condensātiō, ōnis; f. a thickening or hardening.
 Condensātus, a, um; thickened.
 Condensātus, ūs; m. a thickening.
 † Condensēo, ere; to grow thick.
 Condensitas, ātis; f. thickness.
 Condensō, are; act. to thicken or make thick.
 † Condensum, i; n. a thick place.
 Condensus, a, um; thick, close together.
 † Condentalis, le; having his teeth growing in a rank.
 Condepio, ai, itum, ěre; act. to knead, or make p.a.e.
 Condecum, Chester upon the street, in the bishoprick of Durham.
 Condi-co, xi, ūm, ěre; act. to appoint by common consent, to agree upon, to claim at law, promise, declare, require, deny. * Coenam condicere, to promise to come and sup with one. * Pater patratus rerum aut litium condicit, the herald questioneth for such matters and controversies. * Nummos alicui condicere, to demand money of one. * Condicere operam, to undertake a work.
 Condictio, ōnis; f. a personal action against any one. * Condictio indebiti, an action against a person to force him to repay what was pay'd to him upon mistake. * Condictio ex scriptura, a suing one upon a bare promise made.
 Condictitiū, a, um; adj. claiming. * Actio condictitia, a personal action.
 † Condicto, are; to tell or appoint.
 Condictum, i; n. a composition or agreement between two.
 Condictus, a, um; part. of condi-

cor; appointed, denounced, promised.
 * Coena subita & condicta, a sudden supper of ordinary fare.
 Condignē, adv. fitly, suitably.
 Condignus, a, um; worthy, suitable.
 Condigrāmma, a town of Carmania.
 † Condilōmāta, orum; n. large acorns.
 Condimentārius, a, um; adj. of sauce or seasoning.
 Condimentārius, ii; m. he that sells salt and pickled things.
 Condimentum, i; n. sauce, pickle, syrup. * Condimentum amicitiae, the seasoning of friendship, that which gives it a delicate relish.
 COND-IO, ivi, itum, ire; act. [à con & duo, i. e. do] to season, powder, pickle, preserve, sweeten, embalm.
 Condiscipūla, æ; f. a school-fellow.
 Condiscipulātus, ūs; m. a school-fellowship.
 Condiscipulus, li; m. a school-fellow.
 Con-discō, didici, discere; act. to learn with others.
 Condita, ūm; n. [à condio] sweetmeats, junkets, comfits.
 Condita, ūm; n. [à condo] corn laid up in store; magazines.
 Conditanus, a, um; adj. to be kept in pickle.
 Conditio, ōnis; f. [à condio] a powdering, sawcing, seasoning.
 Conditio, ōnis; f. Cic. [à condo] a condition or state, manner, means, quality, property, choice, covenant, the creation or creature. * Pacis conditiones, articles of peace. * Dura conditio, hard terms. * Conditionem filiae querere, to get a husband for his daughter. * Conditione tuā non utar, I don't like your proposals touching the match.
 Conditionālis, le; adj. conditional.
 Conditionāliter, adv. conditionally.
 Condititiū, a, um; adj. powdered, preserved.
 Conditivum, i; n. a burying-place.
 Conditivus, a, um; part. of condor; that may be laid up.
 Conditivus, a, um; part. of condior, to be powdered or pickled.
 Conditōr, oris; m. a seasoner, pickler.
 Conditōr, oris; m. [of condo] a maker, author, inventor, composer, builder.
 Conditorium, ii; n. a vault, sepulchre or store-house.
 Conditrix, icis; f. she that makes or builds.
 Conditum, i; n. hippocras. * Conditum rosaceum, wine of roses, &c.
 Conditūra, æ; f. a pickling or seasoning.
 Conditus, a, um; part. of condior; pickled, seasoned, tempered, embalmed. * Conditā oratio, a speech earn'd with witty conceits and expressions.
 Conditus, a, um; part. of condor; hidden, laid up, made; also stale, rank. * A condito revo, time out of mind.
 Conditus, ūs; m. a seasoning.
 Conditus, ūs; m. a founding or building.
 Condivincum, the city Nantz in Britany.
 Condo, didi, dūtum; to lay or board up, hide, build, compose, appoint, get, enjoy, consecrate. * Condere humo-

humo, to bury. * Condere diem, to spend a whole day. * Condere lumina, to close up the eyes of the dead. * Condere iram, to dissemble his anger. * Condere carmen, to write a poem. * Aurea sæcula condere, to bring the golden age again. * Condere iusjurandum, to appoint an oath to be taken. † Condo, and -io, ōnis; a fence. Condōcēf-acio, ēci, actum, acere; to inform one of many things. Condōcēfactus, a, um; taught. Condōc-eo, ui, tum, ēre; act. to teach many or publicly. Condōchates, a river of India. Condōlentē, adv. with grief. Condōlentia, æ; f. a condoling, condolance, or grieving with another. Condōl-eo, ēre; neut. to be pained all over. * Condoluit caput de vento, the wind made my head ach. Condōl-esco, ui, ēre; neut. to be pained and aching all over. † Condōlo, are; to make smooth. † Condōminari, to bear rule. † Condōminatus, ūs; m. a bearing rule together. † Condōmo, are; to tame or subdue. Condōnatio, ōnis; f. a giving, or forgiving, or indulging. † Condōnator, ōris; m. a pardoner. † Condōnatrix, icis; f. she that pardoneth. Condōnatus, a, um; part. of condonor; pardoned, forgiven. Condōno, are; act. to forgive, indulge, bear with, give. * Condōnare aliquem cruci, to deliver one over to be crucified. * Condōnare aliquem pecuniam, to forgive one a debt. Condorm-io, ire; to sleep together. Condormisco, ēre; neut. to go to sleep with others. † Condormitator, ōris; m. he that sleeps with another. † Condormitio, ōnis; f. a sleeping together. † Condormito, are; to sleep together. † Condormitor, ōris; m. a fellow-sleeper. † Condōtālis, le; adj. 3 art. having a dowry together. † Condōtāri, to have a dowry with another. † Condōtātus, a, um; having a dowry with another. Condruudus, a king of the Al-mains. Condruſi, a people of Belgium, whose country is called Condrotz. Condrilla, æ; f. } the herb dan-Condrellum, li; n. } delion, or gum-cichory. † Condriſ, f. the herb false-dittany. † Condūbitantē, adv. doubting together. † Condūbitatim, adv. doubtingly. † Condūbitātus, a, um; doubted of by many. † Condūbito, are; to doubt of. Condūcibilis, le; adj. 3 art. advantageous, profitable, available. Condūcit [imp.] cum dat; it is expedient. * Condūcit ſaluti tum, it conduces much to your health. † Condūcium, ii; n. a warden-pear. † Condūcius, ii; f. a warden-tree. Condū-co, xi, ctum, cēre; act. to bring with or together, lead, assemble, rent, to hire, agree for. * Con-

ducere opus faciendum, to take work by the great. * Quæ ad ventris victum conducunt, belly-timber. * Reipublicæ rationibus conducere, to turn to the public advantage. * Conducere vulnus, to skin or heal up a wound. * Nimium magno conducere, to buy too dear. * Non ædepol conduci possum vita uxoris annua, I can't believe my wife will live a year to an end. Condūcor, ci; to be led or brought together. † Conductārius, a, um; adj. guiding together. † Conductilis, le; easy to be hired. † Conductim, adv. bringing jointly. Conductio, ōnis; f. a gathering together, hiring, undertaking. Conductitiſ, a, um; adj. hired, or to be hired. † Conducto, are; act. to lead or bring together. Conductor, ōris; m. an hirer, farmer, or he that takes work by the great. Conductum, i; n. a thing hired. Conductus, a, um; part. of conductor; hired, brought together. Conductus, ūs; m. conduct. * Salvus conductus, a passport. † Condom, i; n. a cup or pot. † Condūma, a necessary place. Conduplicatio, ōnis; f. a repeating, a doubling the same word. † Conduplicatō, doublingly. Conduplicātus, a, um; adj. doubled, folded. Conduplico, are; to double, fold, line, pay double. † Condurdon, an herb good against the king's evil. † Conduro, are; to harden greatly. Condus, i; m. [à condo] a caterer, butler, steward; also a kind of cup. Conduxi. See Conduco. Condylba, a city of Lycia. Condylea, a city of Arcadia. Condylum, ii; n. a ring. Condylōma, ātis; n. a swelling, inflammation of the fundament. Condylōmāticus, a, um; adj. full of knots. Condylus, i; m. a knuckle or joint; also a ring or thimble. Cone, a small island near the mouth of the river Iſter. † Confābre, ſily, handsomely. † Confābrēf-acio, ēre; to make fine or fit. † Confābrēfactus, made fine or neat. † Confābricator, ōris; m. he that deviseth. Confābricātus, a, um; built together; having devised. Confābricor, ari; to make or forge. † Confābrilis, le; adj. of a smith. Confābulatio, ōnis; f. a prating or talking together, confabulation. † Confābulator, ōris; m. a prater. Confabulo, are; } to discourse, talk Confabulor, ari; } or prate together, tell tales. † Confāmulātus, ūs; m. a fellow-service. Confāmulor, ari; to serve together. † Confāmulus, i; m. a fellow-servant. † Confanones, banners carried in procession. † Confarcio as confercio. Confarreātis, ōnis; f. an eating of bride-cake together, a solemnizing of a marriage.

Confarreātus, a, um; lawfully married. Confarreo, are; [a far] to marry, with the solemnity of a bride-cake. Confātālis, le; joined together by destiny. † Confecta, orum; n. things concluded by reason. Confectio, ōnis; f. a dispatching or finishing, a digestion or mingling. * Confectio tributi, an assessing. * Confectio elcarum, the chewing of meat. Confector, ōris; m. a destroyer, dispatcher; also a dyer. * Confec-tiores cardinum, such as break open doors. Confectura, æ; f. a making or mingling. Confectus, a, um; part. of conficior; perfected, slain, undone. * Confectus ætate or annis, grown feeble. Conferb-eo, ēre; to glue or solder together. Confer-cio, ſi, ſum, cire; [of con and farcio] to stuff, heap together, gorge, drive thick together. † Conferentia, æ; f. a conference. Con-fēro, -tūli, collatum, -ferre; to bring together, to profit or serve, set forth, prepare, discourse, compare, contribute, delay, join, apply, bestow. * Conferre pedem, to join issue, or stand to it. * Conferre manus, to come to handy-blows. * Conferre gradum, to go cheek by joll. * Conferre ſigna, to fight a pitch battle. * Conferre culpam in aliquem, to lay the fault upon any one. * Conferre conſilia in unum, to confer notes, or lay their heads together. * Conferre plurimum ad victoriam, to help forward the victory. * Conferre verba in pauca, to draw up in short what one has to say. * Conferre capita, to discourse together of any business. * Confero me in or ad campum, I walk into the fields. * Verba in rem conferre, to make one's words good. * Conferre in diem, to put off. † Conferrūmino, the same as ferrumino. Confert, imperf. it profiteth, helpeth, is expedient. Confertim, adv. close together, in a heap. † Confertio, ōnis; f. a stuffing. Confertus, a, um; part. of conficior; stuffed, filled, gorged; also close and thick together. * Conferta legio, an army very compact and closely ranged. † Conferva, æ; f. the herb sponge of the river, hairy river-weed. Conſervēf-acio, ēre; to make hot. Conſerv-eo, ēre; neut. to knit up, or be knit together. * Conſervent oſſa, the bones grow together again. Conſerveſco, ēre; to begin to boil. Confessio, ōnis; f. a confession. * Confessione illius ævi, at that age acknowledged. † Confessionāle, is; the place where the priest hears confession. Confessor, ōris; m. he that confesseth. Confessōrius, a, um; of confession. Confessus, a, um; part. of confiteor; confessing or confessed. * Ex confesso, confessedly. * In confesso est, res confessa est, it is certain, no man denies it. * Confessus æris, acknowledging the debt. Confestim,

Confoctim, adv. [à festino] suddenly, presently.
 Confibula, æ; f. a clasp or tack.
 † Confibulo, are; to buckle or button together.
 † Confica, æ; f. the herb lupine.
 Conficiens, ntis; a finisher, dispatcher.
 Conficientissimus, a, um; superlat.
 * Literarum conficientissima civitas, a city keeping a diligent register of all that is done.
 Conficio, eci, eci, icere; act. [of con and facio] to finish, dispatch, destroy, grieve, explain, gather, provide, break, commit, chew, digest, conclude, make, spend. * Conficere fame or frigore, to starve one with hunger or cold. * Conficere cibum, to digest meat, Plin. to chew meat, Liv. * Rem conficere, to spend an estate. * Reliquum nummorum confeci, I have made up what was wanting of the sum. * Alicui centurias conficere, to get such a hundred to vote for one. * Ex quo conficitur, from whence one may conclude.
 Conficior, eris, ci; pass. to be sore broken. * Angore confici, to pine away for grief. * Donec bruma conficiatur, till the winter be past. * Confectum est, the business is over.
 † Conficte, adv. feignedly.
 Confictilis, le; adj. feigned, forged.
 Confictio, onis; f. [à confingo] a devising or feigning.
 † Confictitant for confingunt.
 Confictitius, a, um; adj. devised, feigned.
 † Confictor, oris; m. a feigner, forger.
 † Confictrix, icis; f. a witch.
 Confictus, a, um; part. of confingo; feigned, counterfeited.
 Confidejussor, oris; m. joint security or surety.
 Confidens, ntis; confident, presumptuous, fool-hardy, stubborn, constant.
 Confidenter; adv. confidently, boldly, without fear, with assurance, in a good sense. But it is more frequently used in a bad sense, to signify shamefully, impudently.
 Confidentia, æ; f. confidence, boldness, stoutness, also conscience. * Confidentiam habere in ventre, to have one's belly full, to defy hunger.
 Confidentilocus, a, um; adj. bold and presumptuous in speech, undertaking great matters.
 Confidentissimus, a, um; adj. sup. very confident and peremptory.
 Confido, idi and ilus sum, dēre; to trust, rely upon, be confident. * Confidere animo, to take courage. * Nihil nimis oportet confidere, one ought not to be too confident in anything.
 † Confieri, to be done with others, to be made up, produced or dispatched.
 Configo, xi, xum, gere; act. to fasten, settle, repose, thrust thorough. * Oculos confingere cornicem, to outdo others. * Omnes confingere curas in reipublicæ salute, to mind nothing but the concerns of the common-wealth.
 † Configurāris, re; adj. of a potter.
 † Configurātus, a, um; adj. made by a potter.
 † Configurō, are; neut. to play the potter.
 Configurātē, adv. in the same fashion.

Configuratio, onis; f. a likening together.
 Configurō, are; to shape or fashion alike.
 † Confinālis, le; adj. 3 art. near, or bordering upon.
 Confindo, idi, issum; to rive or cleave.
 Confine, is; n. [à finis] a border, march.
 Confinco, xi, etum, ngere; act. to fashion, devise together, contrive.
 Confinio, ire; neut. to border upon.
 Confinis, ne; adj. adjoining, bordering upon, like.
 † Confinitas, atis; f. neighbourhood.
 † Confinite, adv. nearly.
 † Confinitio, onis; f. an ending or bordering upon.
 Confinium, ii; n. nearness, the frontiers, marches, or borders of a country.
 Confio, ieri; to be made or done.
 † Confirma major, wall-wort, ass-car, or cornfrey.
 † Confirmamen, inis; n. a confirming.
 Confirmatio, onis; f. a confirmation, assuring, strengthening.
 Confirmatio, us; adj. sup. stronger, more resolute.
 Confirmator, oris; m. a confirmer, strengthener, surety for.
 Confirmatus, a, um; adj. confirmed, strengthened, constant, resolute.
 † Confirmitas, atis; f. resolution, constancy.
 † Confirmiter, adv. strongly.
 Confirmo, are; act. to strengthen, confirm, hearken, recruit. * Se ad omnia confirmare, to harden himself against all accidents. * Ut confirmare possum, as I dare avouch. * Membrum confirmare, to make it perfectly well.
 † Confiscarius, ii; m. a promoter.
 Confiscatio, onis; f. a confiscation.
 Confiscator, oris; m. he that confiscates or seizeth for the king.
 Confiscatus, a, um; part. of confiscor; confiscated, seized on.
 Confisco, are; act. [à fiscus] to confiscate, seize as forfeited to the prince; also to arrest a man in the prince's name; to lay up in the exchequer.
 Confisio, onis; f. a trusting, or relying upon.
 Confisus, a, um; part. of confido; trusting, hoping, having confidence in.
 Con-fiteor, fessus sum, fitēri; dep. [of con and fateor] to confess, profess, acknowledge. * Ut de me confitear, to speak my mind freely and ingenuously.
 Confixi. See configo.
 Confixilis, le; adj. 3 art. built or fastened together.
 † Confixum, xi; n. a stage.
 † Confixus, a, um; part. of configo; fastened, thrust thorough. * Sententia confixus, condemned by most.
 † Confixus, us; m. a sticking or thrusting in.
 Confisceo, ere; neut. to wither or faint.
 Confisceo, ere; neut. to be allayed or weakened.
 Conflagellator, oris; m. a whipper.
 Conflagellatus, a, um; whipped, scourged.
 † Conflagres, places to which many winds blow together.
 † Conflagrator, oris; m. an earnest suitor.

† Conflagito, are; to importune or request earnestly.
 Conflagrans, gen. tis; superl. tissimus, earnestly desiring, scorched, burning in love.
 † Conflagranter; adv. burning furiously.
 † Conflagrantia, æ; f. a burning, a hot desire.
 Conflagratus, a, um; A. & P. of conflagro; set on fire, burned.
 Conflagro, are; neut. to be on fire. * Flammā amoris conflagrare, to burn in love. * Invidiā conflagrare, to be much envied.
 † Conflamatus, a, um; adj. enflamed, set on fire.
 † Conflatile, is; n. [à conflo] a molten image.
 Conflatilis, le; adj. cast or molten.
 Conflatio, onis; f. a melting down, also a procuring.
 Conflator, oris; m. a founder, milter.
 Conflatorium, ii; n. a forge.
 Conflatura, æ; f. a casting, melting.
 Conflatus, a, um; adj. blown, compact, procured, forged, coined. * Testes conflati, sworn witnesses.
 † Confecto, xi, um, dēre; act. to bend or bow.
 Conflexilis, le; adj. 3 art. [à conflecto] pliant, easily turned.
 Conflexio, onis; f. a bending or turning.
 Conflexuosē, adv. bendingly.
 † Conflexuosus, a, um; adj. bending, winding.
 † Conflexura, æ; f. a winding.
 Conflexus, a, um; part. of conflector; bent, bowed.
 Conflictatio, onis; f. a contest or bickering.
 Conflictatus, a, um; part. of conflictor; vexed, troubled.
 Conflictio, onis; f. a dashing one another, a conflict, a combating, contrariety, opposition.
 Conflictor, are; & -or, ari; [à confingo] to conflict, contest, grieve, annoy, to have to do with, to be troubled with, be annoyed by. * Magnā inopiā rerum necessariarum conflictari, to want necessaries. * Qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi, he that has such men to deal withal.
 Conflictus, us; m. a combat, conflict, skirmish.
 Confligatio, onis; f. a rushing together.
 † Confligium, ii; n. a meeting or dashing together.
 † Confligo, are; to fight or contend.
 Confligo, xi, etum, gere; act. to contend, combat, battle together, to be contrary. * Ratione confligere, to manage a dispute by reason.
 Conflo, are; act. to blow together, to cast metal, to put or contrive, forget or make, gather, compose. * Societatem cum aliquo conflo, to join friendship with one. * Invidiam sibi conflo, to make himself to be envied. * Sibi conflo res alienum, to run himself into debt.
 Conflo, ere; neut. to flourish together.
 Confluatim, adv. in a flowing manner.
 Confluatio, onis; f. a flowing together.
 † Confluuo, are; to wave.
 Confluuo, ari; to be tossed up and down, to be in doubt.
 † Confluuosus, a, um; adj. rushing or flowing together.

Confluens, ntis; m. a place where two rivers meet.

Confluentia, æ; f. an abundance, a flowing together, a falling down of humours into any part of the body.

Confluentia or Confluentes, the city Coblentz in Germany, where the rivers Rhine and Mosel meet.

+ Confluges, places to which divers rivers run.

+ Confluito, are; to flow together.

+ Conflumineus, a, um; bordering on a river.

Confluo, xi, xum, ere; neut. to flow, come or get together.

+ Confluvialis, le; adj. adjoining to a river.

+ Confluviatu, a, um; joined to a river, or conveyed by a sluice.

+ Confluvium, ii; n. the inlet, or meeting together of divers streams.

+ Conflus, a, um; adj. flowing together.

+ Confluxè, adv. flowingly.

+ Confluxio, òis; f. a confuxion, or flowing together.

+ Confluxus, ùs; m. a confux or concourse of water.

+ Confocillatio, òis; f. a cherishing.

+ Confodico, are; to stab or dig.

Confodio, òdi, òsum; act. to dig, pierce, or run through, to stab. * Hortum confodere iussit, I order'd the garden to be dug, Plaut. * Jugulum confodiam ei, I will cut his throat. * Vulneribus confodere, to wound in many places.

+ Confodatio, òis; f. a defiling.

+ Confodatus, a, um; polluted.

+ Confoderatio, òis; f. consent, agreement.

Confodero, are; [à forus] to consent or agree together.

+ Confedo, are; act. to defile or pollute.

+ Confeducti, confederates.

+ Confocenerator, òis; m. a partner in usury.

+ Confoceneratus, a, um; put in usury.

+ Confocenero, are; act. to put out to use.

+ Confoceto, are; to bring forth together.

+ Confocitura, æ; f. a bringing forth young together.

+ Confocetus, a, um; big with young. * Sæ confoceta, a sow brought to sacrifice with all her pigs.

+ Confociliatus, a, um; adj. having leaves together.

Confocore, infin. of confocio, that will come to pass or succeed.

+ Confocorio, ire; to defile with dung.

Confocormatio, òis; f. a conforming, forming, fashioning, an institution and redress.

Confocormator, òis; m. a fashioner, ressembler, a conformist.

Confocormatus, a, um; P. & A. of confocormor, conformed, made alike.

Confocormidatio, òis; f. an affright.

Confocormis, e; adj. 3 art. [ex forma] conformable, suitable, alike, agreeable.

Confocormitas, atis; f. conformity, suitableness.

+ Confocormiter, formally, orderly.

Confocormo, are; act. to conform, or fashion like another; represent, frame. * Se ad voluntatem alterius conformare, to comply with.

Confocornito, are; to bow, or make like an arch.

+ Confocornatio, òis; f. a strengthening or comforting.

+ Confocortio, are; to comfort or cherish.

Confocortio, òis; f. a digging, stabbing.

Confocortio, òis; m. a digger, stabber.

Confocortus, a, um; part. of confocortio, digged, stabbed. * Confocortio, us; compar. fuller of stabs or wounds.

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Confocortio, òis; m. a digger, stabber.

Confocortio, òis; m. a digger, stabber.

Confocortio, òis; m. a digger, stabber.

Consultus, a, um; part of consul-

cior, under-propped.

+ Consumo, are; to smoke or smother.

Confundo, di, sum, ndere; to confound, mingle together, put out of order.

+ Consumero, are; to bury.

+ Consumor, gi; to be dispatched.

Confusaneus, a, um; adj. [à confus] confounded, coarse.

Confusco, are; to make brown.

Confuse, ius; adv. confusedly.

+ Confusilis, le; adj. 3 art. easily mixed or confounded.

Confusum, adv. promiscuously.

Confusio, òis; f. confusion, disorder, a mangle-mangle, dismaying.

Confusior, us; adj. compar. more troubled or confused.

Confusus, a, um; part. of confundo, confounded, confused, troubled, abashed. * Suffragium confusum, a bobbish election.

Confutatio, òis; f. a confutation, disproving.

Confutatus, a, um; P. & A. of confutor, accused or charged.

Confuto, are; act. to confute, disprove, assuage, mix together, restrain, dazzle. * Paullâ confutat truâ, it cools with a little ladle. * Alicujus audaciam confutare, to check a malapert saucy-box.

+ Confuturus, a, um; part. of confore; which will ensue.

Conga, æ; f. a town of India within Ganges.

+ Congarr-io, ire; to prate together.

Congavata, Rose-castle in Cumberland.

+ Congaud-co, ere; neut. to rejoice together.

Congedus, a river in Spain.

Congelabilis, le; easily congealed.

+ Congelasco, ere; to grow hard or thick.

Congelatio, òis; f. a freezing or congealing.

+ Congelativa medicamenta, stopping or drying medicines.

Congelatus, a, um; congealed.

+ Congelide, adv. very coldly.

Congelidus, a, um; cold.

+ Congellus, i; he that was to succeed the patriarch.

Congelo, are; to congeal or freeze; also to mortify. * Otio congelare, to grow dull and unactive for want of business.

Congelor, ari; to be frozen.

+ Congemendus, a, um; to be lamented.

Congeminans, ntis; doubling.

Congeminatim, adv. jointly, doublingly.

Congeminatio, òis; f. a doubling or repeating.

Congeminatus, a, um; doubled.

Congemino, are; act. to multiply or double. * Ictus congeminare, to lay on thick and threefold.

+ Congemisco, ui, ere; to sigh or lament together, to crush or crack.

Congemmatu, a, um; budded.

Congemmo, are; to bud together.

Congemo, ere; to lament or groan together.

Congener, eris; [of con and genus] of the same kind.

+ Congenerabilis, le; adj. 3 art. easily engender'd.

Congeneratus, a, um; adj. begotten together.

Congenero, are; to associate or ally.

+ Con-

† Congēniclo, or congeniculo, are ; to kneel.
 † Congēnitūra, æ ; f. a being born together.
 Congēnitus, a, um ; part. of congignor ; born together. * Pili congeniti, hairs that we are born with.
 † Congentilis, le ; adj. of the same province or family.
 † Congenūlo, are ; to set one upon his knees.
 † Congēnuo, are ; to join the knees.
 Conger, ri ; m. a conger eel. See congrus.
 Conger-ies, iei ; f. [à congero] a heap, a board, a pile.
 † Congermīnālis, le ; adj. of the same stock or root.
 † Congermīnāscō, ēre ; and -no, are ; to bud or grow together, to be allied, associated.
 † Congermīnātio, ōnis ; f. a budding together.
 † Congermīnātus, a, um ; part. grown up together.
 Congermīno, are ; to grow together.
 Cong-ēro, ēssi, ēstum, ērere ; act. to gather or heap up together, to charge one with, heap upon, to make a nest. * Viaticum alicui congerere, to give one things fit for one's journey. * Aram congerere, to raise an altar. * In aliquem maledicta congerere, to revile one.
 Congerro, ōnis ; m. [à gerræ vel garrio] a prating companion.
 Congestatio, ōnis ; f. a heaping together or carrying about.
 Congestatus, a, um ; part. of congestor, carried about or together.
 Congestē, } adv. by heaps, confusedly.
 Congestim, } sedly.
 Congestio, ōnis ; f. a gathering or heaping together.
 Congestitus, a, um ; adj. cast in heaps, raised by hand. * Locus congestitus, a dunghill.
 † Congestitus, a, um ; cast on heaps.
 Congesto, are ; to carry together.
 Congestus, a, um ; part. of congeror ; heaped up, cast together, covered.
 Congestus, ūs ; m. a heaping up. * Avium congestus, a bird's nest. * Congestus copiarum, the main forces.
 Congialis, le ; adj. [à congius] belonging to the measure congius.
 Congiārium, ii ; n. a large's or dole of corn, wine, &c. given especially by the Roman emperors at their coronation.
 Congiārius, a, um ; adj. of a Roman gallon. * Cadus congiarius, a gallon rundlet.
 † Congigno, ēre ; to get at once.
 † Cong-io, ire ; act. to augment or gather together.
 † Congium, ii ; n. a gallon. See congius.
 Congius, ii ; m. [xviii, vel à concha vel congero] a Roman gallon holding 6 sextarii, or 7 wine-pints and one eighth of a pint.
 † Conglabro, are ; to make bald or bare.
 Conglaciātus, a, um ; frozen.
 Conglacio, are ; to freeze, or be idle. * Tribunatus congeliat Curioni, Curio did nothing remarkable in his tribuneship.
 Conglobātim, adv. in a round lump.
 Conglobatio, ōnis ; f. a gathering or coming to a round lump.
 Conglobātus, a, um ; part. gathered round.

Conglōbo, are ; to make round, embody, gather into a thick party.
 † Conglomerārius, a, um ; adj. winding upon a bottom.
 † Conglomeratio, ōnis ; f. a heaping together or winding up.
 Conglomerātus, a, um ; part. of conglomeror, heaped together.
 Conglōmēro, are ; act. to wind yarn on bottoms, to assemble or gather together, to hurry tempestuously.
 Conglomeror, ari ; pass. to be wound or hurried about.
 † Conglutināmentum, i ; n. a gluing together.
 Conglutinatio, ōnis ; f. a gluing or joining together.
 Conglutinator, ōris ; m. he that glues.
 Conglutinātus, a, um ; P. & A. glued together, compact.
 Conglutino, are ; act. to glue or join together. * Vulnus conglutinare, to close up a wound.
 Conglutio, ire ; to swallow together.
 Congræco, are ; } to tittle and make
 Congræcor, ari ; } merry together.
 † Congrand-io, ire ; to wax great all about.
 Congrafsator, ōris ; m. a fellow-thief or robber.
 Congrassor, ari ; to rob or steal.
 Congrātānter, adv. very acceptably.
 Congrātificor, ari ; to gratify together.
 † Congrātulābundus, a, um ; desirous to be thankful and shew his good-will.
 Congrātulatio, ōnis ; f. a congratulating, or wishing much joy.
 Congrātulātor, ōris ; m. he that rejoiceth at one's prosperity.
 Congrātulor, ari ; dep. to wish one joy, and rejoice with him.
 Congrāvīdo, are ; to make heavy or big with child.
 Congrāvo, are ; to make heavy, to load, weigh down.
 † Congrēdiās for congregiāris.
 Congrediens, tis ; going together.
 Congredior, ēris, congressus sum, ēdi ; dep. [of con and gradior] to walk together, to meet, engage, dispute, encounter. * Actutum congregere, go talk with him presently. * Alicui quotidianā consuetudine congredi, to converse with one daily.
 Congregābilis, le ; adj. 3 art. easily brought together.
 Congregātim, adv. in companies.
 Congregatio, ōnis ; f. a congregation, assembly, gathering together.
 Congregātus, a, um ; part. of congregor, gathered together.
 Congrego, are ; act. [à grex] to associate, gather together. * Se cum æqualibus congregare, to keep company with his fellows.
 † Congrēnio, are ; to lull asleep.
 Congressio, ōnis ; f. a meeting, haunting, visiting, conference, encountering, accessing.
 Congressus, a, um ; part. of congregior, assaulting, coping, joining.
 Congressus, ūs ; m. a congress, meeting, encountering. * Impar congressus, an unequal match. * Reservare aliquid in congressum, to reserve a thing till a meeting happen.
 Congr-ex, gen. ēpis ; adj. 3 art. of the same flock, herd or company ; lying, walking, keeping company or

conversing together.
 Congruens, tis ; adj. agreeable.
 Congruenter, adv. agreeably.
 Congruentia, æ ; } f. congruity, agree-
 Congruitas, atis ; } ableness. * Pro-
 nunciandi congruentia, comely pro-
 nunciation.
 Congru-o, ui, ēre ; [à grus] to agree. * Tempus congruit ad illud, the time serves well for it. * Mulieri magis congruit, it better suits a woman. * Id non congruit ad nostras literas, that is unsuitable to our learning.
 Congrus, i ; m. [subtypes] a conger eel.
 Congruus, a, um ; adj. suitable, agreeable.
 † Congusto, are ; to taste together.
 Conguitus, a city of Galatia.
 Congylis, lis ; f. a rape-root.
 † Congylium, ii ; n. a napew or turnip.
 † Conhibere and conhibentia, for con-
 niverere and conniventia.
 Coniaci, a people of Spain.
 Coniades, a Greek author.
 † Coniātes, a pargetter of walls, or anointer of wrestlers.
 Conica, a city of Paphlagonia.
 Conicus, a, um ; adj. conic or conical, sharp at the top.
 † Coniectābundus, a, um ; adj. full of conjecture.
 Coniectanea, ōrum ; n. books wherein we write our conjectures.
 † Coniectānter, adv. conjecture-wise.
 Coniectatio, ōnis ; f. a guessing or conjecturing.
 † Coniectātor, ōris ; m. a guesser.
 Coniectatoriē, adv. by guess.
 Coniectio, ōnis ; f. a guessing or casting together.
 Coniecto, are ; act. [of con and jacto] to guess, divine, cast. * Aliquid argumento conjectare, to guess at a thing with some reason.
 Coniectior, ōris ; m. a soothsayer, diviner, prognosticator, interpreter of dreams.
 Coniectrix, icis ; f. an interpreter.
 Coniectūra, æ ; f. a conjecture or guessing. * De se conjecturam facere, to judge of by one's self.
 Coniecturālis, le ; adj. 3 art. conjectural, only guessed at.
 Coniecturāliter, adv. by guess.
 Coniecturārius, and coniectārius, a, um ; adj. of guessing.
 † Coniecturāticus, a, um ; adj. of efficacy, absolute.
 † Coniecturatio, ōnis ; f. a conjecturing.
 † Coniectūro, are ; to conjecture.
 Coniectus, a, um ; part. of conjicior, cast, thrust, detained.
 Coniectus, ūs ; m. a casting, hurling. * Oculorum coniectus, the rolling about of the eyes.
 Conifer, } a, um ; [à conus &
 Coniferus, } fero] bearing long bunches, like the seed of cyprus, ivy-berries, grapes or pine-apples. * Conifera arbor, a tree that beareth taper-fruit like the pine-apple ; Ovid. & Vir. Æn. III. 680.
 Coniger, a, um ; adj. the same as conifer.
 Conii, a people of Spain.
 Conjicio, ēci, ēstum, icere ; act. Cic. [of con and jacio] to cast together, hurl, drive, lay, put, convey, make, withdraw, bestow, pack, add to, digest, guess. * In vincula
 U u u u 2 con-

conjicere, to cast into prison. * Se in pedes conjicere, to betake himself to his heels. * In fugam conjicere, to put to flight. * Conjicere intro, to run in a doors; Ter. * Orationem in aliquem conjicere, to talk of a person. * Conjicere pallium in collum, to put on a cloak, or clap it on the shoulders. * Aliquem in lætitiā conjicere, to make one glad. * In me culpam conjicit, he lays the fault on me. * In librum conjicere, to put it down, or write it in a book. * In versum se mente ac cogitatione conjicere, to fall to making verses.

+ Conila, æ, and -le; a kind of pot-herb.

Conimbrica, a city and university of Portugal, Coimbra.

+ Conjocor, ari; to jest together.

+ Conjoculāris, re; sporting, jesting.

+ Conjoculārius, ii; m. a buffoon or make-sport.

+ Conjoculātor, ōris; m. a jester.

Conion, the herb hemlock.

+ Coniosis, the first foundation of bees work.

+ Conipodes, a shoe worn by wanton persons.

Conisaltus, an Athenian god, worshipped after the same manner as Priapus among the Lampfaceni.

Conisci, a people of Spain.

Conisco, } are; act. to butt as a
Conisso, } ram.

+ Conistica or conistra, a place of wrestling or exercise.

Conistērium, ii; n. a place where wrestlers beduessed one another.

Conistium, a town of Teuthrania near the river Caycus.

Conistoris, a city of Spain.

Conitum, a town of Mysia in Asia.

+ Conitum, i; n. a kind of offering, on which flower was cast.

+ Conjubilatio, ōnis; f. a rejoicing together.

+ Conjūbilo, are; to rejoice together.

Conjūdicatō, adv. with good advice.

+ Conjūdicātus, a, um; judged together.

+ Conjūdicō, are; to judge together.

+ Conjuga, æ; f. a wife.

+ Conjugalīs, le; of marriage. * Dii conjugales, gods presiding over marriage, Hymen, &c.

+ Conjugamentum, i; n. a coupling together.

+ Conjūgārius, ii; m. he that yokes together.

Conjūgāta, ōrum; n. derivatives of the same original, conjugates.

+ Conjūgatio, ōnis; f. a yoking together, conjugation.

Conjūgātō, ōris; m. he that joins or matches together.

Conjūgātus, a, um; joined, wedded.

Conjūgium, ii; n. wedlock, marriage. * Bina conjugia, two couples.

Conjūgo, are; to match, wed, or tie together.

+ Conjūgūlum, i; n. rope-weed or with-wind.

Conjūgūlus, a, um; adj. joined.

Conjūgus, a, um; adj. yoked or joined together.

Conjuncta, ōrum; n. inseparable accidents.

Conjunctē, -iūs, -issimē; adv. jointly, friendly. * Amare conjunctē, to love entirely.

Conjunctim, adv. together, nearly.

Conjunctio, ōnis; f. Cic. a conjunction, joining together, affinity, love, near-

ness. * Conjunctiones, hypothetical propositions.

+ Conjunctionālis, le; adj. of a conjunction or joining together.

+ Conjunctionāliter, conjunctionally.

Conjunctissimē, adv. most closely.

Conjunctivus, a, um; adj. fastened together.

Conjunctura, æ; f. a joining together.

Conjunctus, a, um; adj. -ior, -issimus; [a conjungor] joined, allied, faithful, familiar. * Fannio ætate conjunctus Antipater, Antipater was contemporary with Fannius. * Inter te conjunctissimi, most dear friends.

Conjun-go, xi, ōrum, gēre; act. to join together. * Dextram conjungere dextræ, to shake hands.

+ Conjux, ūgis; and conjugis, ge; adj. joined together.

+ Conjūrāmentum, ti; n. a conjuring or conspiracy.

Conjūrāti, ōrum; m. conspirators.

Conjūrātum, adv. by conspiracy.

Conjūratio, ōnis; f. a conspiracy, a confederacy.

+ Conjūrato, adv. by conspiracy.

Conjūrator, ōris; m. a conspirator.

Conjūrātus, a, um; part. of conjuror; conspiring together.

Conjūro, are; neut. to conspire together with an oath of secrecy, (in a good or bad sense;) to engage in mutually. * Amice conjurat, agrees lovingly.

Conjux, } ūgis; c. [a jugum vel
Conjux, } jungo] a yoke-fellow, husband or wife.

Coniza, as conyza.

Conlabor, as collabor, &c.

Conlatro, are; to bark, carp, or rail at continually.

+ Conlaudābilis, le; adj. commendable.

Conluco, are; [a lux] to lop off boughs obstructing the light.

Connacia, Connaught in Ireland.

Connā, a city of Phrygia major.

Connatālis, le; adj. having the same birth-day with another.

+ Connatālitium, ii; n. the same birth-day with others.

+ Connatatio, ōnis; f. a swimming together.

+ Connatilis, le; swimming together.

Connato, are; to swim together, to court the same woman.

Connavigatio, ōnis; f. a sailing together.

Connavigātor, ōris; m. a fellow-sailor.

Connavigo, are; to sail together.

+ Connasceō, are; to be sea-sick.

Connec-tio, xui, xum, &c. to knit together, fasten together. * Tempora lauro connedere, to bind the temples with laurels.

+ Connexilis, le; easily joined.

Connexio, ōnis; f. a binding or tying together, a conclusion.

Connexivus, a, um; adj. coupling or joining together.

+ Connexo, are; to knit or tie together.

Connexum, i; n. a connex, or conclusion in logic.

Connexus, a, um; [of connector] joined, trussed up together, entangled.

Connexus, ūis; m. a joining or meeting together.

Connictatio, ōnis; f. a twinkling or winking of the eye.

Connicto, ēre; neut. to open as a hound when he has the scent.

Connicto, are; neut. [a conniveo] to wink often.

+ Connictor, ari; to flutter with the wings.

Connidifico, are; } to build a nest.
Connidūlor, ari; }

Connigrefacio, ēre; to make black.

+ Connigr-co, ēre; to wax black.

+ Connigrico, are; to make somewhat black.

Connigro, are; to make black.

+ Connifus, ūis; m. an essay.

+ Conniteo, ēre; to shine together.

+ Connitido, are; to make bright.

Connitor, ēris, nixus or -sus, ti; to endeavour earnestly, tug hard, lean upon, bring forth young. * In summum jugum conniti, to get up the hill by hard labour.

Connivens, ntis; part. a winking or dissembling. * Oculi somno conniventes, heavy with sleep.

Conniventia, æ; f. a winking or conniving at.

Conniveo, vi, and xi, vēre; neut. to wink, wink at, dissemble.

+ Connivum, i; n. a rose-bud.

Connixus, a, um; part. of connitor; endeavouring, leaning, yawning.

+ Conno, are; to swim together or in a shoal.

Connodo, are; to knit together.

+ Connōtesco, ēre; to begin to be known.

Connūbiālis, le; adj. of wedlock.

+ Connūbiāre, to make cloudy or dark.

Connūbilis, le; adj. marriageable.

Connūbilus, a, um; dark or cloudy.

Connūbium, ii; n. marriage, wedlock.

+ Connūbius, a, um; of wedlock.

Connū-bo, pti, ptum, bēre; to marry together.

Connūdātus, a, um; part. of connudor, made bare or naked.

Connūdo, are; act. to make bare or uncover.

Connūgārius, ii; m. See Connugator.

Connūgator, ōris; m. a trifler.

+ Connūgatorius, a, um; adj. trifling, scollish.

Connūgor, ari; to trifle, toy, dally.

+ Connūmeratim, or -tō; adv. by number.

Connūmeratio, ōnis; f. a reckoning up.

Connūmerātus, a, um; part. of connunero, numbered together.

+ Connuo, ēre; to nod together.

+ Connuptiālis, le; adj. of marriage.

+ Connūto, are; to nod the head.

+ Connūtriciatio, ōnis; f. a nourishing together.

+ Connūtrico, are; to nurse or nourish together.

Connūtr-io, ire; to nourish together.

+ Connūtritius, ii; m. he that is brought up with another.

Connūtritus, a, um; nourished together. * Morbus connutritus, an old disemper.

Conoides or -odes; like a pine-apple.

Conon, ōnis; an historian, a famous mathematician, and a general of the Athenians, who, being beaten by Lysander the Lacedæmonian, willingly banished himself into Persia, where he prevailed with king Artaxerxes, to assist the country in regaining their former liberty.

Cononienſes, a people of Gallia Narbonenſis.
 Cononis aræ, a place in Æthiopia, by the gulph of Arabia.
 Cononium, Chelmsford in Eſſex.
 Conopas, the name of a dwarf of two feet and a hand's breadth, affected by Julia, the grand-daughter of Auguſtus.
 Conope, a city of Acarnania.
 Conopæus, } a citizen of Conope.
 Conopeus, }
 Conopites, }
 Cohœpeum, i; n. a canopy, tent, or bed's chamber.
 Conopon or Diabasis, a ſmall iſland of Myſia Inferior.
 Conops, a gnat.
 Cōnor, ari [à νορός, feſtino] to endeavour, attempt.
 Conos, a kind of tree.
 Conovium, Conway and Aberconway in Wales.
 † Conplūrium, a tabernacle.
 † Conpluvium, as compluvium.
 Conquadrātus, a, um; ſquared, made ſquare.
 Conquadro, are; to ſquare.
 Conquaiſatio, ūis; f. a ſhaking together or vexing.
 Conquaiſatus, a, um; part. of conquaſtor; ſhaken; diſquieted.
 Conquaiſo, are; act. to ſhake and break in pieces, waſte and trouble.
 † Conquaternō, are; to ſet in ſquares and ſquadrons.
 Conqueror, ēris, queſtus ſum, ri; dep. to complain or bewail. * Tibi conqueritur, he makes his moan to you.
 Conqueſtio, ūis; f. a complaining.
 Conqueſtus, ūs; m. a complaint.
 † Conqui-eo, ēre; to reſt together.
 Conqui-eſco, ēvi, ētum; to reſt, acquieſce, take content, ceaſe, be allayed. * Ab armis conquieſcere, to be at peace. * In ſtudiis conquieſcere, to delight himſelf in learning. * Sanguis conquieſcit, the flux is ſaid.
 Conquiniſco, iſcere; to nod.
 Conquiro, ſivi, itum, rere; act. [of con and quæro] to get, to ſeek about, ſearch for diligently. * Milites conquirere, to raiſe ſoldiers in every place.
 Conquiſitē, adv. exquiſitely, choicely, rarely.
 Conquiſitio, ūis; f. a diligent ſearching or providing. * Militum conquiſitio, a preſſing of ſoldiers.
 Conquiſitor, ūis; m. an officer that preſſes, keeps orders in the theatre, that follows a hue and cry.
 Conquiſitus, a, um; part. of conqueror; rare and choice, exquiſite and curious, &c.
 Conradinus, the ſon of the emperor Conradus.
 † Conrado, conrepo, conrideo, &c. as corrado, &c.
 Conradus, di; m. an emperor, the ſon of Frederick, poiſoned by his phyſicians, corrupted by Manfred, who ſucceeded him in the empire.
 † Conregio, ūis; f. a region [a term in augury].
 † Conreus, ei; m. a fellow-prisoner, an acceſſary to a fact.
 † Conruo or corruo, ēre; to ſubvert and overthrow.
 † Conruipari, to ſearch diligently.
 Conſaburrenſes, a people of Conſabrum or Conſaburum in Spain.

† Conſaburro, are; to ballaſt a ſhip.
 † Conſalaneus, ei; m. he that ſits at the ſame ſalt or meſs.
 Conſalutatio, ūis; f. a joint ſalutation.
 Conſalutator, ūis; m. a joint ſaluter.
 Conſaluto, are; to greet one another.
 Conſaneſco, ēre; to grow whole or well.
 Conſanguinālis, le; of the ſame blood.
 Conſanguineus, ei; m. a conſin-german.
 Conſanguineus, a, um; a-kin by blood.
 Conſanguinitas, ātis; f. kindred by blood or birth, conſanguinity.
 † Conſanguino, are; to be of the ſame blood.
 Conſano, are; to heal up or be healed.
 Conſarciendus, a, um; to be patched.
 † Conſarcinārius, ii; m. he that packs up.
 Conſarcinātor, ūis; m. a patcher or packer.
 Conſarcinātrix, icis; f. a woman-taylor or butcher.
 Conſarcinātus, a, um; part. of conſarcinor; patched or packed.
 Conſarcino, are; to pack or bundle up; alſo to patch or mend.
 Conſarcio, ire; act. to piece or make whole.
 Conſarculatio, ūis; f. a weeding, raking or harrowing.
 Conſarcūlo, are; to rake or weed.
 Conſarr-io, ire; to weed up, purge.
 Conſarritio, ūis; f. a weeding.
 Conſarritor, ūis; m. a weeder or raker.
 † Conſartor, ūis; m. a butcher or taylor.
 † Conſartus, a, um; part. of conſarcior; kept ſafe and ſound.
 † Conſatellitium, ii; n. a guard of men.
 † Conſatiātus, a, um; ſatisfied.
 † Conſatīvus, a, um; adj. ſown or planted together.
 Conſatūro, are; to ſatisfy or fill.
 Conſauciatio, ūis; f. a wounding.
 Conſauciātus, a, um; wounded much.
 Conſaucio, are; to wound deep.
 Conſaucior, ari; to be wounded.
 Conſcātūrigo, inis; f. the bubbling of a ſpring.
 † Conſcātūr-io, ire; to ſpring or bubble up.
 Conſcēlēratē, adv. wickedly.
 Conſcēlēratuſ, a, um; miſchievous, involved in wickedneſs.
 Conſcēlēro, are; act. to deſile, deſame, involve in wickedneſs.
 † Conſcēlēroſus, a, um; adj. full of miſchief.
 Conſcēleſtus, a, um; wicked, naughty.
 Conſcendo, di, ſum, dēre [of con and ſcando] to climb or go up. * In navim conſcendere, to go a ſhip-board. * Equum conſcendere, to take horſe.
 Conſcenſio, ūis; f. an embarking, mounting.
 † Conſchōlaris, a ſchool-fellow.
 † Conſcia and -ola, a maid which is her miſtreſs's conſidant.
 Conſciens, ntis; part. of conſcio, guilty or privy to.
 Conſcienter, adv. knowingly, willingly.
 Conſcientia, æ; f. Cic. conſcience; the knowledge of or reflection upon our own actions. * Reus conſcientiæ, accuſed as an acceſſary. * Suae conditionis habet conſcientiam, he knows his own eſtate well enough. * Aſſumere aliquem in conſcientiam, to make one privy to, to involve one's ſelf to any one.

Conſcindo, idi, iſſum, indēre; to cut in pieces, ſlit, ſlaſh, or carbo-nade, gird, taunt, twiſt, or pinch; to cenſure ſeverely; Cic. ad Attic. * Sibilis conſcindere, to hiſs one off.
 Conſcio, ire; neut. to know in one's ſelf, he knows to. * Nil conſcire ſibi, to know himſelf to be clear.
 Conſciōlus, a, um; ſomewhat guilty.
 Conſciſcendus, a, um; to be gotten.
 Conſciſco, ivi, tum, ēre; to vote by common conſent, ordain, procure, commit, gather. * Sibi mortem conſciſcere, to kill himſelf. * Sibi fugam & exilium conſciſcere, to go into voluntary baniſhment.
 † Conſciſcilis, le; adj. eaſily cut.
 Conſciſſio, ūis; f. a cutting or paring.
 Conſciſſura, æ; f. a ſlaſh, gaſh, hacking.
 Conſciſſus, a, um; part. of conſcindor, torn and cut in pieces, hack'd and jagg'd.
 Conſciſſus, ūs; m. a cutting.
 Conſciſtus, a, um; part. of conſciſcor; ordained, &c.
 Conſcius, a, um; adj. [à ſcio] conſcious, privy to, guilty. * Tui conſcius alicui, privy to one's intentions.
 † Conſcōbino, are; to ſhave off, wound.
 Conſcortator, ūis; m. a companion of whoremongers.
 Conſcortor, ari; to go a whoring.
 † Conſcōtinus, a fellow in darkneſs.
 Conſcribillo, are; to enroll, ſcrawl, to wheal.
 Conſcribo, pſi, ptum, bēre; act. to write down or regiſter, to compoſe. * Milites conſcribere, to liſt ſoldiers.
 Conſcriptilis, le; adj. 3 art. that may be written, joined in the ſame ſervice or ſect.
 Conſcriptio, ūis; f. a recording.
 Conſcriptor, ūis; m. an enroller.
 † Conſcriptorius, a, um; adj. of writing or regiſtering.
 Conſcriptus, a, um; A. & P. of conſcribor, enrolled, muſtered, regiſter'd.
 Conſcripti, ūrum, 2. pl. m. five patres conſcripti, ſenators; yet not thoſe firſt inſtituted, but ſuch only as were taken into that order out of the gentry by Brutus, after the expulſion of king Tarquin; and theſe were called conſcripti, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from the Patricii, at which time the number (which in the time of Romulus were an hundred, and doubled by Tarquin) was augmented to three hundred.
 Conſcrutor, ari; to ſearch all about.
 † Conſculpo, ēre; to carve or engrave.
 Conſculptilis, ic; eaſily carved.
 Conſculptor, ūis; m. an engraver.
 Conſculptura, æ; f. a carving.
 Conſculptus, a, um; part. of conſculpor, engraven.
 Conſec-o, ui, tum; to cut in pieces.
 † Conſecrabor for conſecrabo.
 Conſecraneus, a, um; conſecrated.
 Conſecratio, ūis; f. a dedicating.
 Conſecrator, ūis; m. he that conſecrates.
 Conſecrātus, a, um; part. of conſecror, conſecrated, given; alſo wicked.
 Conſecro, are; act. [of con and ſacro] to conſecrate or dedicate. * Scripſis conſecrare, to eternize. * Martis manubias multis conſecrare, to find ſome time for exerciſe of the pen amidſt the noiſe and tumults of war.

Consecrāneus, a, um; following.
 Consecrārium, ii; n. a consecratory or conclusion.
 Consecrārius, a, um; adj. following upon another thing.
 Consecrārius, ii; m. a follower of any party.
 Consecrātio, ōnis; f. a following, pursuit; imitating.
 Consecrātor, ōris; m. a follower, pursuer.
 Consecrātrix, icis; f. she that follows.
 Consecrātilis, le; adj. easy to be cut.
 Consecrātio, ōnis; f. a cutting and pruning.
 † Consecrāvus, a, um; often cut.
 Consecrator, ari; dep. [a consequor] to follow close, run after, endeavour, know, imitate, affect, recite. * Benevolentiam largitione consecrari, to seek to get good-will by bribes. * Consecrari conviciis, to rail at.
 † Consecrūra, æ; f. a cutting.
 Consecratus, a, um; part. of consecrator, cut.
 Consecrūtio, ōnis; f. a following, obtaining, consequence. * Voluptatis consecutionem affert, introduces pleasure.
 † Consecrūtivē, adv. consequently.
 † Consecrūtivus, a, um; adj. following by consequence.
 Consecrūtus, a, um; part. of consequor, following, overtaken, obtained.
 † Consecrūtē, adv. quietly.
 † Consecrūtio, ōnis; f. an appeasing, calming.
 † Consecrātor, ōris; m. an appeaser, pacifier.
 Consecrātus, a, um; quieted, calmed.
 Consecrādie or Cosedia, a town in the dukedom of Luxemburg.
 † Consecrō, ōnis; m. he that sits with another.
 Consecrminālis, le; of divers seeds.
 Consecrmineus, a, um; adj. sown with mingled seeds. * Silva consecrminea, a wilderness in a garden.
 Consecrmino, are; to sow together.
 Consecrnesco, ui, ēre; neut. to wax old, or grow into disrepute. * Sub armis consecrnescere, to lead all his life in war.
 Consecrntio, ōnis; f. a consenting, accord, conspiracy.
 Consecrntus, a, um; part. of consecrntior, consented unto, granted.
 Consecrntus, ūs; m. consent, agreement.
 Consecrntāneus, a, um; adj. agreeable, convenient. * Illis consecrntaneum est, 'tis according to their principles.
 Consecrntes, the twelve principal heathen gods.
 Consecrntia; n. sacrifice appointed by the consent of the family.
 Consecrntia, æ; f. the chief city of the Bruti.
 Consecrntiens, ntis; agreeing. * Fama consecrntiens, a current report.
 Consecrntini, the townsmen of Consecrntia.
 Consecrntio, ūi, sum, tire; act. to consent, agree with, be convenient. * Secum or ipsi sibi consecrntire, to be always like himself. * In aliquem consecrntire; to agree to make such a one umpire. * In eum omnes illud consecrntiunt elogium, they all give him this commendation.
 Consecrntitur [ab illis] imperf. they are agreed upon it.

Consepel-io, ire; to bury together.
 Consepel-io, pſi, ptum, pire; act. to inclose, or hedge in.
 Consepel-tum, i; n. an inclosure, closet.
 Consepel-tus, a, um; part. of consepelior, inclosed.
 † Consequax, acis; adj. 3 art. following, or pliant.
 Consequēcia, æ; f. a conclusion, sequel.
 Consequēns, ntis; part. of consequor, following, convenient. * Est consequēns, it follows.
 Consequēns, ntis; subst. n. a conclusion.
 Consequēnter, adv. by consequence.
 Consequēntia, æ; f. a consequence or sequel from the premises.
 † Consequiæ, arum; f. sequels.
 † Consequitor, ōris; m. a follower.
 Consequor, cutus sum, qui; dep. to follow, overtake, win, purchase, comprehend, express, overcome, imitate. * Verbis consequi, to express. * Memoriā, conjecturā consequi, to remember, guess. * Eum morem consequar, I'll do it just so, I'll imitate or follow it.
 † Consequus, a, um; adj. consequent, consonant.
 Consequutus, a, um; part. of consequor, obtained.
 Conserenat, it is fair weather.
 † Conserenitas, atis; f. fair weather for a long time.
 Consereno, are; neut. to be fair.
 † Consermonor, for sermocinor.
 Consero, evi, itum, ēre; act. to plant, sow or set in beds, ordain, stir up, spread upon. * Leges conserere, to make laws.
 Consero, ui, tum, ēre; act. to plot or tie together, intermingle. * Manum hoste conserere, to fight hand to hand. * Prælia conserere, to join battle. * Belli artes inter se conserere, to discourse together of stratagems.
 Conseratus, a, um; P. & A. sawed, or like a saw.
 Conserro, are; to saw together.
 Consertē, } adv. fast, jointly, close.
 Consertim, } ly, in links.
 Consertor, ōris; m. he that fights hand to hand.
 Consertus, a, um; part. of conseror, joined, interlaced, beset. * Arva consorta gentibus, countries inhabited.
 Conserva, æ; f. a fellow maid-servant.
 Conservābilis, le; adj. easily kept.
 Conservatio, ōnis; f. a keeping or preserving.
 Conservātor, ōris; m. a preserver, maintainer, deliverer.
 Conservātrix, icis; f. she that preserves.
 Conservātus, a, um; preserved, saved.
 † Conservilis, le; adj. of servants.
 Conservio, ire; to serve together.
 Conservitium, i; n. } fellowship in
 Conservitus, ūtis; f. } service.
 Conservo, are; to keep, maintain, preserve, deliver, fulfill.
 Conservūla, æ; f. a little fellow maid-servant.
 Conservulus, i; m. a little fellow man-servant.
 Conservus, i; m. a fellow-servant.
 † Conserfibulum, i; n. a bench to sit on.
 † Conserfſilis, le; sitting together, or which may easily sit together.
 Conserfſio, ōnis; f. a sitting together.
 Conserfſor, ōris; m. he that sits by others.

Conserfſus, ūs; m. an assembly seated on benches, as in a school, theatre, &c.
 Cons-ideo, ēdi, essum, idēre; neut. [a con & sedeo] to sit by others, take up one's abode or rest, to light upon, sit still, be allayed, to quarter or lodge. * In mediocritate confidet, it is plain and ordinary. * Nomen utriusque in quæstura confedit, neither of them get any honour in the questorship.
 † Considerālis, le; of planets.
 Considerantia, æ; f. wariness, advice.
 Considerantiū and -atiū; adv. more considerately.
 Consideratē, adv. circumspectly, warily.
 Consideratio, ōnis; f. consideration, considering, contemplation, regard.
 Considerator, ōris; m. he that considers.
 Considerātus, a, um; considered, circumspect, discreet. * Verbum consideratissimum, a modest word spoken after mature deliberation.
 Considero, are; to consider, ponder, regard, view.
 Consideror, ari; to be considered, blasted.
 Confiditur [ab illis] they rest.
 Confido, ēdi, essum, idēre; to sit or sink down, to rest or settle, light, be assuaged. * In aliam partem confidere, to be of another mind. * Ardor animi confedit, the passion is over.
 Consigillāris, re; adj. of sealing.
 Consigillatim; adv. one by one.
 Consigillātus, a, um; sealed or marked together.
 Consigillo, are; to seal together.
 Consignāculum, li; n. a marking or sealing together.
 Consignan-tē, -tē, -tiūs, -tissimē; adv. evidently, notably.
 Consignatio, ōnis; f. a sealing up, a hand-writing signed.
 † Consignātorius, a, um; adj. of sealing.
 Consignātūra, æ; f. a sealing together.
 Consignātus, a, um; part. signed, marked, register'd.
 † Consignificanter, adv. as signifying with another.
 † Consignificantia, æ; f. a signifying with others.
 Consignificatio, ōnis; f. a signifying by tokens.
 Consignificātus, a, um; signified with others, or by tokens.
 Consignifico, are; act. to signify with others, or shew by tokens.
 Consigno, are; to seal or mark, add a condition to a thing already written. * Literis consignare, to pen, set down in writing.
 Consil-co, ēre; } to keep silence, be
 Conflesco, ēre; } or grow still.
 * Dum hæ conflescunt turbæ, 'till this bluster be laid.
 Consiliāns, ntis; part. giving, taking or asking counsel.
 Consiliārius, ii; m. a counsellor.
 Consiligo, mis; the herb pomelea or setterwort.
 Consilinum, a town in Italy, near Tarentum.
 Consil-io, ui and -ivi, ire [of con and salio] to assault, charge, and fall on together.
 Consilior, ari; dep. [a consilium] to treat together, to ask or give counsel.
 Con-

Consiliōsus, ā, um; adj. *wise, full of wholesome advice.*
 Consilium, ii; n. Cic. [ā consulo] *counsel, advice, purpose, intent, appointment, the council, persons assembled in council.* * In consilio habendum est, it is to be thought upon. * Habere or inire consilium, to enter into consultation. * Suum contemnere consilium, to dislike his design. * Est consilium, I intend.
 Consimilis, le; adj. *very like.*
 † Consimilitas, atis; f. *likeness.*
 Consimilit̃r, adv. *just so.*
 Consimilitudo, inis; f. *great resemblance.*
 † Consimulāmen, inis; n. *a resembling together.*
 Consimulātē, adv. *with resemblance.*
 Consimulatio, ōnis; f. *a mutual resemblance.*
 Consimulātus, a, um; *resembled, counterfeit.*
 † Consino, ēre; to permit, suffer.
 Consipio, ēre [ā sapio] *to savour or be wise with others.*
 † Conscriptum for conscriptum.
 Consistens, ntis; *durable.* * Vinum consistens, that bears its age well.
 Consistentia, æ; f. *a thickening.*
 Consisto, -is, -stiti, -stitum, -stiterē; neut. *to stop and stay; to consist, sojourn, last, to depend upon.* * In anchoris classis consistit, the fleet rides at anchor. * Fluvii consistunt frigore, the rivers are frozen up. * Mente consistere, to be in one's right wits. * Legatum consistit, the legacy is good in law. * Paulisper agmen consistit, they make a halt. * Ita consistē, stand. * Fides constitit utrinque, they both kept their words. * In iudicio cum aliquo consistere, to go to law with one.
 Consistorianus, a, um; adj. *of the consistory, convocation or parliament.*
 Consistorium, ii; n. *a consistory, council, council-house.*
 Consitio, ōnis; f. [ā confero] *a planting or setting.*
 † Constitutus ager, a field good for vines.
 Consitor, ōris; m. *a setter, planter, grafter.*
 Consitūra, æ; f. *a setting, planting.*
 Consitus, a, um; part. of consitor, *set, planted, moved.*
 Consobrina, æ; f. *a sister's daughter.*
 Consobrinus, i; m. *a sister's son, cousin-german by the mother.*
 Consoci, ōri; m. *one of those two whose son and daughter are married together.*
 Consociālis, le; *of allies or fellows.*
 † Consociālit̃s, atis; f. *fellowship, confederacy.*
 Consociāl̃r, adv. *like fellows.*
 Consociatio, ōnis; f. *an associating or joining together.*
 Consociator, ōris; m. } *he or she that*
 Consociatrix, icis; f. } *joins in friendship.*
 Consocio, are; *to associate or join together.*
 Consociātus, a, um; *associated.*
 Consolābilis, le; adj. *that may be comforted, or comforting.*
 Consolābundus, a, um; *comforting.*
 † Consolāmen, inis; n. *comfort.*
 Consolans, ntis; *comforting or comfortable.*
 Consolatio, ōnis; f. *comfort.*
 Consolatiolum, i; n. *small comfort.*

Consolator, ōris; m. *a comforter.*
 Consolatorius, a, um; *comforting.*
 Consolida, æ; f. [ā consolido] *the herb comfrey.* * Regalis consolida, wild cummin. * Media consolida, bugle.
 Consolidatio, ōnis; f. *the joining of possession or profit with the property, strengthening.*
 Consolidātus, a, um; *confirmed, made sure.*
 † Consoliditas, atis; f. *soundness.*
 Consolido, are; act. *to solder together, or make sound.*
 Consolor, ari; *to comfort, encourage, mitigate.*
 Consonniatio, ōnis; f. *a dreaming together.*
 † Consonniator, ōris; m. *a fellow-dreamer.*
 Consonio, are; *to dream together.*
 Consōna, æ; f. [sc. litera] *a consonant.*
 Consōnans, ntis; part. of consono, *sound together, consonant, agreeable.* * Literæ consonantes, the letters joined with vowels in their sound. * Consonantior, making a greater sound, more agreeable.
 Consōnans, ntis; f. *a consonant.*
 Consōnantia, æ; f. *harmony, agreeing of voices.*
 Consōnē, adv. *with one accord or voice.*
 † Consōnito, are; *to sound together.*
 Consōno, ui, are; neut. *to sound together, echo, agree.* * Sibi consonat, he is still the same man.
 Consonus, a, um; adj. *agreeing in sound, convenient.*
 Consopio, ire; *to cast into a sleep.*
 Consopitus, a, um; *laid asleep.*
 Conforanni, a *people of Aquitain.*
 † Conforbilis, le; *fit to sup together.*
 † Conforbillo, are; *to sup often.*
 † Conforbio, ire; *to sup with another.*
 Confors, tis; c. Cic. *a copartner or sharer.* * Publici consilii confors, a parliament man; it may also be used for a common-council-man. * Confors generis, a kinsman. * Confors culpæ, an accessory. * Thalami confors, a bed-fellow. * Confors casus, the like issue. * Imperii confors, a royal consort, Claud. Nupt. Honor. * Consortes, they whose lands bound together.
 Consortio, ōnis; f. *a fellowship.*
 † Consortior, iri; *to draw lots.*
 Consortitio, ōnis; f. *a casting of lots.*
 Consortitō, adv. *by lot.*
 Consortitor, ōris; m. *he that draws by lots.*
 Consortium, ii; n. *a partnership, acquaintance, the marrying with a bond-woman.*
 † Conspiciabilis, le; *to be seen.*
 † Conspiciāmen, inis; n. *a sight.*
 † Conspiciatio, ōnis; f. *a beholding together.*
 † Conspiciator, ōris; m. *a spy or observer.*
 † Conspiciatrix, icis; f. *she that prys into every thing.*
 Conspectio, ōnis; f. *a sight or beholding.*
 Conspetto, are; *to behold, or spy out.*
 Conspetus, a, um; part. of conspicio, *beheld, gazed upon, illustrious.* * Ne in ipsa urbe mors conspectior foret, lest in the city his death should be more remarkable.
 Conspetus, ūs; m. *open sight, an aspect of stars.* * In conspectum admittere, to suffer one to come into his presence.

Conspicilarius, ii; m. *a watchman.*
 † Conspingo, inis; f. *a water-sprinkle.*
 Conspingo, ūs, sum, gēre; act. [of con and spargo] *to sprinkle, scatter all about.*
 Conspersim, adv. *scatteringly.*
 Conspersio, ōnis; f. *a sprinkling about.*
 Conspersus, a, um; part. of conspergo; *sprinkled, &c.*
 † Conspicabilis, le; adj. *evident, eminent.*
 † Conspicābundus, a, um; adj. *very beautiful.*
 Conspicatus, a, um; *seeing or seen.*
 Conspicax, acis; adj. *clear, evident.*
 Conspiciendus, a, um; part. *worthy to be regarded or esteemed.*
 Conspicillum, ii; n. *a prospective-glass, spectacles, or loop-hole; a lattice window.*
 Conspicillo, ōnis; m. *a spy or watchman.*
 Conspicillum, i; n. *See Conspicium.*
 Conspicio, exi, cēsum, icēre; [ā con & antiq. spicio] *to look upon, consider.*
 Conspicior, ci; *to be beheld, or had in regard.* * Animi bonis conspici, to be eminent for his good parts.
 Conspicor, ari; *to behold, meet with.*
 Conspicius, a, um; adj. [of conspicio] *remarkable, apparent, eminent; also quick-sighted.* * Magnitudine conspicuus, esteemed for its greatness.
 Conspirans, ntis; part. *agreeing.*
 Conspiratio, ōnis; f. *a conspiracy.*
 Conspiratius, adv. *more fervently.*
 Conspirator, ōris; m. *a conspirator.*
 Conspiratus, a, um; *conspiring, band-ed together.* * Conspiratum est, they plotted his destruction.
 Conspiratus, ūs; m. *a knot, league, conspiracy.*
 Conspiro, are; [ā spiro] *to conspire, blow together, associate and enter into a league.*
 Conspiro, are; [ā spira] *to wind about like a snake.*
 Conspissatus, a, um; *thickened.*
 Conspisso, are; *to make thick.*
 † Conspolium, a *kind of cake for sacrifice.*
 Correipon-deo, di, sum, dēre; act. *to promise one another.*
 Conspontor, ōris; m. *a joint security.*
 Conspontus, a, um; adj. *mutually agreed upon.* * Conspontsi, bound in league with one another.
 Conspumātus, a, um; *covered with froth.*
 Conspūmo, are; *to froth up.*
 Conspuo, ui, utum; *to spit upon.*
 Conspurcatio, ōnis; f. *a defiling.*
 Conspurcatus, a, um; *polluted.*
 Conspurco, are; *to defile, bewray.*
 † Conspūtator, ōris; m. *a spitter upon.*
 Conspūto, are; *to bespawl, spit upon, to misuse.*
 Constābilio, ire; act. *to make firm, strong or steady.*
 Constābilis, le; adj. *sure, firm.*
 Constābilitas, atis; f. *stability, firmness.*
 Constābilitus, a, um; part. of constabilior, *assured, out of danger.*
 Constābularius, ii; m. *an hostler, constable.*
 Constābulatio, ōnis; f. *a stabling or housing of beasts.*

Constābulo, are; to set up in a stable, to keep or stand at liberty.
 + Constābulus, li; m. a constable.
 Constagnu, are; to stand still as water in a pond.
 Constans, ntis; adj. constant, steadfast, resolute.
 Constans, the brother of Constantinus and Constantius, and others.
 Constantē, ius, issimē; adv. constantly, steadfastly, like itself.
 Constantia, æ; f. constancy, resolution, steadfastness, gravity.
 Constantia, æ; f. a city of Cyprus, Germany, and other places; also the name of a woman.
 Constantienſis, fe; of Constance.
 Constantina, æ; f. the metropolis of Numidia.
 Constantinopolis, lis; f. the city Constantinople, or Stamboli, as the Turks call it, the seat of the Grand Signior, upon the borders of Thrace.
 Constantinopolitanus, a, um; adj. of Constantinople, Constantinopolitan.
 Constantinus, ni; m. the name of several men.
 Constantinus Magnus, the son of Constantius and Helena, the first christian emperor, who removed his seat to Byzantium, from him afterwards called Constantinople.
 Constantior, -issimus; more and most constant, &c.
 Constantius, ii; m. a Roman emperor, and other men.
 Constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, beyond controversy.
 Constātūrus, a, um; which will cost.
 Constellatio, ōnis; } a constellation,
 Constellātura, æ; f. } or company of stars.
 Constellātus, a, um; adorned with stars. * Balthei constellati, belts studded with gold-like stars.
 Conſternatio, ōnis; f. astonishment, affrightment, sedition.
 Conſternātus, a, um; astonished, desperate.
 + Conſternium, ii; n. the place where they laid their cloaths while they bathed.
 Conſterno, -navi, -nare; to affright, discourage. * Ad arma conſternatum eſt, they rose up in arms.
 Con-ſterno, ſtravi, ſtratum, ſternere; to strew, pave, cover.
 + Conſtimulātor, ōris; m. he that pricks forward.
 Conſtimulātrix, icis; f. she that moves or stirs up.
 Conſtimulātus, a, um; part. of conſtimulor, moved, incensed.
 Conſtimulo, are; to move, urge, excite.
 Conſtipatio, ōnis; f. a company thrust close together; also a guarding.
 Conſtipātor, ōris; m. he that stops places, or thrusts together.
 Conſtipātus, a, um; guarded, or thrust together.
 Conſtipo, are; to crowd or stuff in; also to compass about.
 + Conſtirpo, are; to plant one by another.
 Conſtituendus, a, um; to be appointed, &c.
 Conſtit-uo, ui, ſitum, uere; act. Cic. [of con and ſtatuo] to set, appoint, or pitch upon by agreement; design,

prefix, put. * Pecuniam conſtituere, to promise payment at a certain day. * Diſceptationem or controverſiam conſtituere, to agree on both ſides upon a point [in pleading]. * Amicitiam conſtituere, to enter friendship. * In or cum re præſenti conſtituere, to decline a buſineſs upon the very place in debate. * Actionem or judicium conſtituere, [of the Roman prætor] to order the proceſs in law. * Quæſtionem conſtituere, to cauſe information to be brought in, and the criminal to be arraign'd. * Vadiunionium conſtituere, to ſummon one to appear.
 Conſtitūta, orum; n. ſtatutes, decrees.
 Conſtitutio, ōnis; f. an ordinance or conſtitution; also the complexion; the compaſs of a ſong.
 Conſtitutiuncula, æ; f. a needleſs ordinance, a ſilly ceremony.
 Conſtitutō, adv. by appointment.
 Conſtitutor, oris; m. an ordainer.
 Conſtitutōrius, a, um; adj. of appointment.
 Conſtitutum, i; n. a purpoſe, appointment. * Habere conſtitutum cum aliquo, to have a day of hearing ſet down between him and another.
 Conſtitutus, ſus; m. a multitude ſtanding together.
 Conſtitutus, a, um; part. of conſtitutor, ordained, appointed, arreſted, complexioned, &c. * Bene conſtitutus de rebus domeſticis, well to paſs, in a good condition.
 Conſto, iti, ſtūm, and itum, are; neut. to continue, conſiſt of, coſt, ſtand in, think, agree, depend upon, ſojourn, perform, buy. * Sibi conſtare, to hold to one's principles. * Rationem conſtare oportet, he muſt have a good reaſon for it. * Mente vel animo conſtare, to be ſound in mind. * Magiſtratus reverentia conſtat, reverence is due to men in office. * Non conſtat ei color nec vultus, his countenance comes and goes.
 Conſtrātor, ōris; m. he that allays or makes calm.
 Conſtrātus, a, um; part. of conſternor, ſtrewed, paved, covered. * Navis conſtrata, a ſhip having a deck, or beaten with a tempeſt. * Pontium conſtrata, the arches of bridges.
 Conſtrēpo, pui, pītum, pēre; act. to make a noiſe together.
 Conſtrictē, and -tim; adv. ſtreightly, ſhortly, briefly.
 Conſtrictio, ōnis; f. a binding faſt.
 + Conſtricto, are; to tie together.
 Conſtrictus, a, um; part. of conſtringor, bound, reſtrained, &c.
 Conſtringendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of conſtringor; to be bound.
 * Conſtringendum ſe libidinibus tradere, to yield himſelf a ſlave to his luſts.
 Conſtri-ngo, nxi, ſtum, ngere; act. to tie hard, bind up ſtreight, compell, reſtrain.
 Conſtruētilis, le; adj. fit for building, eaſily built.
 Conſtruētio, ōnis; f. a building up, conſtruction or order of ſpeech.
 Conſtruētor, ōris; m. a builder.
 Conſtruētura, æ; f. a building or framing.

Conſtruētus, a, um; part. of conſtruor; built, framed, caſt up, furniſhed. * Dentes in ore conſtruēti, the teeth commodiouſly ranged in the mouth.
 Conſtr-uo, uxi, uctum, uere; act. to build up, conſtruce, compoſe, heap together, dreſs, contrive, confirm.
 Conſtupēfactus, a, um; aſtoniſhed.
 Conſtupēfac-io, ere; to aſtoniſh.
 + Conſtupēſio, ieri; to be amazed.
 + Conſtupēo, ere; to be in amaze-ment.
 Conſuprātor, oris; m. a ruſſian, adulterer.
 Conſuprātus, a, um; deſlowered, corrupted.
 Conſupro, are; to raviſh or deſlower.
 + Conſuprōſus, a, um; adj. who-riſh, corrupt.
 Conſua-deo, ſi, ſum, dēre; to perſuade together or earneſtly.
 Conſualia, orum; n. plays in honour of the god Conſus, upon the eighth day of Auguſt.
 Conſuanetes, a people among the Alps.
 Conſuani, a people of Gallia Narbonenſis.
 + Conſuāſibilitē, adv. perſuaſively.
 + Conſuāſio, ōnis; f. a perſuaſion.
 Conſuāſor, ōris; m. a joint perſuader.
 Conſuaviatio, ōnis; f. a kiſſing or embracing.
 Conſuaviātor, ōris; m. a ſweet kiſſer.
 Conſuavio, are; } to kiſs or ſalute.
 Conſuavior, ari; }
 + Conſubſido, ere; the ſame as conſido.
 + Conſubſtantia, æ; f. conſubſtance.
 Conſubſtantiālis, le; adj. of the ſame ſubſtance, conſubſtantial.
 + Conſūdāſco, ere; to break forth into a ſweat all over.
 + Conſūdātor, ōris; m. he that ſweats all over.
 Conſūdo, are; to ſweat all over.
 Conſuet-acio, ēci, actum, acere; to inure, accuſtom or uſe one to do.
 + Conſueo, ere; to be wont.
 Conſu-eſco, ēvi, ētum, eſcere; neut. to be wont or accuſtom one's ſelf, get a habit. * Alicui conſueſcere, to be much in one's company. * Conſueſcere cum muliere, to have to do with a woman. * Magis humo quam ſtagno conſueverunt, they are more uſed to land than water. * Mori conſueſcamus, let us practice dying. * Juvencum aratro conſueſcere, to accuſtom the ſteer to the plough.
 + Conſuetē, and -tim; adv. uſually.
 Conſuetio, ōnis; f. an accuſtoming.
 Conſuetiſſimus, a, um; adj. ſuperl. uſed very often.
 Conſuetudo, inis; f. Cic. cuſtom, uſage, faſhion; also intimacy and familiarity. * Morbi conſuetudo, the fit of a diſtemper coming at a ſet time. * In conſuetudinem alicuius ſe inſinuare, to ſlide into one's acquaintance.
 Conſuetus, a, um; part. of conſueſco, accuſtomed, wonted, uſual.
 Conſūgillo, are; to ſlander, deſame.
 Conſugo, ere; to ſuck together.
 Conſul, ſilis; m. Liv. [a conſulo] a conſul, whereof two were choſen yearly among the Romans to govern (after the kings were depoſed) the ſpace of a year. * Te conſule, in your conſulſhip.

Consularis, re; adj. 3 art. *belonging to the consul.* * **Candidatus consularis**, he that stands for the consulship. * **Vir consularis**, he that has been consul. * **Ætas consularis**, the age of forty-three years.
Consularis, is; m. the president of a province; also the emperor's lieutenant commanding the army.
Consulariter, adv. like one that has been consul.
† **Consularius**, a, um; of a consul.
† **Consularius**, ii; m. a comploter.
Consulatus, ūs; m. the consulship.
Consulens, ntis; counselling.
Consulitur, imperf. advice is given.
Consul-o, ere, ui, tum; act. [ex con & sileo vel salio] [with an accusative] to ask counsel or consult; [with a dative] to give counsel, to provide for. * **Neque id te consulo**, I don't ask your advice in it. * **Pessimè istuc in te consulis**, you take a very bad course. * **Vitæ durius consulere**, to entertain thoughts of despair. * **Æqui bonique consulo**, I take it in good part. * **Consulere tempori**, to temporize. * **Consulere in commune**, Ter. in publicum, Plin. jun. in medium, Liv. in unum, Tac. to do or provide for the common or public welfare or good. * **Consulere in longitudinem**, to have a forecast; to provide for the time to come.
Consulor, li; pass. to be consulted. * **Nihil consulitur senatus**, they never ask the senate.
Consultatio, onis; f. a consulting. * **Nulla tibi hic jam consultatio est**, here is no time for you to consult.
Consulte, adv. advisedly.
Consultissime, adv. very prudently.
Consultissimus, a, um; adj. superl. having good skill.
Consultus, adv. with better advice.
Consulto, are; [à consulo] to give or ask counsel. * **Consultare alicui**, to bestow something upon any one.
Consultò, adv. advisedly, deliberately, of set purpose.
Consultor, ari; to be consulted.
Consultor, oris; m. a client who goes to counsel; also a counsellor.
† **Consultorius**, a, um; adj. of asking counsel. * **Hostia consultoria**, a bullock sacrificed, by whose inward the soothsayers divined.
Consultrix, icis; f. she that forecasts, that gives or takes counsel.
Consultum, i; n. a decree of the council. * **Consulto opus est**, we must take advice.
† **Consultum est**, I can tell.
Consultus, a, um; part. of consulor; consulted, inquired about, skilful, wise, gathered together. * **Jurifconsultus**, a counsellor at law.
* **Consultâ operâ**, advisedly.
Consultus, ūs; m. [à saltus] a leaping together.
Consummabilis, le; adj. 3 art. to be perfected. * **Consummabile ævum**, middle-age.
Consummate, adv. absolutely, fully.
Consummatio, onis; f. a completing, the total sum; also an accomplishment.
Consummatus, a, um; completed, perfected; also consumed. * **Consummati gladiatores**, freed from further service. * **Consummatif-**

simus juvenis, a most accomplished young man.
Consummo, are; to complete, finish, sum up, consummate.
Consum-o, psi, ptum, ere; act. to consume, spend, waste, finish. * **Consumere otium or tempus**, to spend time. * **Consumere verba**, to use words to little purpose.
Consumor, oris; pass. to be spent, worn away, bestowed, &c.
† **Consumptibilis**, le; adj. 3 art. which may be wasted or consumed.
Consumptio, onis; f. a wasting, spending; also the consumption.
Consumptor, oris; m. a consumer, spender.
† **Consumptuarius**, ii; m. a spendthrift.
Consumptuosè, adv. riotously.
Consumptus, a, um; part. of consumor; consumed, withered away, dead.
Consuo, ui, utum, ere; act. to sew together. * **Consuere dolos**, to play the knave.
Consurgitur, [ab illis] they rise up in token of reverence.
Consur-go, rexi, rectum, gere; act. to rise together, grow up. * **Consurgere in iras**, to be wroth. * **Consurgere ad bellum**, to be up in arms.
Consurrectio, onis; f. a rising together.
Consus, the heathen god of counsel.
† **Consutarius**, ii; m. a crafty comploter.
† **Consutela**, æ; f. a crafty device.
Consutilis, le; adj. sewed together.
Consutum, i; n. a seam.
Consutura, æ; f. a sewing together.
Consutus, a, um; part. of consuor; sewed together, forged.
† **Consydero**, are; as considero, &c.
Consygne, the wife of Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, who, as she was wantonly playing with her husband, was torn in pieces by dogs.
Contabesco, ere; to pine or waste away.
† **Contabularis**, re; adj. 3 art. boarded, fit for boards.
Contabularium, ii; neut. a boarded place or floor.
Contabulatio, onis; f. a boarding or planking, a floor or waincotting.
Contabulo, are; to board or plank, to join planks together, to cover a place.
† **Contacium**, ii; n. a writing-book.
Contactus, a, um; part. of contingor; touched, stained, infected. * **Contactus religione dies**, a day religiously observed or kept solemnly.
Contactus, ūs; m. a touch.
Contadesus, a river of Thrace.
Contages, is; f. } a catching disease, contagio, onis; f. }
Contagium, ii; n. } gion, infection. * **Contagio belli**, the raging or spreading of a war.
Contagiosus, a, um; adj. contagious, infectious.
† **Contamen**, inis; n. a defilement.
Contaminatio, onis; f. a defiling.
Contaminator, oris; m. a defiler.
Contaminat-us, a, um; adj. -ior, -issimus; defiled, corrupted.
Contamino, are; act. to defile, mar by mixing, violate. * **Contaminare fabulam**, to patch up one play out of several; to translate such an act out of one, and borrow a scene or two out of another.

† **Contans and contatio**, for cunctans and cunctatio.
† **Contardo**, are; to be slow or lag.
† **Contarium**, ii; n. a spear.
† **Contatè**, adv. slowly. * **Contatiùs credere**, to be hard of belief.
† **Contati**, orum; pike-men or lanciers.
Contatio, onis; f. [à contor] a beating down the price.
Contechnor, ari; [à techna] to invent, devise some trick or wile.
Contectus, a, um; part. of contegor; covered.
Conte-go, xi, ctum, gere; act. to cover close or all over.
† **Contegularis**, re; adj. tiled.
† **Contegulatio**, onis; f. a tiling.
† **Contegulator**, oris; m. a tiler.
† **Contegulo**, are; to tile.
† **Contemnerator**, oris; m. a violater.
Contemneratus, a, um; defiled.
Contemnero, are; to violate, pollute, profane.
Contemnendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of contemnor; to be despised.
† **Contemnentèr**, adv. contemptuously.
† **Contemnificium**, ii; n. a despising.
† **Contemnificus**, a, um; despising.
Contem-no, psi, ptum, nere; act. to despise, set at naught.
Contemperans, ntis; part. tempering, mingling.
Contemperatio, onis; f. a mingling.
† **Contemperativus**, a, um; adj. tempering.
Contemperatus, a, um; mingled together.
Contempno, are; to-mingle.
Contemplabilis, le; adj. 3 art. in open sight, eminent, expert.
Contemplabilitèr, adv. evidently, remarkably.
Contemplatio, onis; f. contemplation, a steadfast beholding. * **Tui contemplatione**, in regard of you.
Contemplativus, a, um; of or given to meditation, speculative.
Contemplator, oris; m. a gazer upon.
Contemplatrix, icis; f. she that meditates or beholds.
Contemplatus, ūs; m. a contemplating.
Contemplor, ari; [à templum] to behold earnestly, meditate, look round or wisely on a thing.
Contemporalis, } adj. living both
Contemporaneus, } at the same
Contemporarius, } time.
† **Contemporo**, are; to live at the same time.
Contemptibilis, le; adj. despicable.
† **Contemptibilitas**, atis; f. contemptibleness.
Contemptim, adv. scornfully, disdainfully. * **Contemptim audire**, to hearken carelessly and heedlessly.
Contemptio, onis; f. contempt, despising.
Contemptor, oris; m. a despiser.
† **Contempto**, and -or, ari; to slight.
Contemptrix, icis; f. a scornful dame.
Contemptuosus, a, um; adj. contemptuous.
Contemptus, a, um; A. & P. of contemnor; despised, vile, abject. * **Homo contemptissimus**, a very despicable fellow.
Contemptus, ūs; m. contempt. * **Contemptui esse**, to be scorned. * **Contemptui habere**, to scorn. * **Contemptibus exire**, to come into request again.
Conten-do, di, sum and tum, dère; to contend, strain, or perform a thing
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thing with utmost force, go toward a place; also to bend, tie fast, desire earnestly, compare. * Contendere iter or itinere, to march hastily. * Contendere ab aliquo or aliquid ab aliquo, to be importunate with. * Arcum contendere, to bend a bow hard. * Ut contendit Asclepiades, as Asclepiades helds or affirms. * Contendere omnia, to question every thing. * Contendere inter se verbis, to dispute or hold an argument with. Contendere rem, Cicer. rem cum aliâ, Apul. rem alteri, Auson. to compare together, to set one against another.

+ Contenebrat, it grows dark.

+ Contenebr-escō, escēre; to grow dark.

+ Contenebrosus, a, um; adj. dark or dusk.

+ Contensus, a, um; very swift.

Contentē, } ius, iſſimē; adv. ear-
Contentim, } nestly, straightly, with
all one's strength. * Illum mater contentē habet, his mother keeps him short.

Contentio, onis; f. contention, straining; also a diligent comparing, strife, brawling, controversy. * Contentionem animi adhibere, to muster up all the forces of one's mind, to employ all one's faculties about.

* Venire ad contentionem de accusando, to be very earnest to accuse or attain one.

+ Contentiosē, adv. earnestly, stubbornly.

Contentiosus, a, um; adj. contentious, quarrelsome, vehement.

Contentus, a, um; part. of contineor; contained; also contented.

Contentus, a, um; part. of contendor; stretched, strained. * Contentis oculis prosequi, to look wisely, or stare upon.

Contēbro, are; to bore thorough.

+ Conterminālis, le; adj. 3 art. near the bound.

Conterminatio, ōnis; f. a bordering upon.

Contermināt-us, a, um; part. of conterminor; bordered upon.

Contermino, are; to border upon, or lie near.

Conterminus, a, um; adj. bordering upon, near.

Conternatio, ōnis; f. a dividing by threes.

Conternātus, a, um; part. of conternor; divided by threes.

Conterno, are; act. [à ternus] to divide by threes.

Cont-ēro, rivi, ritum, erēre; act. to bruise small, to spend, grind, weary. * Conterere injurias oblivione, utterly to forget an injury. * Conterere aliquem oratione, to worry one with impertinence.

Conterrāneus, a, um; adj. of the same land or country.

Conterr-co, ui, itum; to affright.

Conterrito, are; to put into a fright.

Conterritus, a, um; part. of conterreor; frightened.

Contesseratio, onis; f. [à tessera] a league between strangers.

+ Contesserātus, a, um; bound in league.

Contestania, a country of Spain, in which New Carthage is situated.

Contestatio, ōnis; f. a calling to witness.

Contestātō, adv. before witness.

Contestātus, a, um; part. of conte-

stor, witnessed. * Lis contestata, an action wherein the plaintiff has put in his declaration, and the defendant his answer.

+ Contestificatio, ōnis; f. a bearing witness.

Contestificor, ari; dep. to bear witness.

Contestor, ari; dep. to invoke, or call to witness, to make protestation of.

* Contestari litem, to put in the plaintiff's declaration, and the defendant's answer.

Contex-o, ui, tum, ēre; act. to weave, twist, or join together, compose, devise. * Contexere interrupta, to hedge up gaps. * Contexere crimen, to frame something wherewith to accuse one. * Extrema cum primis contexere, to make all of a piece.

Contextē, adv. closely, as woven together.

Contextim, adv. interweavedly.

Contextura, æ; f. a composition or making, a texture.

Contextus, ūs; m. } a weaving together, a
Contextio, onis; f. } braiding or twisting. * Contextus
rerum or sermonis, the order or connexion of. * Uno contextu, following one after another.

Contextus, a, um; part. of contextor; woven together, interlaced.

Conticeo, ēre; } n. [à taceo] to
Conticesco, ēre; } be still or silent, cease. * Literæ conticuerunt forenses, pleading was quite laid aside. * Nulla ætas de tuis laudibus conticescet, the ages to come will sing forth your praises.

Conticinium, ii; n. the dead time of the night when all are hush.

+ Conticesco for conticesco.

Contificium, ii; neut. [à contus & conficio] a killing of beasts with darts.

Contignatio, ōnis; f. the timber-work or frame of a building.

Contigno, are; to frame the timber-work.

+ Contignum, i; neut. a piece of beef of seven ribs.

+ Contigo for contingo.

Contigu-us, a, um; adj. [à contingo] touching, adjoining, very near.

+ Contilus, i; m. a kind of bird or serpent.

+ Continētus, a, um; part. of contingor; dyed.

+ Continellum, i; n. a sweeting.

Continens, tis; adj. adjoining, of one piece; also chaste and temperate. * Continens imperium, an uninterrupted empire. * Continens biduum, two days together. * Continens, the point that determines the matter.

Continens, ntis; f. the continent, or main land.

Continenter, adv. continually, without interruption, temperately.

Continentia, æ; f. chastity, temperance, a bordering upon. * Continentia urbis, the suburbs of the city.

Continentissimus, a, um; very continent or sober.

Contineo, ui, entum, ēre; act. [of con and teneo] to contain or hold, to keep within bounds, forbear, restrain. * Continere se, to keep quiet. * Vix ine contineo quin, I can hardly forbear. * Continere alvo, to be with child.

Contineor, eri; to be contained.

Contingens, ntis; adj. contingent, happening.

Contingit, imperf. it happeneth.

Contingerunt for contigerunt.

Cont-ingo, igi, astum, ingere; act. [of con and tango] to touch, come unto, happen, or fall out, anoint, or powder, stain, dye. * Contingere regiam propinquitate, to be of the blood royal. * Crimine contingi, to have a hand in a villainy. * Contingere sale, to powder, season with salt.

Continuātē, adv. continually, incessantly.

Continuatio, ōnis; f. a continuing, or holding on without ceasing.

Continuātus, a, um; continual.

Continuē, adv. continually.

Continuitas, ātis; f. a being all of a piece.

Continuō, adv. forthwith, presently. * Non continuō, not therefore.

Continuo, are; act. [à continuus] to continue, hold on from one to another. * Continuat dapes, he sets the dishes in order. * Continuat mortem or ultimam somnum, he kills him in his sleep. * Continuare domos moribus, to make a continued row of houses.

Continuor, ari; to accompany, to be joined, to touch one another.

Continusa, an island bordering upon Spain.

Continuus, a, um; adj. [à contineo] continual, incessant, touching one another. * Triduum continuum, three days together.

+ Contiquia, æ; f. the gathering of showers.

+ Contōgātī, they that are of the same office.

+ Contōlērantēr, adv. patiently.

+ Contōlērio, are; to suffer patiently.

+ Contollo, ēre; act. to lift up together. * Contollam gradum, I will put on spier.

Contophori, orum; m. lanciers.

Contor, ari; [à contus] to sound the depth, search diligently after.

+ Contorpesco, ēre; to be amazed.

+ Contorqnatus, a, um; weaving a chain or collar.

Contorquendus, a, um; to be wrested.

Contor-queo, fi, tum and sum, quere; to wind round, wrest, cast or sling, make intricate. * Contorquere aliquem ad tristitiam, to make one sad. * Contorquere verba, to give words another meaning.

+ Contorrefac-io, ēre; to brail.

+ Contorr-co, ēre; to broil, scorch, burn.

+ Contorridus, a, um; parched.

Contorsio, ōnis; f. a wrestling or wreathing. * Contorsiones orationis, the windings and turnings of an oration, the reaches of a discourse.

Contortē, adv. indirectly, intricately, by long windings.

+ Contortibilis, le; adj. 3 art. capable of being wrested.

+ Contortilis, le; wrung out.

+ Contortilōquium, ii; n. crooked or intricate discourse.

Contortio, ōnis; f. a screwing or turning round.

Contortor, oris; m. a wrestler or wracker. * Contortor legum, he that perverts the meaning and intent of the laws.

Contortulus, a, um; adj. turned round in fine small rings.

+ Con-

Contortuōsus, a, um; adj. *winding many ways.*
 † Contortuplicator, ōris; m. *he that folds in crooked lines.*
 Contortuplicātus, a, um; *folded intricately, obscure, harsh.*
 Contortuplico, are; aē. *to roll up in a spiral line.*
 Contortus, a, um; part. of contorqueor; *wrested, twisted, curled, obscure, hurled with violence.*
 Contololla, a city of Spain.
 Contra, prap. serv. acc. [ἀντί, vel à con] *against, over-against, toward.*
 * Contra aurum vaneunt, *they are worth their weight in gold.*
 CONTRA, adv. *contrariwise, in like sort, over-against, again.* * Quod contra est, *which is contrary.* * Siat contra, *he stands right against.*
 * Noſtri contra ingruunt, *ours on the contrary side charge and fall on.*
 * Contra ac, contra quam, contra atque, *otherwise than.*
 Contractio, ōnis; f. *a contraction, shortening, shrinking, or shriveling up.* * Contractio animi, *distress, anguish.*
 Contractiuncula, æ; f. *a little shortening, or grief.*
 † Contractio, are; *to handle or treat of.*
 Contractorium, ii; n. *a string or cord.*
 Contractura, æ; f. *the lessening of pillars about the top.*
 Contractus, a, um; part. of contrahor; *drawn or gathered together, short, narrow, freightened, wrinkled.* * Contractæ res, *bargains.*
 * Contracta paupertas, *pinching poverty.*
 † Contractus, ūs; m. *a contract or bargain; also a lessening.*
 † Contradecōrus, a, um; *dishonest.*
 Contradi-co, xi, ūm, cēre; *to contradict or gainsay.*
 Contradictio, ōnis; f. *a contradiction or gainsaying.*
 † Contradictiuncula, æ; f. *a small contradiction.*
 Contradictor, ōris; m. *a gainsayer.*
 Contradictum, i; neut. *a thing spoken against one.*
 † Contrado, ēre; *to deliver up.*
 † Contradūco, ēre; *to lead against.*
 Contra-co, ire; *to go against.*
 Contra-ho, xi, ūm, hēre; aē. *to draw together, gain, enter into, purchase, bargain with, get, abridge.*
 * Œs alienum contrahere, *to run himself into debt.* * Contrahere frontem, *to frown.* * Vela contrahere, *to furl the sails.* * Ventrem contrahere, *to make tensive.*
 * Res contrahere, *to bargain for commodities.* * Lac contrahere, *to curdle the milk.* * Hoc sibi contraxit, *he may thank himself.*
 * Contrahere animum, *to make sad.*
 * Contrahere inimicitiam, *to get ill-will.*
 Contra-hor, hi, ūs sum; pass. *to be contracted or drawn together, to be shrunk in, &c.* Cic. Vide contraho.
 Contrahē-cor eri; *to cheapen, or bid against another.*
 Contrapōsitus, a, um; *set against.*
 † Contrapunctus, ūs; m. or -ūm, ti; n. *a counter-point.*
 Contrariē, adv. *contrariwise.*
 Contrarietas, ātis; f. *contrariety.*
 Contrārior, ari; *to oppose or be repugnant.*
 Contrārius, a, um; adj. [à contra] *contrary, over-against.* * e contra-

rio, *on the contrary.* * In contrarias partes de omni re disputare, *to dispute upon all things pro and con.*
 Contraſcriptum, i; n. *a writing which is against one.*
 † Contraſto, are; *to withstand.*
 Contrāven-io, ire; *to oppose, to come before, to meet, to happen.* * Si de literis corruptis contravenit, *if he accuses him of falsifying the letters.*
 † Contraversum, adv. *contrariwise.*
 † Contrectābilitē, adv. *sensibly, palpably.*
 Contrectatio, ōnis; f. *a handling.*
 Contrectātus, a, um; part. of contrector; *handled often.*
 Contrecto, are; aē. [of tracto] *to handle often, to speak of.* * Oculis contrectare, *to have a full sight of.*
 * Contrectare mente varias voluptates, *to enjoy divers pleasures inwardly and within himself.*
 † Contremēbundus, a, um; *quaking for fear.*
 Contremēfāc-io ēre; *to affright.*
 Contremisſco, ēre; *to quiver.* * Contremisſcere injurias, *to be afraid of injuries.*
 Contrem-o, ui, ēre; neut. *to shake or waver, to be amazed.* * Cuius virtus nunquam contremittit, *whose courage never abated, faltered, or shrunk from.*
 † Contrepidantē, adv. *tremblingly.*
 † Contrepidē, adv. *fearfully.*
 † Contribūlatus, a, um; adj. *broken, bruised.*
 Contribūlis, le; *of the same tribe.*
 Contrib-uo, ui, utum, uere; aē. *to contribute, give account, divide.*
 * Contribuere se alicui, *to be at one's command, to join in a league with.* * In eam oram contribuuntur, *they are accounted among the inhabitants of that country.*
 Contributa Julia, a town of Beturia in Spain.
 Contributārius, ii; m. *a contributory.*
 † Contributum, adv. *trile by tribe.*
 Contributio, ōnis; f. *a contribution, or giving with others.*
 Contributor, ōris; m. *a contributor.*
 † Contributōrius, a, um; adj. *of contribution.*
 Contributus, a, um; part. of contribuo; *contributed, given, counted.*
 Contristatio, ōnis; f. *a sorrowing.*
 Contristo, are; aē. *to make sorry or sad.*
 Contristor, ari; *to be sorry.*
 Contritio, ōnis; f. *contrition, or hearty sorrow.*
 Contritor, ōris; m. *he that wears out or consumes.* * Contritor compedum, *a slave.*
 Contritus, a, um; part. of conteror; *broken, bruised, worn.* * Contrita praecepta, *common precepts.*
 Contrōversia, æ; f. *a controversy, debate, difficulty.* * Sine contrōversia, *without doubt.* * In contrōversiam venire, *to be debated.*
 Contrōversim, adv. *dubiously.*
 Contrōversiola, æ; f. *a small debate.*
 Contrōversiosus, a, um; adj. *litigious, wrangling.*
 Contrōversor, ari; *to contest or debate.*
 Contrōversus, a, um; *debated, controverted, doubtful; also quarrelling, contrary, far distant.*

Contrucidātus, a, um; part. *wounded, left half dead.*
 Contrūcido, are; *to hack and hew to death, massacre.*
 Contrū-do, fi, ūm, dēre; aē. *to crowd, thrust in together.*
 Contrunco, are; aē. *to diminish, cut away, or mangle.* * Contruncare cibum, *to chew his meat.*
 Contrūsus, a, um; *thrust together.*
 Contubernālis, le; adj. 3 art. *of the same quarters.*
 Contubernālis, is; m. *a comrade, or chamber-fellow.*
 Contubernārius, ii; m. *a chamber-fellow.*
 † Contubernio, ōnis; m. *ber-fellow; comrade.*
 Contubernium, ii; n. [à taberna] *a quarterming of many soldiers together, a tent for soldiers, and a lancepedado, a talking together.*
 * Mansit in contubernio matris, *she was under her mother's eye.*
 Contubero, are; *to puff up, or be proud.*
 † Contubulatio, ōnis; f. *a swelling of plaits in garments.*
 Contubulo, are; *to lay pipes for water.*
 † Contūdito, are; *to work at the anvil.*
 † Contucatus, a, um; *defended.*
 Cont-ucor, ūtus or utus ūm, uēri; dep. *to behold, or look wisely upon.*
 Contuens, ntis; part. *beholding.*
 Contuitus, ūs; m. *an earnest beholding.*
 Contuli. See Confero.
 † Contūlus, i; m. *a little pole.*
 Contumācia, æ; f. *contumacy, obstinacy, stubbornness, constancy, stoutness.*
 Contumāciter, adv. *stubbornly, wilfully, contumaciously.*
 Contum-ax, gen. acis; adj. -acior, -acissimus; [à contumeco] *obstinate, stubborn, wilful, resty, stout, and constant.* * Contumax mori, *that doth not presently die, that lingers out a great while.*
 Contumelia, æ; f. [à contumeco] *an abuse, reproach, rebuke, contempt.*
 * Hancine ego contumeliam accipiam? *shall I let it slip so?*
 † Contumelio, are; *to reproach, insult over.*
 † Contumelior, ari; *to carry one's self contumeliously or scornfully.*
 Contumelios-ē, nīmē; adv. *disdainfully, reproachfully.*
 Contumeliōsus, a, um; *abusive.*
 † Contumeco, ēre, or -esco, ēre; *to swell together.*
 † Contumia for contumelia.
 Contumiliatio, ōnis; f. *a burying.*
 Contumiliātus, a, um; *entombed.*
 Contumilo, are; *to bury; also to make a nest.*
 Contumultuatio, ōnis; f. *a great tumult.*
 Contumultuōsē, adv. *in a burly-burly.*
 Contu-ndo, di, ūm, ndēre; aē. *to break in pieces, knock down, pound in a mortar, conquer.* * Contundere iras, *to abate or lessen fury.*
 † Contuoli for connivoli oculi, *pink-eyes.*
 † Contuor, ui; *to behold steadfastly.*
 † Conturbatē, adv. *confusedly.*
 Conturbatio, ōnis; f. *a confounding, disordering.*
 Conturbator, ōris; m. *a troubler, a banisher.* * Conturbator aper, *a wild boar ransacking the fields, and*
 X x x x 2 re-

- requiring as much as would undo a poor man for sauce.
- Conturbatus, a, um; disquieted, &c.
- Conturbo, are; act. to disorder, trouble, confound, waste; to break and turn bankrupt: * Conturbare rationes, to run beyond the constable.
- + Conturg-co, ere; to swell.
- + Conturmālis, le; of the same troop.
- + Conturmo, are; to join troops.
- CONTUS, i; m. [κόρυς] a long pole, such as bargemen use.
- Contusio, ōnis; f. a contusion, bruise, or bruising.
- Contusus, a, um; part. of contundor; beaten, broken, pounded, &c.
- + Contutārus, a, um; defending together.
- Contutēlaris, re; adj. of a guardian.
- + Contutēlarius, ii; m. a fellow-guardian or keeper.
- + Contutor, oris; m. a fellow-tutor or guardian.
- + Contutor, ari; to defend together.
- + Contyrannus, i; m. a fellow-tyrant.
- + Convācillatio, ōnis; f. a wavering, unconstancy.
- Convācillo, are; to waver, be mutable, uncertain.
- Convācillus, a, um; part. of convador; going under warty.
- + Convādo, ere; to go together.
- Convādor, ari; to engage for a prisoner's appearance.
- + Convāgor, ari; to wander together.
- Convāl-eo, ere; to be recovered.
- * Convālit opinio, the opinion was still maintained.
- Convālesco, ere; to recover or mend.
- + Convālo, are; to strengthen or confirm.
- + Convālidus, a, um; adj. firm, strengthened.
- Convālitus, a, um; part. of convālor; intrenched, inclosed.
- Convallis, is; f. a valley with hills on all sides.
- + Convallium, ii; n. the same as convallis.
- Convālo, are; act. to inclose or fence with trenches, works and pallisades, to draw the leaguer-line.
- + Convāriabilis, le; changeable.
- + Convāriatio, ōnis; f. a change.
- + Convārio, are; to bespot or speckle.
- Convāso, are; [a vas] to trust up bag and baggage.
- + Convāstatio, ōnis; f. a wasting, spoiling.
- + Convāstātrix, icis; f. she that wasteth.
- + Convāsto, are; to spoil, lay waste, make barren of.
- + Convābium for convubium.
- + Convēctārius, a, um; of carriage, or carrying together.
- Convēctatio, ōnis; f. a carrying together.
- Convēctio, ōnis; f. a carrying.
- + Convēctio, are; to carry together, often.
- Convēcto, are; [a conveho] to carry away much and often.
- Convēctor, ari; to be carried together.
- Convēctor, oris; m. a fellow-passenger.
- Convēctum, i; n. provision, store, or ammunition.
- + Convēgetatio, ōnis; f. a strengthening or quickening.
- Convēho, xi, ctum, hēre; to carry or convey.
- + Convēlāmen, inis; n. a covering, case; covering together.
- + Convēlīfīcatio, ōnis; f. a sailing together.
- + Convēlīfīcor, ari; to sail together.
- + Convēlīcatio, ōnis; f. a plucking, twitching, depraving.
- + Convēlīcātus, a, um; twitched, taunted.
- Convēlīco, are; act. to pluck, twitch, rent, or taunt.
- Convēllo, elli, ultum, ellere; act. to raise the foundation, root up, weaken, confuse, disturb, destroy, rob, remove. * Convellere acta alienas, to null what another did.
- * Convellere aliquid dente, ferro, to eat, cut.
- Convēlo, are; to cover with a veil.
- Convēnā, arum; c. [a convenio] strangers coming together to inhabit a desert place.
- Convēnā, a people (and city) of Aquitain called Commingois.
- + Convēnēno, are; to poison together.
- Convēniens, ntis; coming together, convenient, agreeable.
- Convēniētē, adv. conveniently, agreeably.
- Convēnientia, æ; f. agreeableness, suitableness.
- Convēnio, ēni, entum, ēnire; n. to come together, meet with, agree, summon, best, ingender, appoint, find, be betrothed unto. * Convēnire aliquem, to give one a meeting; also to sue one. * Non bene convēniunt, they can't set their horses together. * Convēnit mihi tecum, we are agreed. * Araneæ convēniunt clunibus, ingender by, &c. * Convēnire debitorem, to dun one, demand a debt. * Convēnire aliquem in jus, to sue one. * Convēniri in usuras, to be sued for not paying the interest. * Convēniri in manum viri, to be married by mutual agreement or compulsion.
- Convēnit, imperf. it is agreeable or meet.
- Convēnnos, the island Sheppey, by the Thames mouth.
- Convēnticulum, li; n. a small private assembly.
- Convēntio, ōnis; f. a bargain or agreement; also an assembling.
- Convēntiōnālis, le; with agreement or consent.
- + Convēntito, are; to come often together.
- Convēnto, are; [a convenio] to resort often together.
- Convēntria, Coventry in Warwickshire.
- Convēntum, i; n. a covenant or agreement.
- Convēntus, ūs; m. an assembly, a covenant, assize, county. * Convēntus circumire, to ride the circuit. * Convēntus agere, to keep an assize or sessions.
- Convēntus, a, um; part. of convēnior, agreed upon. + Convēnto aliquo homine opus est, I must go speak to somebody.
- Convēnūto, are; to beautify.
- + Convērberatio, ōnis; f. a beating together or much.
- + Convērberatus, a, um; beaten much.
- Convērbero, are; to cudgel or beat much.
- Convērgo, ere; to bow together.
- + Convērnaculi and convērnæ, slaves born in the same house.
- + Convērnilis, le; adj. slavish.
- Convērriculum, i; n. a drag or sweep-net.
- + Convērtitor, ōris; m. a sweeper, brusher, cleanser.
- Convēro, ri and -si, sum, rere; to sweep clean; also to beat.
- Convērsa, æ; f. Erasmi. one living somewhat austerely, in order to live in a nunnery.
- Convērsans, ntis; turning about.
- Convērsatio, ōnis; f. conversation, familiarity; also a whirling about.
- Convērsē, adv. neatly, cleanly.
- Convērsim, adv. by change or changing.
- Convērsio, ōnis; f. a conversion, turning, changing, revolution, wheeling of an army, turning upside down.
- Convērio, are; [a converto] to wheel or turn often about.
- Convērsor, ari; to be conversant or keep company with.
- Convērsus, ūs; m. a turning about.
- Convērsus, a, um; part. of convertor; converted, turned, changed; also contrary.
- Convērtibilis, le; adj. 3 art. changeable, convertible.
- Convēro, ti, sum, tere; act. to convert, turn, change, return, remove, translate. * Convērtē se domum, to go home. * Convērtē ad hastam or scutum, to wheel about to the right or left.
- Convērtor, tēris, sus, sum, ti; dep. to turn, return, &c.
- + Convēscens, ntis; eating together.
- + Convēscor, sci; to eat together.
- Convēstio, iē; to cloath all over.
- Convēstitus, a, um; cloathed or encompassed.
- Convexio, ōnis; f. a being arched.
- Convexitas, ātis; f. a convexity, bowing or bending.
- Convexo, are; to torment or vex.
- Convexus, a, um; part. of convexor; convex, crooked, bowing, hollow, vaulted. * Tædet cœli convexa tueri, I am weary of my life.
- Convibro, are; to brandish.
- Conviciator, oris; m. a railer.
- + Conviciium, ii; neut. neighbourhood.
- + Convicinus, a, um; adj. near, neighbouring.
- Conviciolum, li; n. [a convicium] a check, taunt.
- Convicior, ari; to reproach or abuse.
- Convicium, ii; n. [a vocis vel vox] a reproach, check, taunt, jest. * Facere convicium ante fores, to make a howling before the door.
- Convictio, ōnis; f. [a convivo] a living together, conviction.
- Convictor, oris; m. a tabler, boarder.
- Convictus, a, um; part. of convincor; convinced, vanquished, convicted.
- Convictus, ūs; m. a boarding or tabling together, society. * Convictus humanus, good company.
- Convigilo, are; to watch together.
- Convincio, ire; to bind together.
- Convīnco, ci, ctum, ncere; to convince, confute, overcome.
- Convīctio, ōnis; f. a conjunction or coupling.
- + Convīolo, are; to violate.
- + Conviresco, ere; to wax green.
- Convīso, si, sum, ere; to visit.
- Convitiator, oris; m. a railer, abuser.

Convitiolum, convitior, and convitium, as conviciolum, &c.
 Conviva, æ; c. [à convivo] a guest at table.
 Convivator, ōris; m. an entertainer.
 Convivialis, le; adj. 3 art. of feasts or guests.
 + Conviviarium, ii; n. a banquetting room.
 + Conviviones, onum; m. pot-companions.
 Convivium, ii; n. [à convivo] a feast, banquet, or collation.
 Convi-vo, xi, ūtum, vĕre; n. to live or board together.
 Convivor, ari; to feast together. * Convivari de publico, to be treated upon the public account.
 Convocatio, ōnis; f. a convocation, summoning, or calling together.
 Convoco, are; to call together.
 + Convólito, are; to come or fly together.
 Convolo, are; to fly or run together.
 Convol-vo, vi, ūtum, vĕre; act. to fold, or roll up, encompass, or swallow up. * Convolvere verba magno cursu, to throw out words hastily and rudely.
 Convolvulus, } i; m. a caterpillar;
 Convolvulus, } also the herb blind-weed.
 + Convómo, ui, ere; to bespew.
 + Convoti, orum; m. votaries, sworn brethren.
 + Convoy-co, ĕre; to vow together.
 CONUS, i; m. [κῶν] a pine-apple, and all such fruit, all bunch-fruit; also the crest of an helmet where the plumes are stuck, a figure like a sugar-loaf.
 Convulneratus, a, um; sore wounded.
 Convulnĕro, are; to wound very much.
 Convulsio, ōnis; f. a plucking or rending up, the cramp or convulsion fit.
 Convulsivus, a, um; adj. of the convulsion.
 Convulsus, a, um; part. of convellor; plucked or rooted up, taken with the cramp, dislocated, confused.
 Conyza, the herb flea-bane.
 + Coŏdibiles, hateful together.
 + Coŏlesco, as coalesco.
 Coon, the son of Antenor, slain by Agamemnon.
 Coŏnero, are; [of con and onero] to burden together.
 Coŏpĕrarius, ii; m. a fellow-labourer.
 Coŏpĕratio, ōnis; f. a working together.
 Coŏpĕrator, ōris; m. a fellow-worker.
 Coŏpercŭlum, li; n. a cover or lid.
 Coŏpĕrimentum, i; n. a coverlet.
 Coŏper-io, ui, tum, ire; to overwhelm, cover all over, bury.
 Coŏperto, are; to cover over.
 Coŏpertorium, ii; n. a cover or garment.
 Coŏpertorius, a, um; adj. covering.
 Coŏpertus, a, um; part. of coopĕrior; covered, buried. * Cooper-tus miseris, overwhelmed with miseries.
 Cooptatio, ōnis; f. an electing by votes.
 Cooptatus, a, um; elected.
 Coopto, are; act. to choose by votes. * Cooptare in collegium, to choose into a society.

Coordior, iri; to begin together.
 Coorior, iri; to rise of a sudden all over; also to assault.
 Coortus, a, um; part. of coorior; begun, risen, assailing. * Coorti ad bellum, taking up arms.
 Coos, Cos, Co, or Cæa, an island in the Ægean sea near Rhodes.
 Copa, æ; f. [ex caupo] an hostess.
 + Copadium, ii; n. a little piece of flesh.
 Copæ, arum; a place in Greece by the river Cephissus.
 Copar, a town in Arabia Felix.
 + Copes or -pis, -pe; plentiful.
 Cophantia, a haven of Carmania.
 Cophantis, a mountain of Bactriana, always burning.
 Copen, the same as Arachosia.
 + Copher, camphire.
 Cophes, a river of India falling into Indus.
 + Cophicas, a blind or slow-worm.
 + Cophinarius, ii; m. a box-maker or jeller.
 Cophinus, i; m. a basket, box, chest, or coffin.
 Cophosis, f. deafness.
 CŒPIA, æ; f. Cic. [ab ant. cops] abundance; plenty, store, wherewithal to do a thing, an army, forces, a company of men, help. * Dare or facere copiam, to give free leave. * Bonam copiam ejurare, to swear they are not worth so much. * Copia est illi, he may.
 Copia, the goddess of plenty, and companion of fortune.
 Copiæ, arum; f. provision; also forces.
 Cŏpiades, um; f. dainty eels.
 + Copiarius, ii; m. he that furnished ambassadors in foreign countries.
 Copias, a lake and river of Bœotia; also a city thereabouts.
 + Cŏpiata, æ; m. he that attends the poor in their sickness and burial.
 Cŏpiola, æ; f. [à copia] small ability or provision; a little company of soldiers.
 Cŏpior, ari; to be stored.
 Cŏpios-ĕ, -iūs, -issimĕ; adv. abundantly, plentifully; also eloquently.
 + Cŏpiositas, atis; f. plenty.
 Cŏpiŏsus, a, um; adj. plentiful, rich, large, populous. * Cŏpiŏsus ad dicendum, one of a large invention, that never wants matter.
 Cŏpis, idis; f. a hunter's spear; also a Persian sword.
 + Cŏpo, ōnis; m. and copona, for caupo, &c.
 + Copoli, orum, or caupuli, the German cable-boats.
 Copon, a very populous city near Thebes in Egypt, raised to the ground by Dioclesian.
 Copos, weariness by labour.
 Coppatiæ, arum; m. horses marked with the Greek kappa.
 Copreas, æ; }
 Copreus, ei; } m. a scoffer, jester.
 Coprias, æ; }
 Copros, i; m. dung.
 Coprophorus, i; m. a farmer of privies.
 + Cops, copis; [ex con & ops] rich, plentiful.
 + Copus, a, um; plentiful.
 Copta, æ; f. ship-basket.
 + Coptavium, ii; n. a pectoral lozenge.
 Coptos, or -tus; a mart-town called Cana, common to the Egyptians and Arabians, towards the red-sea.

COPŪLA, æ; f. [a compello, vel ab Heb. caphal duplicare] a dog-couple, a fetter, or any band.
 + Cŏpŭlarius, ii; m. a dog-coupler.
 + Cŏpŭlarius, a, um; adj. joining together.
 Cŏpŭlātĕ, adv. conjoinedly.
 Cŏpŭlātĭm, adv. jointly, in couples.
 Cŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis; f. a coupling.
 Cŏpŭlātĭvus, a, um; adj. binding, tying together.
 Cŏpŭlātor, ōris; m. a coupler, joiner.
 Cŏpŭlātus, a, um; adj. coupled together. * Nihil est copulātus, nothing is more united, closer linked.
 Cŏpŭlo, are; to couple together.
 Cŏpŭlor, ari; to be joined together.
 Coquedo, -dus; the river Coquet in Northumberland.
 + Coquestrinus, i; m. a boiler or baker.
 + Cŏquimella, a codling-tree.
 Cŏquina, æ; f. [à coquo] a kitchen, or cook room. * Coquina fusorium, the place where the scullions wash their dishes.
 Coquinaria, æ; f. cookery.
 Coquinarius, a, um; of the kitchen.
 Cŏquinor, ari; to practise cookery.
 Cŏquinus, a, um; adj. [à coquus] of a cook or kitchen. * Forum coquinum, any place where cooks sell meat ready dressed.
 Cŏquito, are; to use to dress meat, or to dress it by a soft fire.
 CŒ-QUO, xi, ūtum, quĕre; act. [à κῶντῳ scindo] to cook or dress meat, or to fret and vex, plot together, digest, ripen. * Coquere bellum, to prepare for war. * Hoc coquit me, this frets me.
 + Coquulus, li; m. a little cook.
 Cŏquus, i; m. a cook. * Coquus nundinalis, a caterer or manciple.
 COR, cordis; n. Cic. [κῆρ] the heart, courage, affection, wit. * Cordi est, it pleases me. * Cor edere, to fret one's self with discontent. * Cui cor sapit, or qui cor habet, who is no fool, a man that knows himself, that has guts in his brains.
 Cora, æ; f. an Athenian coin; also the sight or black of the eye.
 Cora, an ancient town in Italy.
 Coraca, a town of Arabia Petræa.
 Coracesius, part of mount Taurus.
 + Coraceus, ei; m. a kind of fish.
 + Coracias, the bird chough.
 Coracii, a country in Æthiopia, where are abundance of Indian canes.
 Cŏracĭnus, a, um; of or like a crow.
 Cŏracĭnus, i; m. a black sea-fish, with a head shining like gold.
 Coracium, a mountain of Ionia.
 Coracodes, a haven of Corsica.
 + Coraconii, a kind of birds.
 Coraconnesus, a Libyan island.
 + Corāgium, ii; n. an imposition upon corn; also an interlude.
 Coragus, as choragus.
 Coraliticus lapis [à coralius] a white Asian stone like ivory.
 Corallium, ii; n. coral.
 Coralius, a river of Phrygia, called also Sangarius.
 Coralli, a fierce people of Pontus.
 + Corallia, æ; f. male-pimpernel.
 + Corallina, æ; f. the herb coral or dung-wort.
 + Cŏrallis, a precious stone like red-lead.
 Coralliticus, a, um; adj. of or like coral.
 + Coral-

† *Corallificus*, i; m. a kind of marble.

Corallium, ii; n. coral.

Coraloachates, a stone with golden rays.

CORAM, præp. [à *κόν* pupilla, vel ab Heb. *kedem ante*] before, in the presence of. * *Coram iudice*, before the judge.

Coram, adv. face to face. * *Coram cum iunus*, when we are together.

Cōrambe, ês; f. colewort.

Corancali, a people of India without Ganges.

Corani, a people of Italy, or the inhabitants of Cora.

Coranite, a people of Arabia Felix.

† *Corannus*, i; m. a white hard stone.

† *Corannus*, i; m. a kind of fish.

† *Coraptus*, a kind of bird.

Coras, the brother of Catillus and Tiburtus; whence the city Cora had its name.

Coraseni, a people of Asia.

Corasie, the island Crustie in the Ægean sea.

Corasius, a mountain in Antioch.

Corasphi, a people of Scythia.

Corax, âcis; m. a raven, a dog's name.

Corax, a rhetorician of Sicily, who first wrote of rhetoric; being overreached by the sophistry of his own scholar Tisias, he occasioned the proverb, *καὶ ἐν ῥήτορι καὶ ἐν σοφίᾳ*; also a mountain in Sarmatia, a city in Taurica Chersonesus; also he that slew the poet Archilochus.

Coraxas, a mountain in the north of Colchis.

Coraxi, a people of Colchis, whose wool is commended by Strabo.

Coraxici montes, part of mount Taurus.

Corban, indec. Heb. an offering to the poor man's box.

Corbana, a Persian, vanquished by the Christians in a battle wherein a hundred thousand Barbarians perished, A. D. 1099.

Corbasa, a city of Pamphylia.

Corbeuntus, a city in Galatia.

Corbiana, a province of the Elymaei.

Corbilo, a mart-town of France.

† *Corbinus*, or -binus, a, um; double-hearted.

† *Corbio*, ōnis; m. a basket-maker or carrier.

Corbio, a town in Italy.

CORBIS, is; f. and m. [à *curvus*] a wicker-basket; also the top of the mast.

Corbita, æ; f. [à *corbis*] a boy. * *Celocem operam hanc, ne corbitam date*, make all speed to help us. * *Corbitam cibi comesse possunt*, they are monstrous gourmandizers.

† *Corbito*, are; to load a boy, or fill the belly.

† *Corbona*, æ; f. the treasure of the Jewish temple.

Corbrenæ, a people of Media.

Corbula, æ; f. [à *corbis*] a hand-basket, or maund.

Corbulo, ōnis; m. a porter, or basket-bearer; also a proconsul in Syria under Nero.

Corbulum, i; n. or -us, i; m. a little basket.

Corcagia, the city of Cork in Ireland.

Corcagionis, } adj. of Cork.

Corcensis, e; }
Corce, or *Corne*, a city of Armenia minor.

† *Corchōlogis*, *cercolopis*, or *cercalopex*, an ape with a tail like a fox.

Corchōrus, i; m. the herb pimpinell. * *Corchorus inter olera*, fack among gentlemen.

† *Corclāvia*, a private cellar.

Corcoba, a city of Taprobane.

Corcoras, the river Gurk in Germany.

† *Corcorus*, i; a kind of fish and herb.

Corculum, li; n. [a *cor*] a sweet-heart; also a discreet sage person.

Coreyra, an island in the Ionian sea, near Epirus, under the Venetians, called *Corfu*, where Ulysses suffered shipwreck; and another within twenty miles of the former.

Corcyris, a city of Egypt.

Corcyropolis, a town of Coreyra.

Corda Selgovarum, Dumfriesshire in Scotland.

† *Cordacismus*, a kind of unseemly dancing.

† *Cordacista*, or *chordacista*, æ; one that sings to an instrument.

† *Cordapsus*, i; m. a pain in the guts.

Cordatè, adv. wisely, discreetly.

Cordatus, a, um; adj. wise, judicious, understanding, sincere.

Cordax, âcis; m. a kind of country-dance used in comedies.

Cordes, a river that runs through the Persian city Cora.

Cordialgia, æ; f. the heart-ach.

† *Cordialis*, is; the name of an herb.

† *Cordicus*, adv. from the heart.

Cordilho, a Stoick philosopher of Pergamus, who slighted the friendship of all kings and princes.

† *Cordisci*, weak untimely lambs.

Cordolium, ii; n. [à *doleo*] a vexation at heart, a heart-breaking.

Corduba, the city Corda in Spain.

Cordum, di; n. latter-math. See *cordus*.

Corduani, a people of Asia.

Cordulæ, a haven of Themiscyrena, by the Euxine sea.

Cordus, an historian who wrote the lives of the emperors; and several other men.

CORDUS, a, um; adj. [à *regis* juvenilis] springing late in the year, lateward, out of due time, late born; and for that reason has become the surname of several great men. *

Cordi, weak children. * *Agni cordi*, coffee lambs, or lambs reared after Laminas. * *Fœnum cordum*, latter-math, or lateward hay.

Cordyla, or *Cordylla*, the fry of a tunny-fish.

† *Cordylus*, li; m. a kind of fish.

Cordylus, a city of Pamphylia.

Cordylusa, an island about Rhodes.

Core, the daughter of Ceres.

Coreum, the feast of Core.

† *Coredulus*, a kind of bird.

Corelliana, [à *Corellius*] a kind of chestnut.

Corellius, the name of a Roman knight.

Coreia, an island of Greece.

Corefia, the name of Minerva in Arcadia.

Coretas, the name of a shepherd, said

to be the first that prophesied by inspiration.

Coretus, a bay of the lake Mæotis.

Corinium, the metropolis of the Pelnigni, called Pentinia.

† *Corgò*, adv. for corde ago, truly.

† *Coria*, orum; n. rows of stones or bricks in building.

Coria, or *Curia*, Corebridge in Northumberland.

† *Coriaceum*, ei; neut. a thong of leather.

Coriaceus, a, um; adj. [à *corium*] leathern.

Coriaginofus, a, um; adj. hide-bound. * *Coriaginofum jumentum*, a lean carrion jade.

Coriago, inis; f. [à *corium*] the distemper of being hide-bound.

† *Corialæ*, arum; a kind of fishes.

Coriandrum, i; n. the herb coriander.

† *Corianus*, i; m. a ring worn by women on their fore-finger.

Coriarius, a, um; adj. [à *corium*] of a hide or tanner.

Coriarius, ii; m. a tanner, currier, leather-dresser; an herb in Pliny, used by tanners.

† *Corias*, æ; a kind of fish.

† *Coribantia*, a sleeping like a hare with one's eyes open.

Coricæ, two islands before Peloponnesus.

† *Coridestras*, ræ; m. a kind of shell-fish.

† *Coridolum*, li; n. a buffet.

† *Corigia* for corrigia.

† *Corigiatus*, a, um; bound with thongs.

† *Corigio*, are; to bind with thongs, or make latches.

† *Cōrimbus*, i; m. an ivy-berry; also the top or highest part of any thing. * *Corimbi*, the winding-springs of a vine. See *corymbus*.

Corindius, a city of India within Ganges.

Carinea, a country of Armenia major.

Corinia, Cornwall.

Corinium, Cirencester in Gloucestershire.

Corinna, a name of three women-poets.

Corinnus, an ancient poet, who wrote the years of Troy before Homer; out of whom Homer is thought to have taken his ground-work.

† *Corinthas*, âdis; f. an herb whose juice is good against stinging of serpents.

Corinthiæcæ uvæ, [à *Corinthus*] corants.

Corinthlæcus, a, um; adj. of Corinth.

Corinthiarius, a nick name given to Augustus Cæsar, from coveting the vessels of Corinth.

† *Corinthias*, marble of Corinth.

Corinthiensis, e; } adj. Corinthian.

Corinthius, a, um; } an, of Corinth.

Corinthium æs; a pure kind of metal of Corinth, of great value.

Corinthus, i; f. a famous and wealthy city of Achaia, in the middle of the Peloponnesian Isthmus, burnt by the Romans, and re-edified by Julius Cæsar; and fell into the hands of the Turks, A. D. 1451.

Corinum, or *Corinium*, a town of Liburnia.

Corinus, the river Churne by Cirencester.

Coriolanus, a noble Roman, compared by

by Cicero with Themistocles; both of them were banished by the ungrateful people, and turned to the enemies.

Coriolana pyra, pears so called from Coriolanus.

Corioli, or Coriolla, a town in Italy.

Coriolani, the people of Corioli.

† Coriöhus, li; m. a buckler covered with skin.

Corion, the herb St. John's-wort.

† Coriösus, a, um; adj. clad in leather.

Coriovallum, the town Valckenburg in the Netherlands.

Coris, the herb St. John's-wort, or ground-pine.

Coris, a mountain of Thessaly, where the serpents called diptades are bred.

† Coriscus, ci; m. a light dart.

Corissia, } a town in the isle of
Corissus, } Coos.

Corissus, a city of Ionia.

Coritani, people of Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Darby, and Nottingham shires.

Coritus, or -thus, a mountain of Hetruria, from king Coritus, the husband of Electra, and father of Dardanus.

Coritus, i; m. a quiver or bow-case. See corytus.

CORIUM, ii; neut. [ab Heb. gnor pellis] the leather or hide of a beast, the skin of a fish, the pill of a nut, &c. * Do alieno corio ludere, to sport at another's peril. * Perficere corium, to dress or tan leather.

Coriza, as coryza.

Cormalas, a river of Troas.

Cormanum, a city of the Jazyges Metanastæ.

Cornasa, a city of Pamphylia.

† Corna, æ; f. harvest.

† Corta, a city of Cappadocia.

Cornabii, or -bui, people of Strathnarven, or Sutherland, in Scotland.

Cornacum, a town of Pannonia Inferior.

† Cornagium, ii; n. a tenure in the north, by blowing a horn at the approach of an enemy.

Cornavii, people of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire.

Corne, a bill in Tusculum, which had a beechen grove dedicated to Diana.

† Cornæ, æ; f. a trumpet.

† Cornata opera, work agreed upon by the day till candle-light.

Corneates, a people of Pannonia.

Cornelia, a noble and eloquent lady, wife of Sempronius Gracchus, and mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.

Cornelianus, the colleague of Perpetuus.

Cornelius, the name of divers noblemen.

Cornelius Nepos, an eloquent man in the time of Cicero; he wrote the lives of famous men, whereof only Pomponius Atticus is extant.

Cornelius Tacitus, a famous historian.

Cornensii, a people of Sardinia.

Corneöus, a, um; adj. [à cornus] like horn. * Corneöus fuit, he was heart of oak.

† Corneöus, i; f. a little cornel-tree.

Cornescio, ère; [à cornu] to grow hard as horn.

Cornetum, i; n. [à cornus] a place full of cornel-trees.

Cornëus, a, um; adj. [à cornu] of or like horn. * Ora cornea, a bird's bill.

Cornëus, a, um; adj. [à cornus] of cornel-wood.

Corni, a people of Italy.

Corniasi, a people of Galatia.

Cornicen, inis; c. [à cornu & cano] a blower of a horn or cornet.

† Cornicina, æ; f. a woman-blower.

† Cornicino, are; to wind a horn.

Cornicor, ari; [à cornix] to strut, or caw like a crow, gape like a crow for a prey. * Cornicari aliquid secum, to mutter out something, to grumble within himself.

Cornicula, æ; f. a jack-daw.

Corniculans, ntis; adj. putting scold horns. * Corniculans luna, the new moon.

Cornicularius, a, um; an officer under the tribunes of the soldiers.

Corniculatus, a, um; adj. horned.

Corniculum, i; n. [à cornu] a little horn, silver whistle, an ornament given to soldiers as a badge of their valour.

Corniculum, a town in Italy.

Corniser, a, um; carrying a horn.

Cornificius, an excellent poet in the time of Salust.

† Cornificus, a, um; adj. making horns or lanterns.

Corniger, a, um; adj. wearing horns.

† Cornigenus, a, um; of a horned kind.

Corniger, a name of Bacchus.

Cornipes, edis; having horny hoofs.

GORNIX, icis; f. [κορνίξ] a crow, a knocker of a door. * Cornix frugifera, a rook. * Cornicibus superites or vivacior, exceeding ancient.

CORNU, n. indec. [κέρας, Heb. keren] a horn, corner, winding, a lantern. * Aciei cornua, the wings of a battalia. * Cornua arcus, the horned tips of a bow. * Addere cornua pauperi, to hearten a poor man. * Cornua disputationis, the principle arguments. * Cornu cervinum, buck-horn, plantain. * Cornua fluminis, the windings or reaches of a river. * Cornua antennarum, the main ends of the sail-yard. * Obvertere alicui cornua, to insult ever, hunch. * Fœnum habet in cornu, a proverb denoting a mischievous person; Hor. Sat. l. 4, 34. taken from a custom of tying hay at the tip of the curst cow's horns, to prevent their doing any mischief. * Cornu ammonis, a jewel like a ram's horn; Plin. * Benignum cornu, fortune's horn, or the horn of plenty; Hor.

Cornu Byzantii, the suburbs of Constantinople.

Cornuarius, ii; m. a maker of cornets.

† Cornuatus, a, um; part. of cornuor; horned, crooked.

Cornubia, æ; Cornwall. * De Cornubia, the family of Cornwall.

Cornucopia, æ; f. abundance of all things.

† Cornugraphium, ii; neut. an ink-horn.

Cornum, i; n. [à cornus] a cornel, or wild cherry.

† Cornuo, are; to bend the horn of a bow.

Cornupëta, æ; a goring or hunching [beast].

CORNUS, i; and us; f. [κορνύς] a cornel-tree; used also by poets for a bow, because usually made of that wood. * Cornus fœmina, the dog-tree.

Cornus, a city of Sardinia, now Corneto.

Cornuta, æ; f. the sea-fish called a gurnard.

† Cornutamentum, i; n. the top of a horn.

Cornutum Monasterium, Horn-church in Essex.

Cornutus, a, um; adj. horned. * Cornutam bestiam petis, you rouse a sleeping lion.

Cornutus, a Stoick philosopher of Leptis in Africa; also a pretor of Rome.

Corocondame, a town of Sarmatia in Asia.

Corocotta, æ; f. a shot, or young hog.

Corodamum, a promontory of Arabia Felix.

Coræbus, the son of Mygdonus, greatly in love with Cassandra, who warned him to forsake Troy, to avoid the danger that was coming; but he not hearkening to her, perished that night the town was taken; hence the proverb, Coræbo stultior.

Corolanus, a little king of the Boii.

Corolia, a town of Arabia Felix.

Corolla, æ; f. [à corona] a coronet or garland.

Corollarium, ii; n. vantage, overmeasure; also a consecrated that falls in beside the question proved; a small present; little coronets given to those that assisted at plays and feasts.

Coromane, or -nis, a city in the Persian gulph.

CORONA, æ; f. Liv. [κορώνη] a crown, circle, chaplet; the brim or edge of a pot, the celestial sign Ariadne, the ball or circle about the moon, the brow or cornice of a wall. * Vulgi corona, a ring of people. * Corona regia, the herb melilot. * Corona terræ, ground ivy. * Sub corona venire, to be sold in the market, as slaves taken in the war used to be, having crowns on.

Corona, a constellation, the crown of Ariadne.

Coronâlis, le; adj. 3 art. of or like a crown.

Coronâmen, inis; n. a coronet or garland.

Coronamentum, i; n. the matter of which garlands are made.

Coronaria, æ; f. the clove-gilliflower; also she that makes or sells garlands.

Coronarium, ii; n. a present to a prince at his coronation, crownage, gilt brass.

Coronarius, a, um; adj. of garlands. * Coronarium æs, latten metal. * Opus coronarium, a work made round in the fashion of a crown. * Aurum coronarium, gold given by the vanquished to the victor, a gift bestowed by the provinces upon the Roman emperors.

Coronarius, ii; m. a maker or seller of garlands.

Coronatio, önis; f. a crowning.

Coronator, öris; m. a crowner.

Cōronātus, a, um; A. & P. of coronor; crowned.
Cōronātus, i; m. a crown (of money.)
Corone, a city of Transylvania, Peloponnesus; and other places.
Coronēa, a city of Bœotia, where no moles will live; another of Peloponnesus; and other places.
Cōrōneola, æ; f. a musk-rose.
 † **Cōronices**, pales, or such like, before houses; also a partition of boards.
Cōronis, idis; f. a pinnacle or fane of a building; the top, end, or conclusion; a little crooked line at the end of tragedies; the cornice of a pillar.
Coronis, a goddess worshipped in Sicyonia, and a nymph by whom Apollo had Æsculapius.
Cōronisma, ātis; n. a song sung by the coronista.
Cōronista, æ; m. an idle vassal that went about carrying a crown, and begging for him.
Cōrono, are; act. to crown, encompass, environ. * Vina coronant, they fill brimmers, or trim the bowls with garlands. * Coronat folio [of an herb] coronets are made of its leaves.
 † **Coronon**, the sharp process of the nether jaw.
Cōronopodium, ii; n. } swines-cress.
Cōronopus, ōdis; f. } ses.
 † **Coronopus**, bucks-horn.
Coronta, a city of Acarnania.
 † **Coronula**, æ; f. a little crown.
Coronus, a mountain of Asia, and the name of several men.
Coropassus, a town of Lycaonia.
Corope, a city of Thessaly.
 † **Corophium**, ii; n. a kind of crab-fish.
Cōroplāthus, i; m. a puppet-maker.
Corpiciensii, a people of Sardinia.
Corpilli, a people of Thrace.
Corpōrale, lis; n. the linnen upon the altar, whereon the host is laid after consecration; also a communion-cloth.
Corpōralis, le; adj. 3 art. [a corpus] corporeal. * Corporalis possessio, a possession, as of houses or lands.
 † **Corpōralitas**, ātis; f. bodily essence.
Corpōraliter, adv. bodily. * Corporaliter jurare, to take a solemn oath, by laying one's hand upon the bible.
Corpōrātio, ōnis; f. the quantity or state of a body; a corporation.
Corpōrātūra, æ; f. the bulk of the body.
Corpōrātus, a, um; having a body, big-limbed, incorporated.
Corpōreus, a, um; bodily, corporeal.
Corpōro, are; to form into a body.
Corpōr-or, ari; to become a body; also to kill.
Corpulentē, adv. grossly.
Corpulentia, æ; f. corpulence, grossness.
Corpulentus, a, um; adj. fleshy, fat, corpulent.
CORPUS, ōris; n. Cic. [χρῶς, Heb. guphab] a body, the flesh of the body, a volume, society. * Corpora custodiarum, courts of guards. * Corpus sine pectore, that has no guts in his brains. * Corpus amittere, to fall away. * Corpus arboris, the stem of a tree.
Corpusculum, li; n. a little body, a mite or atom.
Corrā-do, si, sum, dēre; act. of con and rado] to scrape together, alienate.
Corrāgo, inis; f. [a cor] the herb bo-
 rage.

† **Corrāsivus**, a, um; corrosive.
Correctio, ōnis; f. correction, amending, redressing; a figure in rhetoric, when an improper expression is help'd out by one more proper.
Corrector, ōris; m. a corrector, a mender. * Correctores, officers between the consules and the præfides.
 † **Correctura**, æ; f. a correcting.
Correctus, a, um; part. of corrigor; corrected, redressed.
 † **Corregionālis**, le; adj. 3 art. of the same country.
Corrēlātiva, orum; n. correlatives.
 † **Corrēmigo**, are; to row together.
Corrē-po, psi, ptum, pēre; to creep secretly into. * Correpere in ganeas, to creep into brothel-houses.
Correpte, adv. in short.
Correptio, ōnis; f. a correction, rebuke, reproving, shortening.
Correptor, ōris; m. a reprover, chider.
Correptorius, a, um; adj. chiding.
Correptus, a, um; of corripior; plucked hastily, blamed, &c.
 † **Correus**, as conreus.
Corrha, a town of Armenia major, and a city of Persia.
Corrhagium, a city of Macedonia.
 † **Corriatus**, a, um; bound with leather.
 † **Corriceum**, a place where the girls used to play together.
Corri-deo, si, sum; [of con and rideo] to laugh together.
CORRIGIA, æ; f. [a corium] a shoe-string or latchet. * Corrigia canina, a thong of dog's leather.
 † **Corrigiarius**, ii; m. a knacker, or point-maker.
Corrigiātus, a, um; adj. tyed with leather.
Corrigibilis, le; adj. corrigible.
 † **Corrigio**, are; to make points.
Corrigiola, æ; f. the herb knot-grass.
Corr-igo, exi, ectum, igere; act. [of con and rego] to correct, amend, make amends for, straighten. * Corrigere aliquem ad frugem, to make one a good husband.
 † **Corrigia**, æ; f. a tree with fruit like adrachne.
Corr-ipio, ipui, eptum, ipere; act. [of con and rapio] to snatch up in haste, lay hands on, to make short, (as grammarians do syllables) to reprove, chide, catch up short, catch suddenly. * Corripere aliquem in nervum, to hurry one to the strokes. * Corripuit impensas ludorum, stinted the charges. * Corripere viam, to make speed, rid ground.
Corrivaes, ium; m. competitors for the same woman or any thing else.
Corrivālitās, ātis; f. rivalryship.
Corrivātio, ōnis; f. the meeting of rivals; the drawing water into a common channel.
Corrivātus, a, um; run together.
Corrivo, are; [ex con & rivus] to draw many streams into one.
Corrivor, ari; to be drawn into one channel.
Corrivus, a river drawn to the tops of mountains for the washing of gold.
Corrōbōrātus, a, um; adj. strengthened.
Corrōbōro, are; act. to strengthen, confirm.
Corrū-do, si, sum, dēre; act. to gnaw asunder or in two.

Corrōgātus, a, um; part. of corrogor; gathered, invited.
Corrōgo, are; to ask or gather from many. * Corrogare nummos, to get money from divers.
Corrōsus, a, um; part. of corrodor; gnawn about, asunder, or in two.
Corrōtundo, are; to make round.
Corruda, æ; f. [a corruo] wild asparagus.
 † **Corrudago**, inis; the same.
Corrūgatio, ōnis; f. a wrinkling.
Corrūgātus, a, um; wrinkled.
 † **Corrugi**, orum; furrows in hills to convey water for the washing of ore.
Corrūgo, are; to wrinkle. * Corrugare frontem, to frown.
Corr-umpo, ūpi, uptum, umpere; act. [of con and rumpo] to corrupt, bribe, dissolve, break asunder, deflower, debauch, forge or falsify, poison.
Corruo, ere; to tumble down, come to ruin, fail in; also to overthrow or beat down. * Corruere divitias, to heap up wealth.
Corruptē, adv. corruptly.
Corruptēla, æ; f. a bane and spoil, whoredom.
Corruptibilis, le; adj. corruptible.
Corruptio, ōnis; f. corruption, a dissolving, spoiling.
Corruptor, ōris; m. a corrupter, spoiler, debaucher.
Corruptrix, icis; f. a bawd.
Corruptus, a, um; [of corrumpor] corrupt, spoiled, &c.
Corruspor, ari; dep. to search diligently.
CORS, tis; f. [χρῆτον] a hen-yard, or barton.
Corſæ, a place in Cilicia.
Corſæus, a, um; of Corſæ.
 † **Corſalvium**, ii; n. sage.
Corſcæ, Ionian islands over-against Samos.
Corſi, a people of Sardinia, who came from Corſica.
Corſia, a town of Bœotia.
Corſica, an island in the Ligustick sea, between Italy and Sardinia.
 † **Corſion**, the lote-root.
Corſipium, ii; neut. an Egyptian coin.
Corſōides, a certain stone of a hoary whiteness.
Corſote, a city of Great Armenia, encompassed with the river Maſca.
Corſtopytum, Morpeth in Northumberland, or Corbridge upon Tyne.
Corſura, an island in the middle of the bay of Carthage.
 † **Cortālis**, le; adj. of an hen-house.
Corteriācum, the city Cortrick in Flanders.
Corteriācenſes, the people of Corteriacum.
CORTEX, icis; c. [a corium & tego] the rind or bark of a tree, a shell or pill. * Cortices rosarum, the five little leaves about rose-buds. * Nare sine cortice, to go or stand on his own legs. * Cortex cavata, a mask; Vir. Hinc Anglicè, Cork.
Corthaca, a city of India without Ganges.
 † **Corthilus**, li; m. a king-fisher.
Corticata, a Spanish island and city in Bætica.
Corticātus, a, um; having a rind or bark.
 † **Corticeus**, a, um; of rind or bark.
 † **Corticillus**, li; and corticulus, li; m. a thin rind.

Cortico, are ; to pull off the bark.
 Corticosus, a, um ; thi & barked.
 Corticula, æ ; f. a thin rind.
 † Corticus, i ; m. a bow-case.
 CORTINA, æ ; f. [à corium, vel Arab. cora, res rotunda, &c.] a curtain, a dyer's furnace, a painter's colour-pot ; Apollo's trevet or inward vestry, whence the oracle was given.
 * Cortina cœli, the hemisphere. * Plumbæ cortina, the vessel receiving oil from the pressed olives.
 Cortinæle, is ; n. the place where vats and cauldrons stood.
 Cortinælis, le ; adj. of a cauldron.
 † Cortinarius, a, um ; of curtains.
 † Cortinas, and cortinaria, a maker or spreader of curtains.
 † Cortinon, radijs-jead.
 Cortinula, æ ; f. a little curtain, cauldron, or dying-vat.
 Corton, a city of Thessaly.
 Cortona, an ancient city of Tuscany.
 Cortonenſes, a people of Spain.
 † Cortumio, ōnis ; f. a diligent beholding, and considering.
 Cortuola, a city of Tuscany.
 † Cortusa bears-ear, janicle.
 † Cortynia vestis, a hunting garment.
 Cortyra, a small country of Laconia.
 † Corvini, devourers ; also as cernui.
 Corvinus, a, um ; adj. of or like a raven.
 † Corvito, are ; to devour.
 † Corvitor, or -bitor, ōnis ; m. a greedy eater.
 Corula, a city of India within Ganges.
 † Cōrūlētum, i ; n. a place where nuts grow.
 Cō ūlus, i ; m. a fillet of a woman's head.
 Coruncanus, the first pontifex maximus, chosen from among the common people ; and other men.
 Coruncula, a city of India within Ganges.
 Corvorum Insula, an island in Arcadia.
 Corvum Antrum, a mountain in Cilicia.
 Corus, i ; m. the north-west wind ; a cor, or Hebrew measure of 30 bushels.
 Corus, a river of Arabia, falling into the Red-sea.
 Cōruscāmen, inis ; n. lightning, flashing.
 Cōruscātio, ōnis ; f. a glittering, brandishing.
 CŌRUSCO are ; [à κορυς, galea] to glitter, lighten, brandish. * Arbor coruscat, the tree is shaken.
 † Cōruscum, a thunderbolt.
 Cōruscus, a, um ; glittering, bright and quick.
 Corusia, a city of Sarmatia in Asia.
 Corvus, i ; m. [κορυς] a raven, a carrion-crow ; also a kind of fish, and a defensive engine in war. * Abi ad corvos, go and be far enough.
 * Mali corvi malum ovum, like father like son.
 Cory, an island of the eastern sea.
 Corybantes, the mad priests of Cybele.
 Corybantia æra, cymbals.
 Corybantiare, to sleep with one's eyes open, or be troubled with visions that one cannot sleep.
 Corybas, a painter, scholar of Nicomachus.
 Corybas, a promontory of Crete.
 Cōrycæus, ei ; m. a spy or hearer.
 Corycia, the mother of Licorus ; a promontory of Crete, and a haven

of Æthiopia.
 Corycium, ii ; n. a wallet for victuals.
 Corycus, i ; m. a famous wrestler, who gave occasion to the proverb, Luctari cum Coryco, to attempt any thing beyond one's strength ; also a very high mountain of Cilicia, and a town of the same name, where the best saffron grows ; at the foot of the mountain was the cave Corycium, dedicated to the Muses, who from thence were called Corycides ; also a mountain of Ionia full of robbers, whence the proverb, Corycæus auscultavit eum, his whole design is discovered.
 † Corydallis, an herb good against the cholick.
 Corydalla, a city of the Rhodii, and a town about Athens.
 Corydallus, a town of Attica, and Lycia.
 Corydalus, i ; m. a lark.
 † Corydælis, a kind of fish.
 Corydon, ōnis ; m. the name of a shepherd.
 Coryla, or -leum, a town in Paphlagonia.
 Corylētum, i ; n. a hazel-copse.
 † Coryllion, a kind of bird.
 Corylon, a city in Italy.
 CORYLUS, i ; f. [κόρυλα] a filbert-tree. * Sylvestris corylus, the hazel-nut-tree.
 Cōrymbe, the same as corambe.
 Cōrymbiātus, a, um ; beset with ivy-berries.
 Cōrymbifer, a, um ; bearing berries like ivy.
 Cōrymbifer, an epithet of Bacchus, whose priests were crown'd with ivy.
 Cōrymbion, a peruke or coronet.
 Cōrymboites, a kind of spurge.
 Cōrymbus, i ; m. an ivy-berly ; also the stern of a ship.
 Coryna, a city of Ionia.
 Coryne, a city of Elis.
 Corynephoros, he that carries a club.
 Corynæta, or -tes, a famous robber, the son of Vulcan, slain by Theseus.
 Coryphæum, a mountain in Epidaurus, where Diana Coryphæa was worshipped.
 Coryphæus, i ; m. a ring-leader, chief, principal.
 † Coryphana, æ ; f. a kind of fish.
 Coryphantis, a town on the Adramyttian shore.
 Coryphas, a town of Troas.
 Coryphe, the top or height of any thing.
 Coryphe, a mountain near Ganges, and another in Syria, between Antiochia and Berrhæa.
 † Corython, a rock.
 Corythus, the town Cortona in Tuscany.
 Corytus, i ; m. a bow-case.
 Coryza, æ ; f. a pose or stuffing in the head.
 COS, cōtis ; f. [α κοινω, scindo] a whetstone. * Cos rotaria or gyralis, a grindstone. * Scrupulosæ cotes, rugged ways. * Alis cōtem, you feed one that shames his keeper.
 Cos, Coos, or Cous, an island in the Ægean sea ; also a city of Egypt.
 Cosa, for causa.
 † Cosa, a city of Etruria.
 Cōsābus, i ; m. a kind of banqueting-dish.

Cosamba, a city of India within Ganges.
 † Colambi, for corambi.
 Colas, a river of Italy.
 † Cosauia, for corollæ.
 Colcinomantia, æ ; f. a divination by a sieve.
 Colcinus, a town of Apamia.
 Colcynthus, a river in Italy.
 Cosentia, a city of Italy, called Conſenza.
 Cosentinii, the inhabitants of Cosentia.
 Cosenus, a river of Mauritania.
 Cosiana, a castle of Palestine.
 Cosmanates, a people of Liguria.
 Cosmarcha, æ ; m. the prince of the world.
 Cosmarchia, æ ; m. the government of the world.
 † Cosmarius, or cosmarchus, the lord of the world.
 Cosineta, æ ; m. a gentleman or groom of the chamber, an apparel-ler.
 Cosmiana unguenta, sweet ointments.
 Cosmianus, a, um ; adj. of Cosmus.
 † Cosiniaticus, -um, i ; hire paid for riding post.
 Cosmicus, a, um ; of the world, worldly ; also perfumed. * Stellarum ortus cosmicus, the rising of the stars with the sun.
 † Cosmitto, for committo.
 Cosinius, a, um ; adj. of Cosinus.
 Cosmographia, æ ; f. the description of the world.
 Cosmographicus, a, um ; adj. of cosmography.
 Cosmographo, are ; to describe the world.
 Cosmographus, i ; m. a cosmographer, or describer of the world.
 Cosmos, a town of Judæa.
 Cosmus, i ; m. the world.
 Cosinus, a famous perfumer.
 Cosoagas, a navigable river falling into Ganges.
 Cosroes, a king of Persia, who slew 90,000 christians.
 Cossa, a city of Tuscany ; a town of Umbria ; and a city in Calabria, called Consono.
 Cossæa, æ ; f. a town of Thrace, and port of Persia.
 Cossæi, the inhabitants of Cossæa.
 Cossietavia, a country in Spain.
 Cossicus, a, um ; adj. belonging to cossa or algebra, the art of figurative words.
 † Cossilires, and cassilires, stragglers, vagabonds.
 † Cossim, on both the hips. See coxim.
 † Cossini, the same as Ostiones.
 Cossinitus, a river of Thrace.
 Cossium, a town of Aquitain.
 Cossicanus, a river of India running into Ganges.
 Cossus, i ; m. [κίσ] a worm that frets wood.
 Cossus, i ; m. a mountain of Bithynia, and the name of several men.
 † Cossus, a, um ; adj. naturally shrivelled.
 Cossutia, the wife of Cæsar, of the family of the Cossutii.
 Cossuvil, and -ani, a Roman family.
 COSTA, æ ; f. [à consto, vel cōsta, ossa] a rib. * Costæ, arum ; the sides. * Costæ notæ, the short ribs.
 Y y y y Costa,

Costa, a king of Spain, brother of Rodericus.

† Costarium, ii; n. the place where the ribs are.

Costatus, a, um; adj. having ribs.

† Costella, and -ula, æ; f. a small rib.

Costoboci, a people of Sarmatia Europæa.

† Costus, or castrus, the general of a camp; or king among bees.

Costum, i; n. [à costus] balsam.

† Costuma, æ; f. custom.

Costus, i; f. the herb costmary, or the balsam-tree.

† Colymbe, a knot of hair tied on the crown.

Cōsyra, a barren island in the Libyan sea.

Cōsyraei, the inhabitants of Cōsyra.

Cōsyri, a people of India.

Cōsyra, an island by Selinus; also a river and city in Sicily.

Cōsyte, a city of Umbria.

Cōla, a town of Asia.

Cōtæa, a country of Armenia Minor.

Cōtæna, a city of Armenia Minor.

Cōtamba, a town of Persia.

Cōtaria, æ; f. [à cos] a quarry out of which whetstones are dug.

Cotensii, a people of Dacia.

Cotes, or Cottes, a promontory of Africa.

Cothon, an island by Carthage.

Cothon, ōnis; m. } an haven, key,
Cothonum, i; n. } wharf, pier.

Cothurnālius, a, um; [à cothurnus] lofty, tragical.

Cothurnālius, a, um; adj. wearing buskins, pantofles, moiles; written in a high style.

Cothurnus, i; m. a buskin, high shoe worn in tragedies, and by hunters; hence taken for a lofty style.

† Cotarius, ii; m. a grinder.

Cōticūla, æ; f. [à cos] a bone; also a touchstone, a mortar made of a flint.

Cotidianus and cotidie, for quotidianus and quotidie, q. v.

† Cōtina, æ; f. a cup.

Cōtinius, i; f. a kind of wild olive.

Cōtiso, a king of the Daci, whose army, invading Pannonia, was vanquished by Cornel. Lentulus, Augustus's general.

Cotomana, a town of Armenia Major.

Cōtōna, cōtōna, or cottona, orum; n. a kind of figs.

† Cōtōnaria, æ; f. chaff-wort, cudwort.

† Cotonafter, a wild quince-tree.

† Cotonea, an herb so called of the Venetians.

Cotoneum, ei; n. [μυδώνιον] a quince or quiddany.

Cotonens, a, um; adj. of a quince.

† Cotonia, a quarry of flint.

Cōtrades, a city of Hauria.

Cōtriguri, a people of the Huns.

Cōtta, an orator; and other men.

Cottabus, i; m. the noise of a whip, and of liquor poured out of one vessel into another; also a play among young men, by throwing what they left in the cup upon the ground, and guessing, by the sound, of the future event of their loves.

Cōtredobriga, a city of Portugal.

Cottanum, ni; n. a kind of small fig.

Cottescvoldia, Cottswold in Gloucestershire.

Cottia, the Alps.

Cottiana, a city of India within Ganges.

Cottiaris, a river in China.

Cottis, a town of India within Ganges.

Cottium, a place of Gallia Narbonensis, about the Alpes Cottia.

Cottobora, a town of Gedrosia, and of India within Ganges.

Cotton, a city of Asia Propria.

Cottonia, a haven of Æthiopia; also a country of India.

Cottuantii, a people of the Rhæti.

† Cottum, i; n. cotton.

Cottus, a giant with an hundred hands.

Cōtūla, æ; f. [à cos] a little whetstone. * Fœtida cotula, may-weed.

† Coturnium, a wine-vessel used in sacrifices.

Coturnix, icis; f. [ῥορνις] a quail.

Cōtus, i; anger.

Cotyæum, a city of Phrygia.

Cotyla, æ; f. a half pint; also a drinking-cup; the herb may-weed; the hollow or pan in which a bone turns.

Cotylæum, a mountain in Eubœa.

Cotylæus, Æsculapius at Eurotas, a river of Laconia, to whom Hercules built a temple when he was healed of a wound in his hand.

Coyle, es; f. the hollow of a cup, hand or buckle-bone; also the play pick-pack.

Cotyledon, onis; f. the herb navelwort. * Hirsuta cotyledon, hairy kidney-wort.

Cotyliscus, and cotylus, i; m. a kind of quaffing-cup.

Cotylus, a mountain of Arcadia.

Cotylum, a little hill upon mount Ida.

Cotyrga, a city of Sicily.

Cotys, the name of several kings of Thrace, whereof one being of an angry disposition, when presented with some earthen ware, broke it all in pieces, to prevent his anger with others that should break it.

Cōtytto, a lascivious goddess, whose sacrifices called Cotyttia were performed, at Athens in the night by her priests called Baptæ.

Cotzianum, a city of Phrygia.

† Covalus, i; m. a hobgoblin, or evil spirit.

† Covellus, a, um; heavenly.

Coventria, Coventry.

Couglum, a city in Spain.

Covinarius, ii; m. a British charioteer, or he that fights out of one.

Cōvinus, i; m. [à cavus] an iron chariot of the Britains.

Coui vinum, wine of the island Cous.

Cōinio, ire; act. to unite.

Counos, a British island.

† Courui, drink, ale or beer.

Cous, the sicc upon the dye.

Cous, a, um; adj. of Coos or Cos.

Counterinus, i; m. a brother by the mother's side.

† Cōutor, ti; to use together.

† Covum, i; n. heaven; also a leather thong.

COXA, æ; f. [ροχών] a haunch, hip, buckle-bone.

† Coxæle, is; n. a girdle or covering of the hips.

Coxarius morbus, the hip-gout.

† Coxendica, æ; f. the hip.

Coxandix, icis; f. the hip, thigh, or buckle-bone; also the hip-gout. *

Herba coxendicum, great pennywort or Venus-navel.

† Coxigo, are; to be lame.

† Coxim, for cōsim, adv. upon the buttocks.

† Coxōsius, a, um; adj. mad, frantick.

† Coxūla, æ; f. a little thigh.

† Coxus, a, um; adj. lame.

Coymaseni, a people of Corsica.

Cozala, a town of Armenia Major.

Cozillra, a city of Cappadocia.

C ante R.

CR. for crispus, Creticus, contractum.

C. R. for civis Romanus.

C. R. C. for ejus rei causa.

Crabasia, a city of the Iberi.

† Craber, a, um; thin, slender.

† Crabonista, a kind of instrument.

Crabro, ōnis; m. [à craceo, vel à κρηας cornu] a kind of great wasp, a hornet. * Irritare crabrones, to awake a snappish cur, or to meddle with a spiteful and angry people, [Prov.]

Cracea, a Saxon sorceress, who could change dishes of meat into strange forms, whereby she was thought by the simpler sort to be a goddess.

† Cracentes, slender.

† Cracco, ere; to be slender.

Cracovia, æ; f. the city Cracow in Poland.

Cracus, an Egyptian god, to whom they sacrificed salt things.

† Cracutæ, mongrels begotten of wolves and dogs.

Crade, a city of Caria.

Cragus, a mountain of Cilicia, part of Taurus, consecrated to Apollo.

Cradius, a, um; of Cragus.

Crambe, es; f. colewort. * Recocta crambe, a loathsome repeating of things.

Crambusa, an island of Cilicia, and a city of Lycia.

Crambutis, a city of Egypt.

Cranæ, an island of Laconia, called Helena.

Cranates, an inhabitant of Cranæ.

Cranæ, a name of Attica, from king Cranaus.

Cranæus, a, um; adj. of Cranæ.

Cranus, a town of Caria; also a king of Athens, who succeeded Cecrops.

Cranda, a town of Æthiopia.

Crane, es; f. a city of Arcadia, where many fir-trees grow; also the name of a nymph given to hunting, who having deceived many suitors, at last was prevailed upon by Janus, who, to recompense her, made her a goddess of hinges, and gave her power to drive bags from childrens cradles; she was called afterwards Carna and Cardinea.

Cranea, æ; f. a small country of the Ambraciotes.

Craneum, ei; n. a certain school at Corinth.

Craneus, ei; m. the first king of Macedonia, whose successors reigned till Alexander, almost five hundred years.

Crania, the ancient name of Tarsus in Cilicia.

Cranide, es; f. a city inhabited by the Thasii, and afterwards called Philippi.

Cranides, a town by Pontus.

Cranion, a city of Cephalonia.

Cranium,

Cranium, *li*; *n.* [*κρανιον*] the skull or brain-pan; also a cup.
Cranon, or **Crannon**, a city of Thes-
 saly, where they say there are only
 two ravens, which having bred, go
 away, and leave only two.
Crantor, *ōris*; *m.* an academick phi-
 losopher, scholar to Plato; he wrote
 a book de Consolatione, imitated by
 Cicero; also the armour-bearer of
 Peleus, slain by the Centaur Demo-
 lion.
 † **Cranum**, the fruit of the cornel-
 tree.
 † **Crapatolum**, *i*; *n.* a Persian coin.
Crāpula, *æ*; *f.* [*κραιπνή*] a surfeit,
 drunkenness; also the dregs of resin
 put into new wine. * **Crapulam**
 edormire, to take a nap to recover
 one's wits.
Crāpularius, *a, um*; *adj.* of a surfeit.
 † **Crāpulator**, *a, um*; *adj.* drunken.
 † **Crāpulator**, *ari*; to surfeit or disem-
 per one's self.
CRAS, [*Heb. machar*] *adv.* to-mor-
 row, hereafter.
Craterium, *li*; *n.* a country in Sicily.
Craſis, *is*; *f.* the complexion, or mix-
 ture of humours.
Craſpidites, a bay of Phrygia.
Craſſamen, *inis*; *n.* [*à crassus*]
 grounds; dregs, sediment, grossness.
Craſſamentum, *i*; *n.* thickness.
Craſſe, *adv.* thickly.
Craſſeſco, *ēre*; to grow fat or gross,
 thick, big.
 † **Craſſimentum**, *i*; *n.* thickness.
 † **Craſſipelles**, fools, thick-skulled.
Craſſities, *ei*; *f.* grossness, fat-
 ness.
Craſſitudo, *inis*; *f.* nest, thickness.
Craſſitius, a grammarian at Rome,
 master of Julianus Antonius.
 † **Craſſo**, *are*; to make gross.
 † **Craſſor** and **craſſator**, for **graffor**
 and **graffator**.
Craſſula major, the herb orpine, or
 love-long. * **Craſſula minor**, worm-
 grass, great stone-crop.
 † **Craſſulāgo**, *inis*; *f.* the seed of or-
 pine.
 † **Craſſulentus**, *a, um*; *adj.* very gross.
 † **Craſſulus**, *a, um*; somewhat gross.
CRASSUS, *a, um*; *adj.* [*à ὀγκρῆς*,
caro] gross, fat, thick, dull, homely.
 * **Craſſa Minervā**, bluntly.
Craſſus, the name of several men,
 whereof one was the grandfather of
 the rich Craſſus, and was called
 Agellastus, because he never laughed.
Lucius Craſſus, a famous orator.
Publius Craſſus, a skilful lawyer,
 brother to the orator.
Marcus Craſſus, the son of Publius
 Craſſus, the richest of all the Ro-
 mans, who said none was to be ac-
 counted rich, but he that by his re-
 venue could maintain an army; in
 a war with the Parthians, he lost
 20,000 Romans and his own life;
 the Barbarians thinking he made
 that war for the love of their gold,
 poured it melted into his dead body.
 † **Craſtes**, *is*; dry hay.
 † **Craſtinatio**, *ōnis*; *f.* a delaying
 from day to day.
 † **Craſtino**, *are*; [*à cras*] to put off
 from day to day.
Craſtino, *adv.* on the morrow.
Craſtinus, *a, um*; *adj.* of Craſſus.
Craſtinus, *a, um*; *adj.* of to-morrow,
 new, daily. * In **craſtinum**, until
 or against to-morrow. * **Fructus**
craſtinus, new fruit.
Craſtinus, a Roman general sent a-

gainst the Vandals.
Craſtus, a city in Sicily.
Cratægonon, the herb wild cow-
 wheat.
Cratæis, the mother of Scylla.
Cratæis, a river in Calabria.
CRATER, *ēris*; *m.* } a goblet, or
Cratæra, *æ*; *f.* } great bowl,
 a dish, platter, a pot that meat is
 boiled in, the basin of a fountain, a
 constellation. * **Crateres**, the vents
 of mount Ætna.
Crater, a bay of Campania, called
 Golfo di Napoli.
 † **Crater**, *a, um*; *adj.* binding one
 another.
 † **Craterculus**, a little bowl.
Craterites, a precious stone very hard.
 † **Craterra**, *æ*; *f.* a bucket.
Cratæus, a Macedonian of Alexan-
 der's company, who wrote his acts;
 also a famous physician, statuary,
 and painter.
CRATES, *is*; *f.* [*κράτης*] a hurdle
 of rods wadded together; a drag or
 harrow to break clods; a grate of
 brass or wood; Stat. & Juv. an
 instrument also to torture one to
 death; Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2. 65. &
 Liv. 4. 50. * **Spinæ crates**, the
 chine of the back.
Crates, a Cynic philosopher of Thebes,
 who turned all he had into money,
 depositing it with one of Trapezus
 for the use of his sons, if they
 proved not philosophers; if they
 did, for the use of the poor. O-
 thers say, he threw his wealth into
 the sea, saying, I'll drown you, lest
 you drown me. Also a comical poet
 of Athens; a grammarian, who
 wrote a grammar while he was am-
 bassador at Rome from king Atta-
 lus; and others.
Cratæuta, *æ*; *f.* a cobiron, or rack
 for the spit.
Crathis, a shepherd, who fell in love
 with a goat, and legat a child with
 the nether parts like the dam, and
 the face like the father; also the
 name of two rivers, one in Achaia
 Propria, the other in Magna Græ-
 cia, near Sybaris, whose water is
 said to make the hair yellow.
Craticula, *æ*; *f.* [*à crates*] a grid-
 iron.
 † **Craticulo**, *are*; to cover with grates,
 or burn coals on a grate.
 † **Craticulum**, *i*; *n.* a gridiron.
Craticulus, *i*; *m.* a little goblet.
Cratinus, a famous comedian at A-
 thens; a famous wrestler, a statu-
 ary, and a river in Asia.
Cratio, *ire*; [*à crates*] to harrow,
 wattle, or twist bundles.
Cratippus, *pi*; *m.* a philosopher of
 Mitylene, who taught Marcus the
 son of Cicero at Athens, and
 meeting Pompey after his over-
 throw, comforted him like a philo-
 sopher, with a discourse of provi-
 dence, and the necessity of Rome's
 downfall.
Cratis, *is*; *f.* a rack for hay. See
 crates.
Cratitius, *a, um*; *adj.* [*à crates*] of
 hurdles, wattled.
Craton, power, dominion.
Cratylus, an Athenian philosopher,
 master to Plato.
Cravalidae, or **Cravagalidae**, a country
 of Phœcia near Circha.
Craugie, two islands of Pelopon-
 nelus.

† **Craugon**, or **-gus**, a wood-pecker.
 † **Craura**, the murrain in hogs.
 † **Crea**, *æ*; *f.* the skin of the leg; also filth.
Creānilis, *le*; *adj.* 3 art. [*à creō*]
 which may be created.
Creacentrum, *i*; *n.* a flesh-fork; also
 a lard, ng-flick.
Creagra, *æ*; *f.* a flesh-hook.
 † **Creamen**, *inis*; *n.* a creating.
Creatio, *ōnis*; *f.* creation or precre-
 ation.
Crēator, *ōris*; *m.* a creator. * **Cre-
 ator urbis Romæ**, the founder of
 Rome.
Crēatrix, *icis*; *f.* she that creates.
Crētura, *æ*; *f.* a creature.
Crētus, *a, um*; created, born.
CRĒBER, *ra, rum*; *adj.* [*à cresco*,
 vel *Heb. kabar*, multiplicare] fre-
 quent, thick. * **Creber in eo fu-
 isti**, you repeated it again and a-
 gain.
Creberrimus, *a, um*; *adj.* very of-
 ten.
Crebrē, *iūs*; *adv.* often.
 † **Crebreo**, *ēre*; *neut.* to be fre-
 quent.
Crebresco, *ēre*; *neut.* to come thicker,
 multiply, wax common.
 † **Crebrifarius**, *ii*; *m.* a place haunt-
 ed with thieves.
 † **Crebrifurum**, and **-rus**, a trench
 fortified with palisades.
Crebritas, *ātis*; *f.* [*à creber*] fre-
 quency, a standing thick.
 † **Crebriter**, *adv.* usually, often.
 † **Crebritudo**, *inis*; *f.* thickness, often-
 ness.
Creb-rō, *riūs*, *errimē*; *adv.* frequent-
 ly.
Crēdens, *ntis*; believing, &c.
 † **Crēdentia**, *æ*; *f.* a believing, a
 pledge of fidelity, letters of credence.
Credibilis, *le*; *adj.* credible, likely.
Credibiliter, *adv.* credibly, probably.
 † **Creditarius**, *ii*; *m.* a chamberlain;
 also a counsellor.
Crēditor, *ōris*; *m.* a creditor, lender,
 entruster.
Creditrix, *icis*; *f.* she that lends.
Creditum, *i*; *n.* debt, credit, a thing
 committed to trust.
Crēditur, *imp. pass.* there is trusting,
 men believe. * **Non bene ripæ
 creditur**, 'tis not safe trusting the
 bank.
Creditus, *a, um*; part, of credor;
 believed, lent, entrusted with.
CRĒ-DO, *dīdi, dītum, dēre*; *aēt.*
 [*à κρῖναι cor*, vel *à κρῖναι mutuō
 do*] to believe, commit, trust, lend,
 disclose. * **In navem se credere**,
 to trust himself aboard. * **Alicui
 de re aliquā credere**, to believe
 what one says of a thing. * **Alicui
 consilia credere**, to disclose his in-
 tentions to one. * **Alicui pecuniam
 credere**, to entrust money with one,
 or to lend one money.
 † **Creduas**, for **credis**.
Credulitas, *ātis*; *f.* credulity, lightness
 of belief.
Credulus, *a, um*; *adj.* light of be-
 lieving.
Cresennæ, a people of Scandia, called
 Scritinæ.
Cielus, a mountain of Argia.
Crema, a city of Pontus.
Cremesius, belonging to Crema.
Cremastæra, *-rum*; pot-hooks; also
 the nerves upon which the testicles
 hang.
Crēmatio, *ōnis*; *f.* a burning.
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Crēmātus, a, um; *burned*.
 Crembala, orum; *castanets, or rattles which children play with*.
 † Cremen, inis; n. *an increasing*.
 † Cremento, are; *to increase*.
 † Crementum, i; n. *increase*.
 Crēmēra, a river of Tuscany, famous for the slaughter of three hundred Fabii, circumvented by the Veientes.
 † Cremiales arbores, *traces for fire-wood*.
 † Creminium, ii; n. *a sacrifice*.
 Cremium, ii; n. [à cremo] *brush-wood; also a dish of steaks*.
 Cremma, a city of Lycia.
 Cremmia, a city of Crete.
 Cremmyon, or Crommyon, a town near Corinth, where Theseus slew a sow of incredible bigness.
 Cremmyonius, a, um; adj. of Cremmyon.
 Cremni, or -os, a mart town of the lake Mæotis, near the river Tanais.
 Cremniscus, a town about Ister in Sarmatia.
 CRĒMO, are; [Heb. *camar*] *to burn, or set on fire*.
 Cremona, a fortified city of Gallia Cisalpina, not far from Mantua, which keeps its name to this day.
 Cremonis jugum, a part of the Alps, where some think Hannibal passed over.
 CRĒMOR, ōris; m. [κρήμων, vel à cerno] *the juice press'd out of any grain keep'd, cream or barm*.
 Cremutium, ii; n. *a whole burnt-offering*.
 CRĒNA, æ; f. [à κρήνη fons, vel à κρήνην caput] *a notch, nib or slit*.
 Crenātus, a, um; adj. *notched, jagged*.
 Crenides, a city of Sicily, which Philip called afterwards Philippi; and other places.
 Crenis, a nymph in Ovid.
 CREO, are; act. [à κρέω impero, vel κρέω misceo] *to create, beget, cause or procure, to choose*. * *Ærumnas alicui creare, to bring trouble to one*.
 Creocaccabus, *flesh minced with blood, suet, and sweet liquor; a hash*.
 Creodætae, Lacedæmonian officers, who distributed the meat.
 Creōdōcon, a vessel to keep flesh in.
 Creomitum, i; n. *the fruit of the tree creomitus*.
 † Creomitus, i; f. *a kind of tree*.
 Creon, ōnis; m. *a mountain of Lesbos*.
 Creon, ontis; m. *a king of Corinth, son to the robber Sisyphus, who married his daughter C. cusa to Jason, after he had divorced Medea; also a king of Thebes, who resigned his kingdom to Œdipus for expounding Sphinx's riddles; also the first yearly governor of the Athenians*.
 Creontiades, a son of Hercules by Megara, the daughter of Creon king of Thebes.
 Creoplagi, a people of Æthiopia.
 Creophilus, a poet of Samos, who entertained Homer, and is thought by some to be his master.
 † Crēpātio, ōnis; f. *a rushing or louncing*.
 Crēpax, gen. ācis; adj. 3 art. *making a crackling*.
 Crēpērus, a, um; adj. [à κρήνην caligo] *uncertain, doubtful, dark*.

Crephagenetus, for Cnephagenetus, a god of the Thebans.
 Crepi, the Luperci so called.
 Crēpida, æ; f. [à κρηπίς] *a slipper, a shoe-sole with a strap to fasten it over, a shoemaker's last*. Hente proverbialiter, * *Ne futor ultra crepidam, let every one mind their own business, or let the cobbler stick to his last*.
 Crēpidārius, a, um; adj. of slippers. * *Crepidarius cultellus, a shoemaker's paring-knife*.
 Crēpidārius, ii; m. *a slipper-maker*.
 Crēpidātus, a, um; adj. *having slippers on*.
 CRĒPIDO, inis; f. [κρηπίς] *the edge of a bank, any high place by a road-side on which beggars sit, the brink of a well, the brow of a rock or high shore, a key or wharf; also the rump, a creek, or corner*. * *Obelisci crepidines, the ground-work of an obelisk*.
 Crēpidūla, æ; f. *a little pantofle*.
 † Crēpidulum, i; n. *an ornament of the head*.
 Crepis, as crepida; *also a kind of herb, and a fine cake made of honey and flower*.
 † Crēpita, æ; f. *a den or cave*.
 Crēpitacillum, i; n. *a small rattle*.
 Crēpitaculum, i; n. [à crepitus] *a tymbal, a rattle*.
 Crēpitans, ntis; part. *rattling*. * *Dentibus aliorum crepitans, chattering by reason of cold*.
 Crēpito, are; [à crepo] *to rattle, make a crackling noise, break wind backward*.
 Crēpitus, ūis; m. *a crackling, creaking, chattering, grating, jingling, clashing, flapping, snapping, stamping, dashing, rattling*. * *Ventris crepitus, a breaking wind backward*.
 CRĒPO, ui, itum, are; neut. [à sono] *to crack or creak, brag of; also to whine or complain, to crack in breaking*.
 Crēpundia, orum; n. [à crepo] *rattles or other haubles to jingle in children's hands; also their first apparel*.
 Crepus, a priest of Jupiter.
 † Crepuscia, things born or bred about twilight.
 † Crēpusculascens, ntis; *growing dark*.
 † Crēpusculo, are; *to grow dark*.
 Crēpusculum, i; n. [à creperus] *twilight, either before sun-rising, or after sun-setting*.
 Cres, ētis; adj. 3 art. *one of Crete; also the first king of the Cretans*.
 Cresa, or Cressa, a town of Caria.
 Creiscens, ntis; m. *a nobleman of Rome, slain by Otho for his ambition; and other men*.
 Creiscens, ntis; *increasing, &c.*
 Crescentius, ii; m. *the name of several men*.
 Cresco, crēvi, crētum; neut. [à creō] *to grow, increase, be promoted, augmented, determine with one's self*. * *In cuius domo creverat, in whose house he had been brought up*. * *Scribendi materies mihi crescit, I have more and more to write to you*.
 Cresium, a city of Cyprus.
 Cretus, a hill in Arcadia.
 Crespa, or Crexa, a city of Liburnia.
 Cresphontes, a king of the Messenii, slain in a popular sedition.

† Crespinus, i; *the barberry-tree*.
 Cressa, as Cresa; *also a city of Paphlagonia*.
 Cresse, for crevisse.
 Cressia, a country near Pallena.
 Cressins, } a, um; adj. of Crete.
 Cressus, } * *Nota Cressa, a white mark signifying a lucky day*.
 Creston, a town of Thrace.
 Crestonæus, }
 Crestonicus, } a, um; adj. of Creston.
 Crestonius, }
 Crestones, a people who had each of them several wives, and when the husband died, she that could prove she had loved him best, was gorgeously attired, slain by her kinsfolks, and buried with him.
 CRĒTA, æ; f. [ab insula Creta] *chalk; also the goal or mark at the end of a race*. * *Marina creta, samphire*. * *Notare cretā, to score or chalk up*.
 Creta, the greatest island in the Cretan sea, called Candy, where Jupiter was thought to be born; also a town in Scythia.
 Crētāceus, a, um; adj. of Crete.
 Crētāceus, a, um; *chalky, growing in a chalky place*.
 Cretæ, certain islands of Mæsia.
 Cretæfodina, æ; f. *a marl or chalk-pit*.
 Cretæus, the name of a poet in Propertius.
 Cretæus, a, um; adj. of Crete.
 Crētārium, ii; n. *a chalk-pit*.
 Crētārius, ii; m. *a worker in chalk*.
 Crētātus, a, um; adj. *chalked*. * *Pedes cretati, slaves whited feet*.
 Cretea, a country of Arcadia, where the inhabitants say Jupiter was brought up, and not in Crete.
 Cretenia, a place in Rhodes where Althemenes dwelt, who, when the oracle told him he should kill his father, fled to avoid it, and in the night lighted upon a ship where he thought there were pirates, and slew his father.
 Cretenses, ium; m. pl. *the Cretans, noted for their lying*.
 Cretensis, se; of Crete. * *Cretensis Cretensem, knaves well met*.
 Creteus, a, um; adj. of chalk.
 Cretheus, ei; m. *a son of Æolus, who begat Ælon on Tyros, daughter of his brother Samoneus*. * *Cretheia virgo, Helle, the grand-daughter of Cretheus*.
 Crethmos, a kind of herb.
 Crethon, the son of Diocles, slain by Æneas in the Trojan wars.
 Crēticus, a, um; of Crete.
 Crēticus pes, a foot of three syllables, the first and last long, the middle short, called otherwise amphimacer.
 Crēticus, the name of an orator; sometimes of any judge.
 Cretineorum regio, a country by Ephesus.
 † Cretinos, a kind of herb.
 Crelinus, a Magnesian general in the war with Mithridates.
 Crētio, ōnis; f. [à cerno] *a solemnity or feast kept at the entrance upon an inheritance; also the possession itself*. * *Libera cretio, an entering upon an estate without paying any thing out of it*.
 Cretis, idis; f. *any woman of Crete*.
 Crētizo, are; *to play the Cretan, or deceive*.
 Cretopolis, a city of Pamphylia.
 † Crētū-

† Crētōitas, ātis; f. abundance of chalk.
 Crētōsus, a, um; adj. full of chalk.
 Crētūla, æ; f. a piece of chalk.
 † Crētūra, æ; f. a sifting; also coarse meal, &urgians.
 Crētus, a, um; part. of cresco; descending, born.
 Crētus, a, um; part. of cernor; severed, parted from, &c.
 Creuga, the name of a famous champion.
 Crēvi, præter. of cresco, I am increased in age or estate; of cerno, I enter'd upon an estate, I determin'd.
 Crēūsa, æ; f. the daughter of Creon king of Corinth, whom Jason married, having abandoned Medea, who thereupon sent her a box of wildfire, which burnt the whole court; also the daughter of Priamus and wife of Æneas; and other women; also a town of Bœotia.
 Crihelo, are; to sift.
 Cribellum, li; n. [à cribrum] a sieve or little sieve.
 Cribraria, æ; f. the finest flower thrice sifted.
 † Cribrarius, ii; m. a boulder or sieve-maker.
 Cribrarius, a, um; adj. of a sieve.
 Cribro are; to boulder, sift, scarce.
 CRIBRUM, i; n. [à cerno] a sieve
 * Aquam cribro haurire, to labour in vain
 CRIMEN, inis; n. Cic. [à κρίνω, cerno] a crime, fault, blame, accusation, imputation, infamy reproach, defaming, adultery, a false suspicion, the cause or occasion of. [Met.] a villainous person. * Habere crimen ab aliquo, to have an accusation against by information of any one. * In crimine esse, to be faulty.
 Criminālis, le; adj. 3 art. criminal, obnoxious.
 Criminālīter; adv. criminally, unlawfully.
 Criminātio, ōnis; f. Cic. a blaming, taxing, charging highly.
 Criminātor, ōis; m. an accuser.
 Criminātorius, a, um; adj. Cic. full of crimes or accusations.
 Criminor, ari; to accuse, complain of. * Aliquem alicui criminari, to complain of one to another. * Apud senatum criminari, to charge with before the senate.
 Criminōse; adv. by way of accusation, slanderously
 Criminōsissimē; adv. very reproachfully
 Criminōsissimus, a, um; adj. superl. most blame-worthy, &c.
 † Criminōitas, ātis; f. ill report.
 Criminōsus, a, um; adj. scandalous, defamatory, blame-worthy, punishable.
 Crimisa, a city of the Lucani.
 Crina, crinina, or crinonia, oil of lillies.
 Crināle, is; n. [à crinis] a bodkin; also a coil.
 Crinālis, le; adj. 3 art. of the hair.
 * Vitta crinalis, a hair-la e.
 Crinas, a Massilian physician, who gave all his physic by observation of the planets.
 Criniger, a, um, [à crinis & gero] wearing long hair.
 Crininus, a, um, adj. of lillies.
 Crinio, ire; to crest, to tuft.
 Crinior, iri; to be crested or hairy.
 CRINIS, is; m. [à κρίνω, discerno]

hair of man or beast, a kind of band made of hair, the fins of fish, the locks. * Vitium crines, the tendrils of vines. * Veneris crinis, a precious stone with hairy shining rays. * Empti crines, a perriwig. * Crines capere, to lay hold of an opportunity.
 Crinis, one of Apollo's priest, who neglecting the sacrifices, had all his fruits eaten up with mice, but upon his repenting, Apollo slew the mice, and from thence was called Smintheus; also a Stoick philosopher.
 Crinifus, a river in Sicily near the city Segesta, who, in the shape of a dog, or rather a bear, s'igned to lie with Hegesta, and beget Accetes afterward king of Sicily.
 Crinitus, a, um; adj. having long locks. * Stella crinita, a comet.
 Crinōmēnon, the issue of a suit at law.
 Crinon, a lilly, or the flower of the gourd.
 † Cri.ōsitas, ātis; f. hairiness.
 Crioa, a town in the tribe of Antiochis.
 Criobolium; the sacrifice of the ram.
 Crios, a ram; also a kind of pease; and a ship whose sign is a ram.
 Crisæ, a city of Troas.
 Crisis, is; f. the judgment of physicians concerning a disease; or any judgment.
 † Crisoberillus, a certain gem.
 † Crispa, æ; f. a tuft.
 Crispans, ntis; part. of crispo, curling, brandishing, &c. * Natus crispans, [in derision] a wrinkled nose.
 * Crepitus crispans, a noise coming now and then.
 Crispatus, a, um; adj. curled, shaken, &c.
 † Crispicans, curling a little.
 † Crispicapillus, a, um; adj. having curling hair.
 † Crispina, a raspberry.
 Crispina, a city of Pannonia.
 † Crispinus, i; a raspberry-bush.
 Crispinus, the name of several men.
 † Crispisulcans fulmen, the lightning coming down wrinkled.
 Crispitia, a city of Dacia.
 † Crispitudo, inis; f. curledness; also a wanton shaking of the body.
 Crispo, are, [à crispus] to curl, frizzle, brandish, make to fine.
 Crispor, ari; to be curled, &c.
 Crispulus, a, um; adj. somewhat curled, or curled into small rings.
 CRISPUS, a, um; adj. [à γροῦς, crispus] curled, frizzled, crumpled.
 * Uvæ crispæ, gooseberries. * Materies elegantiae crispioris, wood curiously cracked and waves.
 Crispus Salustius, a notable Latin historian, contentious and short, emulated Thucydides, and at great enmity with Cicero.
 Crispus, the son of Constantine, slain by his father; and others.
 Crissa, or Crisa, a sea-town of Phocis, built by Crissus the son of Phocus; also a town of Calabria.
 Crisseus, a, um; adj. of Crissa.
 Cisso, are; to use a lascivious posture or motion.
 CRISTA, æ; f. Liv. [à Κάρα, caput] a crest, tuft, the cop or comb of a bird. * Galli crista, the cock's comb; also the herb yellow-rattle.
 † Cristallus, as crystallus.
 Cristatus, a, um; crested, copped.
 Cristonii, a people of Scythia.
 Cristula, æ; f. a little crest or cop,

Critæ, judges in prizes, &c.
 Critaus, a town of Cappadocia.
 Criteris, a people of Asia.
 Crithe, es; a barley-corn; also a wart or sty upon the eye-brow.
 Critheis, the daughter of Atellis, mother of Homer.
 Crithias, the foundering of a horse, or jurfetting.
 Crithote, a city of Hellespont, and promontory of Acarnania.
 Critias, a philosopher, who held that the blood was the soul; also one of the thirty tyrants of Athens; and other men.
 Criticus, a, um; adj. critical, censuring, detestory. * Dies critici, the days upon which the physicians judge of a disorder.
 Criticus, ci; m. a critic.
 Crito, an Athenian, familiar with Socrates; and other men.
 Critobulus, li; m. a physician who drew an arrow out of king Philip's eye and cured him without disfiguring his face.
 Critodemus, the name of an historian.
 Critolaus, i; m. an Athenian general, who destroyed Corinth; also an historian, and a Peripatetick philosopher of Athens. sent ambassador to Rome with Carneades and Diogenes the Stoick.
 Criton, the name of an historian.
 Criu-metopon two promontories, one of Crete, the other in Taurica Cheronesus.
 Crius, part of Attica, and a river of Achaia.
 Crix, a town of Liguria.
 Croatia, as Liburnia.
 Crocialus, a town of Paphlagonia.
 Crobylus, li; m. an ornament for the head.
 Crobylus a comical poet; also a hully that used to draw in cullies and pick their pockets: Hence Crobyli jugum.
 Crobyzi, a people by Ister.
 C.ōca, Cracow in Po and.
 † Crocelum, i; n. an herb of which poets made their garlands.
 Crocala, a sandy island about the mouth of the river Indus.
 † Crocalis, is; m. a precious stone like a cherry.
 † Crocātio, ōnis; f. the cawing of a crow.
 Crocatus, a, um; adj. [à crocus] saffroned, done with saffron.
 Crocea, one of the hundred cities of Laconia.
 Croceus, a, um; adj. of or like saffron.
 Crocias, a precious stone like to saffron.
 Crōciatonon, a city in Gallia Lugdunensis.
 Crocillus, a shepherd in Theocritus.
 Crōcinum, i; n. an ointment of saffron.
 Crōcinus, a, um; adj. of saffron.
 Crocio, ire, [à cōro] to caw or croak.
 Crocis, a kind of herb.
 Crōciatio, ōnis; f. Col. a cawing, croaking.
 Crōcito, are; to caw often.
 † Crōcitus, ūs; m. a croaking.
 Crocius, a field in Thessaly, through which Amphrysus runs.
 † Croco, are; to caw or croak.
 Crococalana, or Crocolana, or Corolana, Ancaster in Lincolnshire.
 Crōcōdilea, æ; f. the sweet-smelling dung of the land-crocodile, which the women used for paint; also the beast itself.

Crocōdilius, a, um; adj. of or like a crocodile. * *Ambiguitates crocodilinae*, *sophisms*, *captious arguments*.
Crocōdiliūm, ii; n. an herb like to *chamaeleon niger*.
Crocōdilopolis, a city of Thebais in Egypt by Nilus; also a town in Phoenicia by Mount Carmel.
Crocōdilus, i; m. a crocodile.
Crocōditus, a mountain of Cilicia.
Crocōmagma, atis; n. an ointment of saffron; also the dregs of the oil of saffron.
Croconus, a river of the Brutii, into which if any thing be cast, 'tis cruſted over like a ſtone.
Crocopelus, with a yellow veil, an epithet of Aurora.
Erucota, æ; f. a yellow gown.
Crocotarii, they that make ſuch gowns.
† *Crocotinum*, i; n. a kind of yellow cake.
Crocotta, a kind of beaſt in Æthiopia.
Crocōtula, æ; f. [à *crocota*] a yellow coat.
Crocotularius, ii; m. a dyer of yellow garments.
Crocōtus, a field near Theſſaly by the river Amphryſus.
Crocum, i; n. and *cus*, ci; m. ſaffron chieſes, or little ſtrings in the miſt of flowers.
Crocus, a hunter, by the prayers of the Muſes placed among the ſtars, and called *Sagittarius*; alſo a beautiful youth, who, for the love of *Smilax*, ſined away into a flower of that name.
Crocua, æ; f. a beaſt begotten of a lioness and hyæna.
Crocyleum, or -ium, a city of Æolia.
Croesus, i; m. the ſon of Halyattes, the richeſt man then living; whence *Creeſi divitiæ*: Thinking himſelf the happyeſt man, he aſked Solon, whom he thought moſt happy? he told him no man was happy before death; being taken priſoner by Cyrus, and ready to be burnt, he cried out, Solon! Solon! Solon! being aſked the reaſon by Cyrus, he told him Solon's words; Cyrus thereupon ſaved him, and uſed him as his counſellor.
Crois, a city of Arabia.
† *Crolla*, for *corolla*, a garland.
Cromites, a country in Peloponneſus.
Crommyon, an onion.
Cromyon, a promontory of Cyprus, a city of Libya; and other places.
Cromyoneſus, an iſland before Smyrna.
Cromna, a town of Paphlagonia.
† *Cronia*, orum; feaſts dedicated to Saturn.
† *Cronicae*, ſtatues in honour of them that were thrice conquerors in the Olympic games.
Cronium, a mountain of Peloponneſus; a city of Elis; and a town of Sicily, taken by Amilcar.
Cronium mare the Adriatic ſea.
Cronius, one of the Centaurs.
Croſſocrator, a planet which is lord of ten years.
Cropia, a town in the tribe Leontis.
Cros, a city of Egypt.
Cræſſa, a city by Pontus.
Croſſea, a country of Greece.
† *Croſſus*, i; a wine-pot.
Crotalia, orum; n. precious ſtones

making a ſhrill noiſe when hit one againſt another.
Crotaliſtria, æ; f. a woman playing on the cymbal.
Crotalum, i; n. Plin. a tinkling cymbal.
† *Crotalus*, i; m. he that has a ſhrill voice.
Crotalus, a navigable river of Italy.
Crotaphitæ, arum; m. pl. the muſcles of the temples.
† *Crotulus*, a, um; adj. ſlender.
Croton, ōnis; f. a kind of ſhrub, gum, and fly, &c.
Croton, a city of Italy in the bay of Tarentum, the country of Milo; the air was temperate, even to a proverb; whence *Crotone ſalubrius*.
Crotopus, a king of the Argives, and father of *Pſammathe*, who bore *Linus* to *Apollo*, who was therefore called *Crotopides*.
† *Crotta*, æ; f. a crowd of fiddle.
Crotus, or -ton; the ſon of *Eupheme* the nurſe of the Muſes.
Cruciabilis, le; adj. 3 art. painful.
† *Cruciabilitas*, atis; f. torment.
Cruciabiliter; adv. tormentingly.
Crucianen, inis; n. torment.
Cruciamentum, i; n. a tormenting.
Crucians, ntis; tormenting. * *Equus crucians*, a hard-trotting horſe.
Cruciarius, a, um; of torment, or of the croſs; worthy of a halter.
Cruciata, æ; f. croſs-wort, mug-weed.
† *Cruciatio*, ōnis; f. a tormenting.
Cruciator, ōris; m. a tormenter.
† *Cruciatorius*, a, um; belonging to torment.
Cruciatus, ūs; m. torment, anguiſh. * *Lateris cruciatus*, the pleuriſy.
† *Crucibulum*, i; n. a crucible; alſo a crieſet, watch-canale.
† *Crucicola*, æ; c. a worſhipper of the croſs.
Crucicula, æ; f. [à *crux*] a little croſs.
Crucifer, a, um; adj. croſs-bearing.
Cruciferi, Eraſm. Crutched fryars, who came into England 1224. Hoſpitaſſers of the Holy Ghoſt. The Trinitarians. 1257. The Bethlemites, who planted at Cambridge, 1257.
Cruciſi-go, xi, etum, gère; act. to crucify, hang.
Cruciſixus, a, um; part. crucified.
† *Cruciſragium*, ii; n. the breaking one's legs on the croſs; alſo he that is ſo broken.
† *Cruciſragus*, i; m. a hangman.
Cruciger, a, um; adj. bearing a croſs. * *Cruciger nummus*, a croſſ-penny.
Crucio, are; act. [à *crux*] to torment, to break upon the croſs or wheel. * *Ne crucia te*, don't vex yourſelf.
† *Cruciſalus*, i; m. a hangman, gallows-climber, a waſg-halter.
† *Crucius*, a, um; adj. tormenting, unpleaſant.
† *Crūdaria*, æ; f. a vein of ſilver at the top of a mine.
Crūdēl-is, e; adj. ior, iſſimus, [à *crudus*] cruel, fierce, inhumane.
Crūdēl-itās, atis; f. cruelty, fierceneſs.
Crūdēl-iter, iſſimè; adv. cruelly.
† *Crūdeo*, ère; to be raw.
Crūdeſco, ère; to grow raw, ſtiff or hard, ſore, fierce.
† *Crūd-itās*, atis; f. fierceneſs, rawneſs, indigeſtion.
CRUDUS, a, uni; adj. [à *ῥῆγος*, fri-

gus] raw, unripe, green, freſh, ſour, not digeſted, fierce. * *Cruda terra*, unploughed land. * *Crudus homo*, one of a bad digeſtion, or one of a ſour look. * *Cruda ſenectus*, ſtrong and luſty. * *Solum crudum*, a balk of land that lies unploughed.
Cruentatus, a, um; part. blood-ſhot.
Cruente; adv. bloodily.
Cruentius; adv. comp. more or very bloodily.
Cruento, are; act. to imbrue in blood, to ſetch blood of.
Cruentus, a, um; adj. [à *crux*] cruel, bloody, all over in blood. * *Nota cruenta*, the track of the blood.
Crūgia, atis; n. timbrel.
CRUMENA, æ; f. [à *corium*, vel à *ῥῆγος* ſuſpendo, &c.] a purſe, a leather bag. * *Generoſus es ex crumena*, your gentility lies in your wealth.
Crumenarius, ii; m. a purſe-maker.
Crumeniseca, æ; c. [à *crumena* & *ſeco*] a cutpurſe.
† *Crumeniſecium*, ii; n. a cutting of purſes.
† *Crumeniſex*, a cutpurſe.
† *Crumerum*, the town Camar in Pannonia Inferior.
Crunos, a haven of Thrace; and other places.
CRUOR, ōris; m. [à *ῥῆγος* frigus] blood from a wound; or, as we commonly ſay, gore-blood.
† *Crupellarii*, ſoldiers ſo arm'd with ſteel, that they could neither do nor take harm.
Crūralis, le; adj. [à *crus*] of the leg or knee. * *Fasciæ crurales*, garters for ſtockings.
† *Cruratus*, a, um; adj. having great thighs.
Crūriſragium, ii; n. [à *frango*] a breaking of the legs.
Crūriſragus, i; m. having his legs broken.
CRUS, crūris; n. Plin. [Heb. *carang*] the leg, ſhank. * *Crus arboris*, the ſtock of a tree.
Crufa, an iſland bordering upon Aſia.
† *Crūſcinium*, ii; n. a ſwelling in the thighs.
Crūſcūlum, i; n. a little leg.
† *Crūſcūlus*, a, um; having little legs.
† *Crūſcuncūlus*, i; m. a ſwelling in the legs.
Crūſis, a part of Mygdonia.
Crūſma, atis; n. the tinkling of a cymbal.
CRUSTA, æ; f. [à *ῥῆγος*, frigus] a cruſt or ſhell, rough-caſting, ſhards. * *Crūſta marmoris*, thin ſquares of marble. * *Crūſta vulneris*, the ſcurf of a wound. * *Crūſtæ Numidæ*, marble parget. * *Heliadum crūſtæ*, cups of amber.
Crūſtarius, ii; m. a plaiſterer, maſon.
Crūſtarius, a, um; adj. of plaiſtering.
Crūſtātus, a, um; part. cruſted, pargetted, covered with thin ſlates of, or inlaid with marble, thin-ſhelled. * *Vas crūſtatum*, a ſilver cup ſet with plates of gold. * *Animalia crūſtata*, animals covered with a ſhell, or ſcaled. * *Ferro crūſtata porta*, a door plated with iron.
† *Crūſtemum*, i; n. a warder-bear.
† *Crūſtiſcus*, a, um; bringing a hard ſkin or cover.
Crūſto, are; act. to plaiſter or rough-caſt, cover with thin ſlates of marble.
Crūſtōſus,

Crustosus, a, um; adj. *having a shell, crust or scale over it.*
Crustula, æ; f. *a slate of marble; a thin pill, crust, or cream.*
Crustulārius, ii; m. *a pastry-cook, or cake-man.*
Crustulāta, æ; f. *a wafer, puff-paste.*
Crustulum, i; n. *a wafer, simnel, bun.*
Crustum, i; n. *a loaf, crust, or piece of any thing that is to be eat. See crusta.*
Crustumerium, or -ia, *a town of the Sabines.*
Crustuminum, *a town in Tuscany.*
Crustumina pyra, *catherine-pears.*
Crustumini, *the inhabitants of Crustuminum.*
Crustumium, *a river rising from the Apennine mountain, and running by Ariminum.*
CRUX, ūcis; f. [*κρῦξ*, vel *ἀ χάρξ* vallum sudibus acutis munitum] *a cross gibbet, gallows; also affliction, torment. * Crux galiana, a very high gallows.*
Crya, *a city of Lycia.*
Cryassus, *a city of Caria.*
Crynīs, *a river of Bithynia.*
Cryon, *a river of Asia minor.*
Crypta, æ; f. *a grot, or cave under ground.*
Crypta Neapolitana, *a way made with hands under the mountain Paupilypum, from Cumæ to Naples, twelve foot broad, and twelve high, and a mile in length, commonly called Grotta di Napoli.*
Crypticus, a, um; adj. *under ground. * Homo crypticus, a close man.*
Cryptoporticus, ūs; f. *a cloister in a grot under ground.*
Cryptus, *a haven of Arabia Felix and Ægina.*
Crysa, *a river of Troas.*
Crystallinum, i; n. *a crystal glass.*
Crystallinus, a, um; adj. *of or like crystal.*
Crystallum, i; n. } *crystal.*
Crystallus, i; f. }

C ante S.

CS. *for Cæsar, causas, consiliarius, communis, or consul.*
CSI. *for controversia.*
C. S. L. *comes sacrarum largitionum.*
C. S. S. *cum suis servis; consules.*

C ante T.

CT. *for caput, or civitas.*
C. T. *certo tempore.*
Cteatus, *the father of Amphimachus, one of the four captains of the Epei, who went forth with forty ships to the siege of Troy.*
Ctemēne, *a city of Thessaly, whose inhabitants are called Dolopes.*
Ctenes, um; m. *the four fore-teeth.*
Cteniātri, *farriers.*
Ctenos, *a haven of Taurica Chersonesus.*
Ctesias, *a physician of Cnidos, and other men.*
Ctesibius, *the name of an historian; also an Athenian parasite, who being asked, what he had left of philosophy? answered, ἀσυνέβητος εἶναι, to sup. of free cost.*
Ctesibochus, *a famous painter, who drew Jupiter bringing scythæ Bacchus.*

Ctesiphon, ontis, *an Athenian, who persuaded them to crown Demosthenes with a golden crown in the theatre; also an historian and architect, who is said to build the temple of Diana at Ephesus; also a town in Assyria; and other places.*
Ctesippus, *the son of Chabrias, brought up by Phocion, after his father's death; also an historian who wrote of Scythia.*
Ctesius, *Jupiter so called amongst the Athenians.*
Ctylindrine, *a place in India within Ganges.*

C ante V.

C. V. *for centum vir, clarissimus vir, or causa virginum.*
Cuarius, *a river near Coronæa.*
Cuba, æ; f. *a horse-litter, or palleted.*
Cuba, *a goddess taking care of people in bed; also an island in America, and a city of India within Ganges.*
Cubātus, ūs; m. *a couching or lying.*
† Cubātorium, ii; n. *a bed or couch.*
† Cubātorius, ii; m. *a dormitory.*
† Cubebæ, arum, *cubebæ.*
Cubi, *a people of Gallia Celtica, called also Bituriges.*
Cubiculāris, re; adj. *3 art. of the bed-chamber.*
Cubiculārius, *the same as cubicularis.*
Cubicularius, ii; m. *a chamberlain, groom, or gentleman of the bed-chamber.*
Cubiculatæ naves, *pleasure boats.*
Cubiculum, i; n. [*à cubo*] *a bed-chamber.*
Cubicus, a, um, *square like dice.*
† Cubiformis, e; adj. *four-square.*
Cubile, lis; n. [*à cubo*] *a bed, a den, a nest, a bee-hive, a mine, a little chapel, course in building.*
Cubilia, um; n. *mortice-holes; the laying of holes close together.*
Cubital, -tale, is; n. *a fore-sleeve, a cushion to lean upon; also that place of the breast where the arms are joined.*
Cubitalis, le; adj. *3 art. [*à cubitus*] of a cubit.*
† Cubitissim; adv. *by elbows.*
Cubito, are, [*à cubo*] *to lie down often.*
Cubitor, ōris; m. *he that lies down, or couches on the hinder parts.*
Cubitum, i; n. and -tus, m. *an elbow. * Cubito emungi, to be slovenly.*
Cubitus, i; m. *a cubit, a foot and a half. * Cubitus geometricus, as much as six of our cubits. * Cubitus communis, half a yard. * Cubitus sacer, a full yard. * Ille cubitum nullum processit, he is not got one step forward.*
Cubitus, ūs; m. *a laying down, brooding, a couch. * Cubitum sibi struere, to make him a bed of leaves.*
† Cubius, ii; m. *a kind of fish.*
CUBQ, are, [*κῠβρω*] *to lie along or down, keep one's bed, sit at table, lie in childbed. * Ire cubitum, to go to bed.*
† Cūbula, æ; f. *a cake for sacrifice.*
Cubulterini, *a people of Italy.*
Cubus, i; m. *a die, a solid square, the turning joint of the back; also a foot four-square every way.*
Cucadma, *a town of Sarmatia in Aka.*

Cucasbiri, *a city of Thrace.*
Cucci, *a city of the Lower Pannonia.*
† Cucūio, *a haggling.*
† Cucuba, æ; f. *a screech-owl.*
† Cucubalum, i; n. *a herb whose leaves are good against the stinging of scorpions.*
† Cūcūbo, are, *to hoot like an owl.*
† Cūcula, or cuculla, *a cephalick plaister.*
Cuculio, onis; m. [*à cucullus*] *a night-cap.*
Cuculla, æ; f. *a monk's hood, cowl.*
† Cucullaris, *a muscle moving the arm upwards.*
Cūcullatus, a, um, *hooded.*
Cucullio, onis; m. *a travelling-hood, a night-cap.*
Cūcullium, ii; n. *a little hood, a coronet of paper used by the grocers, &c.*
CUCULLUS, i; m. [*à κυκλῶ* circulus, vel *κυλῶς* culeus] *a cowl, or friar's-hood; also a cuckoo. * Piperis cucullus, a paper case for pepper.*
Cūculo, are, *to cry like a cuckoo.*
Cuculum, *a town in India called Scutula.*
CUCULUS, i; m. [*à sono*] *a cuckoo.*
† Cūculus, *for cūculus, antiq.*
Cuculus, *Jupiter so called, because once, wanting Juno, he turned himself into this bird.*
Cūcūma, æ; f. [*à coquo*] *a kettle, a bucking or bathing tub.*
Cūcūmella, æ; f. *a skillet.*
Cūcumer, ēris, [*à σῖκκος*, vel *à cucuma*] *a cucumber; also the fish called a ruff.*
Cūcumerārium, ii; n. *a melon garden, a house for summer fruits.*
† Cūcumerārius, i; m. and -ia, æ; f. *he or she that keeps or sells cucumbers.*
Cūcūmis, is; m. *a cucumber; also a bullion of copper set for an ornament upon bridles. See cucumber.*
† Cucurba, *a cable-rope.*
CUCURBITA, æ; f. [*à curvus*] *a gourd, cupping-glass, the belly of a jug, or other vessel.*
† Cucurbitarium, ii; n. *a place where gourds grow.*
† Cucurbitārius, ii; m. *a sewer or lover of gourds.*
Cucurbitinus, a, um; adj. *gourd-like. * Pyra cucurbitina, long pears. * Caput cucurbitinum, a blockhead.*
Cūcurbītūla, æ; f. *a little gourd; a cupping-glass.*
Cūcurbītulāris, is, *field-cypress, or ground-pine.*
CUCURIO, ire, [*à sono*] *to cluck as a cock when he calls the hens.*
† Cucuma, *a kind of three-corner'd cane.*
† Cucurnum, i, *a kind of breeches; also a hunting-sleeve.*
Cucurrio, *the same as cucurio.*
† Cūcūrium, *a coarse rag.*
† Cūdes, is; f. *a smithy or anvil.*
CŪDO, onis; m. [*κῠδῆεν* caput, vel *κεῖθω* tego] *a leather or furred cap.*
CU-DO, si, sum, dēre; act. [*à cædo*] *to coin, hammer, forge. * Ithæc in me cudetur faba, this mischief will light on my head.*
Cudum, *a promontory of India.*
Cujas, ātis, *of what country, sect, or party. See cujus.*

Cujatis,

Cujatis, e; adj. of what country.
 Cujavis oratio, any man's speech.
 Cuicui, for cuicunque, of quicunque.
 Cuicquimodi, or cuicquimodi, of what sort soever.
 Cuius, a, um; adj. whose, [à quis.]
 Cuiusdammodi, of what sort soever.
 Cuiusmodi, of what sort or quality.
 Cuiusmodicunque, of what manner soever.
 Cuiusquomodi, of every sort.
 † Cul, for quale.
 † Culbitio, onis; f. the strangury.
 † Culbo, ere, to have the strangury.
 CULCITA, æ; f. [à calco] a
 CULCITRA, s; f. [à calco] a
 stuff-d. * Culcitram gladium fa-
 cere, to fall upon one's sword.
 Culcitrarius, ii; m. an upholsterer.
 † Culcetricula, a bolster, little mat-
 tres.
 † Culcitro, are, to quilt, or make a
 quilt.
 Culcitruia, æ; f. [à culcitra] a little
 tick, &c.
 † Culcitula, or culticula, æ; a lit-
 tle staff or bundle of wood used in
 sacrifice.
 Culcua, a colony of Numidia.
 † Culdeus, and colideus, a priest.
 Culearis, re; adj. 3 art. [à culeus]
 of a sack, or the pipe-measure. * Do-
 lium culeare, a Roman pipe.
 † Culeolum, i; n. the upper green
 shell of a nut.
 Culeolus, i; m. a satchel, or knap-
 sack.
 Culest, Plaut. for qualis est.
 Culeus, ei; m. [κυλεύς] a leather
 sack; also a pipe containing about
 960 pints.
 Culex, icis; c. [κύνυξ] a gnat.
 Cūlicarius, a, um, of gnats or flies.
 † Cūlicarius, i; m. Apollo, so called
 from his driving away flies.
 † Cūlicii panes, great brown loaves.
 † Cūlicilēga, æ, a wag-tail.
 Cūligna, æ; f. [Κύλη] a drinking-
 bowl, or wine-pot.
 CULINA, æ; f. [à colo vel colluo]
 a kitchen.
 Cūlinæ, arum, publick burying-places
 for the poor; also privies.
 Cūlinarius, a, um, of the kitchen.
 † Culinor, ari, to do kitchen work.
 † Culiola, or culleola, green shells of
 nuts.
 † Cūlix, an herb with which cucum-
 ber-seeds being mingled, bring cu-
 cumbers without seed.
 † Culla, æ, a cowl, or monk's-hood.
 Culla, or Colops magnus, a city in
 Africa, famous for purple.
 † Cullatus, a, um; adj. having a
 cowl on.
 † Culleatus, a, um; adj. put in a sack.
 † Culleolus, i, a little sack.
 Culleus, i; m. a leather sack to carry
 liquid things. See culeus.
 Culmea, æ; f. [à culmus] a mat.
 CULMEN, inis; n. [à culmus, vel
 columen] the top or peak of a thing;
 also stubble, and a thatched-house-
 top.
 Culmeus, a, um; adj. of straw.
 † Culminatio, onis; f. a coming to
 the highest, or to the meridian.
 † Culmineus, a, um; adj. of the top,
 or stubble.
 † Culmino, are, to come to the top or
 meridian.
 † Culmites, rich men.
 CULMUS, i; m. [Καλαμὸς] straw,
 stubble, haulm.

CULPA, æ; f. [ab Heb. chalaph,
 transivit] a fault; miscarriage,
 blame. * Culpa lata, a presump-
 tuous offence. * Haud culpā carent,
 they commit adultery.
 Culpabilis, le; adj. blame-worthy.
 † Culpabilitas, atis; f. guiltiness.
 Culpate; adv. blame-worthily.
 Culpatio, onis; f. a blaming.
 Culpātius; adv. comp. more blame-
 worthily.
 Culpatus, a, um; part. blame-worthy.
 Culpito, are, to blame, chide, or
 tax.
 Culpo, are; act. to blame, find fault
 with, dislike.
 Culponci, orum, clownish shoon.
 † Culpula, æ; f. a small fault.
 † Culpullula, æ; f. a very little mis-
 take.
 † Cultellatus, a, um; part. of cultel-
 lor; edged like a knife.
 Cultello, are, to cut plain or even.
 Cultellus, i; m. [à culter] a little
 knife.
 CULT-ER, ri; m. [à colo] a knife,
 a-coultter. * Tonforii cultri, bar-
 bers implements. * Cultor fuo-
 rius, a pairing-knife. * Culter
 venatorius, a woodman's hanger.
 * Sub cultro linqui, to be left in
 great danger.
 Cultio, onis; f. a tilling, manuring.
 † Culto, are, to cultivate or till
 often.
 Cultor, oris; m. a tiller or reve-
 rencer, worshipper, inhabiter. *
 Cultor veritatis, a zealous lover
 of the truth.
 Cultrarius, a, um; adj. of a knife.
 Cultrarius, ii; m. a cutler, or sacri-
 ficer.
 Cultratus, a, um; part. of cultor;
 made like a knife, sharp.
 Cultrix, icis; f. a she-reverencer, wor-
 shipper, tiller.
 † Cultro, are, to plow or till.
 † Cultrum, i; n. a knife.
 Cultum, i; n. plowed land.
 Cultura, æ; f. plowing, husbandry,
 dressing. * Cultura potentis ami-
 ci, courtship and services done to keep
 a great man's favour.
 Cultus, a, um; part. of color, deck-
 ed, trimmed, &c.
 Cultus, ūs; m. a trimming, attire,
 reverence, worship, tilling, pro-
 vision, habitation, breeding, im-
 provement. * Affectare cultum
 effusorem in verbis, to be too cu-
 rious in the choice of words, to be
 pedantic.
 Culullus, i; m. [à κυλή, vel a cu-
 leus] a great pitcher; also a chalice
 used in sacrifice.
 Cūlus, i; m. [à κυλεύς, vagina] the
 fundament.
 CUM; præp. serv. abl. [σύν] with,
 together with, against; (sometimes)
 in; (and it is used elegantly to denote
 the quality) in conjunction with, as-
 sisted by, so that, provided that. And
 it is often expressed in English by an
 adverb signifying the manner; and
 it is also elegantly redundant. * Cum
 primis stare, in the first place, especi-
 ally. * Cum dicto, forthwith,
 straightway, immediately. * Duo ju-
 venes cum equis, two young men
 on horse-back. * Cum primo luci
 or primâ luce, at day-break, as soon
 as it was day. * Cum eo mihi
 omnia sunt, he is my intimate friend.
 * Mihi cum illo nihil est, there is

no intimacy between us. * Cum
 potestate esse, to be in commission.
 * Cum primis dives, one of the rich-
 est. * Cum diluculo discessit, he
 went by break of day. * Cum bonâ
 gratiâ, very well satisfied, without
 any dislike. * Cum eo [pacto] upon
 that condition, with a proviso. *
 Ager efficit or efficit cum deci-
 mo, the field returns ten bushels for
 one sown. * Cum fide, honestly.
 Note, cum is always to be set after
 these ablatives, me, te, se, nobis,
 vobis, qui & quibus, as mecum,
 &c.
 Cūm, [à quum] adv. vel conj. when,
 at what time, because, for as much
 as, seeing that, altho, albeit; (when
 it follows or answers to tum) as, so;
 not only, but also, indeed, but espe-
 cially, since. * Multi anni sunt cum
 ille in ære meo est, it's many a year
 since he was in my debt. * Cūm
 minimum, at the least. * Cūm plu-
 rimum, at the most. * Cūm max-
 imè, the most as ever. * Cūm se-
 mel, as soon as ever. Note, Qui
 plura de hac particulâ cupit dis-
 cere, consulat Isidor. LL. observa-
 tiones a Joanne Ker scriptas.
 Cuma, a city in Ionia minor; and
 other places.
 Cumæ, arum, a city of Campania
 near Puteoli.
 Cumæi the inhabitants of Cumæ.
 Cumana brassica, red coleworts.
 Cumanus, a governor of Judæa.
 † Cumasus, i; m. a thick garment.
 Cumatilis, le; adj. 3 art. [à κύμα,
 fluctus] of or like waves. * Cuma-
 tilis color, sky or water-colour.
 † Cumba, æ; the same as cymba.
 † Cumbaria, a kind of boats.
 † Cumbion, a cup like a boat.
 CUMBO, ère, [κύντω] to lie down.
 † Cumbon, a saucer.
 Cumbria, æ; f. Cumberland.
 † Cumbus, i, the bottom of an earthen
 pot.
 Cume, the same as Cumæ.
 Cūmēra, æ; f. [à καμαρα, fornix]
 a meal-tub.
 Cūmērum, i; n. a vessel used at
 weddings, wherein the household-
 stuff of the party to be married was
 laid.
 Cumerum, a promontory of Pice-
 num.
 Cumi, a town of Æthiopia, on the
 banks of Nilus.
 Cumillum magnum, a city of Italy
 called Gigognola.
 Cūminifector, oris; m. a pinch-
 penny.
 Cumplurimum; adv. at most.
 Cūminum, i; n. cummin.
 Cumprimis; adv. especially, for the
 most part.
 † Cumterritus, for territus.
 Cūmulatē, ius, isimè; adv. abun-
 dantly, plentifully. * Cumulatis-
 simè referre gratiam, to make a
 notable and most worthy return for
 a kindness.
 Cūmulatim; adv. in heaps.
 Cūmulatio, onis; f. a heaping up.
 Cūmulatus, a, um; P. & A. heap-
 ed up, augmented, large, absolute.
 * Cumulatissimus scelerum, Plaut.
 a pickled rogue, a crack-roe.
 Cumulo, are; act. to heap up, fill
 with heaped measure, overwhelm.
 * Cumulare honore, muneribus, to
 bestow honour, gifts, &c. * Cumu-
 lare

lare sibi invidiam, to bring hatred upon himself.
 † Cūmūlōsus, a, um; full of heaps.
 CUMULUS, i; m. [Arab. com] a heap, or heaped measure, advantage, an addition to vantage. * Cumulus gaudii, a great deal of joy, mirth in abundance.
 Cūnābūla, orum; n. a child's blankets or clouts, cradle, infancy, a bird's nest. * Gentis cunabula, the first rise of a family.
 † Cunacantha, æ; a shrub that bears grapes like a vine.
 CUNÆ, arum; f. [à κῶν pario, vel κῶν moveo] a cradle. * Agitare cunas, to rock the cradle. * Hirundo cunas facit, the swallow builds her nest.
 Cunaxa, a place in Assyria, where the battle was fought between Artaxerxes and his brother Cyrus.
 Cunctābundus, a, um; adj. loitering, not hasty to do.
 Cunctans, ntis; P. & A. and -ior, issimus; lingering and slow.
 Cunctantēr; adv. slackly, without speed.
 † Cunctatim; adv. slowly, with advice.
 Cunctatio, ōnis; f. delay, demur, a doubting, sticking at.
 † Cunctatior, us; more slow.
 Cunctator, ōris; m. a delayer, lingerer.
 Cunctatus, a, um; delayed, slow.
 † Cunctim; adv. wholly, fully, altogether.
 † Cunctio, cunctio, and cocio, a huckster.
 † Cunctipōtens, ntis; almighty.
 † Cunctitēns, ntis; possessing all things.
 † Cuncto, are; for cunctor.
 Cunctor, ari; dep. [à cunctus] to linger, delay, doubt, tarry.
 CUNCTUS, a, um; adj. [à κῶν cum, vel qu. conjectus] all, whole. * Cuncta camporum; Tacit. all the fields.
 Cūcēālis, e; adj. [à cuneus] wedge-wise.
 Cūcēātīm; adv. by bands or wedges.
 Cūcēātus, a, um; part. of cuneor; wedged, picked.
 Cūneo, are; act. to wedge, peg or pin, draw up in battalia with a strait front and wide rear. * Hispania cuneatur angustis, Spain runs out in a point or narrow neck.
 Cūcēūlus, i; m. a little wedge or tent for a wound.
 Cunei, a people of Spain.
 Cunctio, Marlborough, or Kennet.
 Cūneus, ei; m. [a conus, vel à κῶν līdo] a wedge; also an army drawn up wedge-wise; the coin of a wall; benches in a Theatre, narrow near the stage, and wider behind.
 Cuni, a town of Gedrosia.
 Cūnici, a city of the greater Balearis.
 Cuniculariæ, small islands between Corsica and Sardinia.
 Cuniculārius, ii; } a pioneer.
 Cunicularis, is; m. }
 Cuniculātīm; adv. channel-wise.
 † Cuniculina, æ; f. a rabbit.
 † Cuniculinus, a, um; of rabbits.
 Cuniculōsus, a, um; adj. full of mines or winding holes.
 † Cunicum, i; n. the bringing of water by a pipe under ground.
 CUNICULUS, i; m. [a cuneus, vel

à κῶν pario] a coney, or coney borough, a mine or pipe under ground.
 * Cuniculos agere, to undermine.
 * Cuniculis oppugnare, to undermine craftily.
 † Cunifer, a, um; bearing bunches like a pine-tree.
 Cūnila, æ; f. savory, small marjoram, and broad penny-royal.
 Cūnilāgo, inis; f. flea-bane.
 Cunina, a goddess taking care of children's cradles.
 † Cunio, ire; to defile, bewray.
 Cunnion Charion, a promontory of Sardinia.
 † Cunnulæ, arum; little swaddling bands or cradles.
 Cunnus, i; m. [κῶν, vel à κῶν pario] female privities.
 Cūnūsitani, a people of Sardinia.
 Cūnyzamis, idis; f. flea-bane.
 CUPA, æ; f. [à κῶν caverna, vel à capio] a wine-vat, or tun, a victualling-house. * Cupā potare magistrā, to drink at pleasure.
 † Cupas, adis; f. a hog's head.
 Cupēdia, æ; f. [à cupedo] any immoderate desire of dainties.
 Cupedia, orum; n. } dainties, delicacies.
 Cupediæ, arum; f. }
 † Cupediārius, ii; m. a confectioner.
 Cūpēdinārius, a, um; adj. of delicacies.
 † Cupedius, ii; m. a liquorish fellow.
 Cūpēdo, inis; m. the name of a Roman knight, whose houses being pulled down, in the same place was built forum cupedinarium, or the market where they sold junkets.
 Cupēdo, inis; f. [à cupio vel cupes] a longing after dainties.
 † Cupēdula, æ; f. a small dainty.
 † Cupellum, i; n. a little cup, a taster.
 † Cupencus, a priest (in the Sabine language.)
 † Cupes, is; liquorish, sweet-toothed.
 Cuphe, a city of Libya Interior.
 † Cupherion, a flux of blood at the nose, happening to horses that are over-rid.
 Cūpid-ē, iūs, issimē; adv. eagerly, forwardly, covetously. * Ejus sermone cupidē fruebar, I took a great deal of delight in his talk.
 † Cupidicinus or cupedicinus, he that wants a supper.
 Cupidineus, a, um; adj. of love or Cupid.
 Cupiditas, ātis; f. covetousness, eagerness, desire, lust. * Cupiditas cibi, a sharp appetite.
 Cupido, inis; m. Cupid, the god of love, who is said to have two darts, one headed with gold, procuring love, the other with lead, procuring hatred.
 Cūpido, inis; f. [à cupio] desire, lust, covetousness. * Incessit eum cupido, he had a great desire or mind to.
 Cūpidus, a, um; adj. and iūmus; desirous, covetous, greedy; also pleasing. * Homo nostri cupidissimus, one that hugely desires my welfare.
 Cupiens, ntis; adj. desiring, greedy, &c. * Ut quibuscque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat; Tacit. as every one was against a war, or for a war.
 Cupientēr; adv. greedily.
 Cupientissimus, a, um; very desirous.
 Cūp-īo, ivi, itum, ēre; [à capio vel Heb. chav. dilexit] to desire, long after, wish one well. * Cupere aliqui, to favour or wish one well.

† Cupire and cupiret, for cupere and cuperet.
 † Cupisco, ēre; to begin to covet, or take a liking to.
 Cūpitor, oris; m. a desirer.
 Cūpitus, a, um; adj. desired, coveted.
 † Cuplæ, couples in building.
 Cuppa, æ; f. [κῶσα] a cup, a tub. See cupa.
 Cupra, a town of Picenum.
 Cuprenses, the townsmen of Cupra.
 Cupressētum, i; n. [à cupressus] a cypress-grove.
 Cūpressus, a, um; adj. of cypress.
 Cūpressinus, } press.
 Cūpressifer, a, um; adj. bearing cypress.
 Cupressus, a, um; adj. of cypress.
 Cūpressus, i or ūs; f. [κῶπρίσος] a cypress-tree. * Cupressus Cretica, a kind of savin.
 Cupreus, } a, um; adj. copper.
 Cuprinus, }
 Cuprum, i; n. copper [à Cyprus.]
 Cupula, æ; f. [à cupa] an acorn-cup.
 Cuqueni, or cucueni, a people of Aquitain.
 CUR; adv. [à quar, i. e. quare] why, wherefore.
 CURA, æ; f. [à κῶν cor] care, anxiety; also a cure, charge, or curateship. * Cura epistolarum, a secretarieship. * Cura haræ, the swine-herd. * Quæ agis curæ sunt mihi, I have an eye to what you do. * Cura maxima est, I am mightily concerned, 'tis my chiefest care.
 Cūrābilis, e; adj. } art. curable.
 † Cūrābilum, i; n. a cradle.
 † Curagendarii, orum; officers, messengers of the chamber.
 † Curalium, for corallium.
 † Cūranium, the Turkish Alcoran.
 Cūrantia, æ; f. a caring or curing.
 Curaporina, a town of India within Ganges.
 † Curāscere, to begin to care.
 Cūrātē; adv. diligently, carefully, exactly.
 Cūrātio, ōnis; f. a healing or curing, a looking after, purveying, soliciting, administering. * Isthæc tua est curatio, that's your concern, you ought to mind that.
 Cūrator, ius; adj. comp. more exact.
 † Cūrātium, ii; a marchasite stone.
 Cūrātūs; adv. comp. more curiously.
 Cūrātor, ōris; m. a bailiff, surveyor, guardian, tutor. * Curator pacis, a justice of peace, or constable. * Curator palatii, the high steward. * Curatores urbis, the aldermen. * Curatoris egere, to be fit for Bedlam.
 Cūrātoria, æ; f. a guardianship; the curing part of physick.
 † Cūrātrix, icis; f. she that hath a charge of a thing.
 Curatur; imp. pass. [ab illis] care is taken, provision is made.
 Cūrātūra, æ; f. a dicting, ordering, dressing, trimming.
 Cūrātus, a, um; part. looked after, trim, smooth, in good plight. * Curatus sermo, a neat handsome discourse.
 Cūrātus, i; m. a curate.
 † Curax, acis; adj. } art. careful, minding his fine's.
 † Curcio, ōnis; m. a viper.
 † Curcuba, æ; f. a cable-rope.
 Z z z z CUR-

CURCULIO, onis; m. [à guttur] a weevil; also the wind-pipe.

Curculiunculus, i; m. a mite, trifle, nothing.

Curcum, a town of Liburnia, called Conck.

† **Curcuma**, a head-stall.

Curcura, an Adriatick island.

† **Cure**, for cui rei.

Curena, a city of Media.

Curenses, a people of Italy.

Cūres; pl. a town of the Sabines, whose citizens were called **Qui-rites**.

Curtes, a people of Crete, called also **Corybantes**, and **Idæi Daëyli**, coming from **Ida**, a mountain of **Phrygia**, to whom **Rhea** committed the bringing up of **Jupiter**.

CURIA, æ; f. [à xupia principalis, sc. conventus] the high court of parliament; also one of the 30 wards of Rome; also a temple or chapel belonging to each tribe, in which they sacrificed. * **Curia calabra**, the college of astronomers. * **Curia Hostilia**, the senate-house built by **Hostilius**. * **Curia municipalis**, a guild-hall.

Curialis, e; adj. 3 art. of the court or council-house, of the same ward. * **Curiales mensæ**, tables on which they sacrificed to **Juno** called **Curis**.

Curialis, is; m. an alderman or common-council-man.

† **Curialitas**, atis; f. courtliness.

† **Curialiter**; adv. courtly.

Curjandra, a town of **Bætriana**.

Curianum, a promontory of **Aquitain**.

Curias, a promontory of **Cyprus**.

Curiatum; adv. ward by ward.

Curiatum, a, um; adj. of the common-council. * **Curjata comitia**, a hall-meeting, or general assembly of all the Roman tribes to give their voices. Hence **Curjata lex**, a law made in such an assembly.

Curica, a city in Spain.

† **Curicæum**, a place where they pelled their head, and pared their nails after bathing.

Curicta, the island **Vopa** against **Illyria**.

Curifugia, a farm-house of **Nicolaus Perottus** in Italy of a wholesome situation.

† **Curilinus**, i; m. a curlew.

Curio, onis; m. [à curia] a curate, an alderman of a ward; he that sacrificed at the hall-meeting; also a cryer. * **Curio agnus**, a lean lamb pining away for want of company.

Curio, the name of a family in Rome.

Q. **Curio** the father, a famous orator, but of no memory; in a certain cration he called **Cæsar** the man of all women, and the woman of all men.

C. **Curio** the son, a tribune of the commons, very luxurious and audacious, inclining to **Cæsar**; being up to the ears in debt, to get out of it, he put **Cæsar** upon beginning the civil war.

† **Curiola**, æ; f. a little corn.

Curionatus, us; a curateship.

Curiones, a people of Germany.

Curionia sacra, sacrifices made in courts.

Curionium æs; the curate's fee for officiating.

† **Curionus**, the same as **Curio**.

Curiose, ius, ismè; adv. curiously.

Curiositas, atis; f. curiousness, pragmaticness.

Curiosolite, a people of the Celtæ.

† **Curiosulus**, a, um; adj. somewhat busy, pretty.

Curiosus, a, um; adj. careful, inquisitive, pragmatical. * **Curiosus agnus**, a lean lamb. * **Curiosus medicus**, having a love to physick.

Curiosus, i; m. an informer, spy.

Curis, in the Sabine tongue, signifies a spear; also a barber's instrument, and a name of **Juno**.

† **Curitis**, he that carries a spear.

Curitis, the name of a town swallowed up in the earth.

Curium, a city of **Cyprus** and **Ætolia**.

Curius, i; m. a Roman citizen, of great frugality and fortitude; he was thrice consul; when he distributed four acres to every soldier, he reserved no more for himself; as he sat by the fire boiling of grapes, the **Samnites** offered him a great sum of money, which he refused, and said, he had rather rule the rich, than be rich himself; also a presbyter of **Alexandria**, called for his great learning **Origenes Junior**.

† **Curlinus**, i; m. a curlew.

† **Curmundula**, a pear or herb of so thin a rind, that they eat it unpilled.

CURO, are; act. [à cura] to take care of, look to or after, refresh, make much of, fodder, cure, prepare, dutifully to respect. * **Curare cadaver**, to lay out a dead body. * **Curare vitem falce**, to prune a vine. * **Sat est, curabo**, be content, I'll see it done. * **Curare alicui pecuniam**, to provide the money for one. * **Molliter se curare**, to be very tender of himself, to be mighty nice. * **Curare rebus publicis**, to look after the affairs of the weal-publick.

† **Curopalatis**, is; m. the master of the household to the Greek emperors. * **Curopalatista**, his wife's title.

Curopolis, a city of **Caria**.

Curotrophium, ii; n. a house appointed for the bringing up of children.

Curotrophus, i; m. the master of the curotrophium.

Curra, acis; adj. [à curro] running, busy, diligent. * **Nodus curra**, a running knot.

Currens, ntis; part. of **curro**; running, &c.

Curriculo; adv. with a quick pace.

Curriculum, i; n. [à curro] a light chariot; a race or course. * **Curriculum bijuge**, a coach and pair of horses. * **Mentis curricula**, matters wherein the mind is exercised. * **Pedes in curriculum conicere**, to run away. * **Curriculum vitæ**, one's whole life, the space of life. * **Deflectere se de curriculo petitionis**, to give over soliciting.

Curriculus, i; m. [à currus] a little chariot.

Curritur; imp. pass. [ab illis] there is a running.

CURRO, cucurri, cursum, ère; neut. [à sono] to run, sail, fly. * **Frustra currere**, to labour in vain.

† **Currodrepanus**, i; m. an armed and hooked chariot invented against the **Parthians**.

Curruca, æ; f. [à sono] a hedge-

sparrow, cuckold.

† **Curruco**, are; to corrupt another's wife.

† **Curulis equus**, a post-horse.

Curru, us; m. [à curro] a chariot; the horses in it, **Virg.** also a ship; also a triumph. * **Curru bovem trahit**, the cart before the horse. * **De curru delapsus**, talking at random.

† **Currustra**, æ; a covering or monument.

Curvatio, onis; f. a running.

† **Curvator**, oris; m. a runner.

† **Curvuliter**; adv. curserily.

† **Curvulus**, e; adj. curfory.

Cursum; adv. with running, hastily, by the way.

Curvatio, onis; f. a running, military exercise.

Curvito, are, [à curro] to run up and down.

Curro, are, [à curro] to gallop or run about.

Curvor, oris; m. a runner, racer, lackey, post. * **Curvores**, light horsemen, van-touriers.

Curvulus, a, um; adj. running apace. * **Navis curvoria**, a packet-boat.

† **Curvulus**, ii; m. a courser.

† **Curvulus equi**, post-horses.

Curvura, æ; f. a running, racing.

Curvus, us; m. a race or course, speed, sailing, flying, journey, a way or means. * **Curvus publicus**, a riding post. * **Vox erat in curvu**, she was going on. * **Secundo curvu procedere**, to meet with no rubs. * **Curvus & recurvus maris**, flood and ebb.

Curta, the town **Offen** in Hungary.

Curta, orum; n. shortness, defects.

† **Curvatio**, onis; f. **Erasm.** an abridging, curtailing.

Curti, a people of **Asia**.

† **Curvicella**, a little yard.

† **Curvilegium**, ii; n. a kitchen-garden.

† **Curvis**, a yard to keep beasts in; also a territory.

Curtius, ii; m. a noble Roman youth, who gave his life for his country, for when the earth opened in the midst of the **Forum**, and they were told it would not close unless some noble young man was cast into it, he voluntarily clapped spurs to his horse, and leaped into the mouth of it; also a Roman knight, who supping with **Cæsar**, took a lean bird out of the dish, and asked him whether he might send it, who answering him, why not, he presently threw it out of the window, understanding the quibble, only laughed at it.

Q. **Curtius**, he flourished under **Tiberius**, who covered the meanness of his extraction by this candid speech, **Curtius mihi videtur ex se natus**.

Q. **Curtius Rufus**, a famous historian, who wrote the life of **Alexander**, supposed to live under **Vespasian**.

Curtius, a fountain, whose water was convey'd 40 miles upon an arch of stone so high, that it was easily brought to all the hills of Rome.

Curto, are, [à curtus] to shorten, mangle, cut off.

CURTUS, a, um; adj. [à xupròs curvus] bob-tail'd, mangled, short, empty, circumcised.

Curvamen, inis; n. a bowing, the bent. * **Arquatum curvamen**, arch-wise, figured like an arch.

Curvatio, onis; f. a bending, a bundle.

Curvatus, a, um; part. of **curvor**, hooked, bent.

† **Curvesco**,

† Curvelco, ēre ; to become crooked.
 † Curvipes, ēdis ; c. crooked-footed.
 Curvitas, ātis ; f. crookedness, a bending.
 † Curulia, æ ; f. a ship-rope.
 Cūrūlis, e ; adj. 3 art. [ā currus] of state. * Ebur curule, a chair of state. * Œdilis curulis, the lord-surveyor.
 Cūrūlis, is ; f. [ā sella] a chair of state.
 Curvo, are ; to bow or bend.
 Curvor, ari ; pass. to be bent.
 CURVUS, a, um ; adj. [κρῦτος] crooked, bended, bowed ; that hath turnings and windings. * Rectum dignoscere curvo, to know good from bad.
 Cusa, a river of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Cusco, a very great city in the West-Indies.
 Cusculis, a city of Thrace.
 † Cusculum, the grain of the tree ilex.
 † Cuscuta, æ ; f. dodder or withwind.
 Cusi, a city of the Lower Pannonia.
 † Cūso, ōnis ; f. a coining.
 Cusiones, for curiones.
 † Cuso, are ; to invent or devise.
 Cūsor, ōris ; m. a coiner.
 Cuspīdātum ; adv. with a point.
 Cuspīdātus, a, um ; pointed.
 Cuspido, are ; to sharpen, or set a point upon.
 CUSPIS, idis ; f. [ā cudo, vel cædo] a point, spear, or arrow-head ; sting ; an earthen pipe, Var. * Cuspis longa, a spit.
 Cuspis, i ; m. a French sabot, or wooden shoe.
 † Custodēla, æ ; f. custody.
 Custōdes, dum ; m. the patron gods of towns and cities. * Canes custōdes, mastiffs.
 Custodia, æ ; f. a keeping or preserving, charge ; watch and ward ; [met.] the keeper or guard, a prison, or place where prisoners are kept ; a watch-tower, a prisoner ; Suet. Dom. 14. a company of prisoners ; Id. Nerv. 31. Also tuition or education ; as, in Quintus Curtius we read of custodia pædagogorum, the tuition of schoolmasters ; and custodia matrum, the tuition of mothers, Hor. * Custodia militaris, was when the prisoner and his keeper were tied together with the same chain, that they might not go asunder, Sen. Ep. 5. * Custodia libera, liberty to walk all about the prison, Sall. Catil. * Custodia sui, a diligent care of one's health.
 Custodiæ, arum ; f. the watch or watchmen. * Corpora custodiæ, courts of guard.
 † Custodiarīi, keepers of prisons.
 † Custodiarium, ii ; n. a prison or gate-house.
 Custodio, ire ; act. [ā custos] to keep, guard, have in charge, observe, watch, defend. * Nunc te ipse custodis, now you are your own governor.
 Custoditē ; adv. surely, warily, watchfully.
 Custoditio, ōnis ; f. a keeping.
 Custoditus, a, um ; part. of custodior, kept, secured, preserved.
 CUSTOS, ōdis ; c. [ā cura] a keeper, watchman, guardian, warden, comptroller, overseer. * Custos sacrorum, the sacrificer. * Membra-

næ custos, a surgeon's triffin. * Custos in vitibus, a branch of a vine left after pruning, to carry fruit.
 Cusustani, a people of Italy.
 † Cusus, i ; m. a wood-worm.
 Cusus, a, um ; part. of cudor ; coined.
 Cuteletas, an island about the Greater Syrtis.
 † Cūtella, æ ; f. a pimple or wheal, thin skin.
 Cutha, a country and river of Persia.
 Cuthæi, the inhabitants of Cutha.
 Cuthbertus, the name of several men.
 Cūtīcula, æ ; f. [ā cutis] the uppermost thin skin which is raised in blisters. * Curare cuticulam, to make much of one's self.
 Cūtīcūlaris, e ; adj. of the skin. * Meatus cuticulares, the pores.
 Cutilia, a lake in the fields of Reate, wherein a woody island continually floated up and down.
 Cutilium, a town of the Sabines.
 Cutio, ōnis ; f. [ā cutis] a cheek-ship, a worm with many feet, kitchen-bob, or sow.
 † Cutiones, hard bargainers.
 CUTIS, is ; f. [κῡτος] the skin, thin rind, pill ; also leather. * Terræ cutis, the superficies of the earth. * Teneta orationis cutis, the air of an oration. * Ad cutem usque radere, to shave one to the quick. * Ego te intus & in cute novi, I know you well enough. * Calceus - cit fartus terque quaterque cute, clouted and cobbled over and over.
 † Cutitus, a, um ; adj. corrupted, defloured.
 † Cuturnium, ii ; n. a wine-vessel used in sacrifices.

C ante Y.

Cyalus, a city of Lycia, built by Jupiter.
 Cyamēa, æ ; f. a stone which being broken is like a bean.
 Cyamon, a promontory of Crete.
 Cyamosorus, a river of Sicily.
 Cyāmus, i ; m. a bean ; also a sort of herb.
 Cyāna, a virgin of Syracuse, who being ravished by her own father Cyanippus, in his drink, baled him by the hair to Apollo's altar, and there slew both him and herself, to stop the plague that was sent among the people for their offence.
 Cyana, or -ne, a Sicilian nymph, who going to help Proserpine against Pluto, was by him changed into a fountain of that name.
 Cyane, a town of Lycia.
 Cyaneæ, islands, or rather rocks under the Thracian Bosphorus, not far from one another.
 Cyanee, or -ea, a nymph, the daughter of Meander, who bare Byblis and Caunus, twins, to Miletus the son of Apollo.
 Cyaneus, a, um ; adj. of bright blue or azure. * Lapis cyaneus, the azure or lazul-stone.
 Cyanippus, a Syracusan, who condemning Bacchus's sacrifices, was struck with such a drunkenness, that he lay with his own daughter Cyana in the dark ; also the name of a Thessalian, whose wife being jealous of him by reason of his fre-

quent hunting, lay in the woods to watch him, and was torn in pieces by his dogs, whereupon he killed himself.
 Cyanus, i ; m. a sapphire ; also the flower called blue-bottle.
 Cyanus, a river of Colchis.
 Cyaraxes, or Cyaxares, the son of Phraortes, king of the Medes and Persians, and father of Astyages ; he first divided the people of Asia into provinces and their other orders.
 Cyarda, a city of Caria, from Cyardus the son of Bargalus.
 Cyathisso, are ; to skink, or pour out drink.
 Cyathus, i ; m. a cup, a wine cup of four spoonfuls, or an ounce and a half ; also a kind of pincers to pluck out bullets or arrow-heads. * A cyathis esse, or ad cyathos stare, to be one's cup-bearer.
 Cyathus, a river of Ætolia.
 Cybaizon, a name of Mercury, among the Lacedæmonians.
 Cybāle, the maid-servant of one Symilus, a poor man in Virgil.
 Cybassus, or Cabassus, a city of Caria.
 Cybēa, æ ; f. a kind of great ship.
 Cybēle, or Magna mater, so called from her driving men into madness.
 Cybēle, and Cybēle, the daughter of Cœlum and Terra, wife of Saturn, called Ops, Rhea, Vesta, Magna mater, Dindymene, Berecynthia, Pessinuntia.
 Cybelēa, a city of Ionia and Phœonia.
 Cybeles pomum, a pine-apple.
 Cybelus, a mountain of Phrygia, where Cybele the mother of the gods was worshipped.
 Cybernesia, feasts instituted by Theseus when he came from Crete, in honour of Naufithoas his pilot.
 Cybiotales, a people of Egypt, called also Cybiolactes.
 Cybira, a town of Lycaonia.
 Cybiraticus, a, um, of Cybira.
 Cybistēma, ātis ; n. a sort of tumbling.
 Cybisteter, or cybister, eris ; m. a tumbler, dancer, or diver.
 Cybistra, a city of Armenia Major, called Arminacha.
 Cybium, ii ; n. a fish four-square.
 Cyboides, the fourth bone of the foot, called also os cubiforme.
 Cybus, a city of the Ionians in Lybia.
 Cyceon, ōnis ; m. a candle.
 Cycesium, a city of Peloponnesus.
 Cychramus, i ; m. a bird accompanying the quails over sea.
 Cychreus, the son of Neptune and Salamine, who for his crooked conditions was called Serpens. Ceres in Eleusine took him for her priest, and from him the island Salamis is sometimes called Cychrea.
 Cychri, a people of Thrace.
 † Cyclādātus, a, um ; clad with a kerile.
 Cyclādes, islands of the Ægean sea about Delos, in number 53, all in a round.
 Cyclaminus, i ; f. or cyclaminum, i ; n. the herb sow-bread or Mary's seal.
 Cyclaminus, an Asiatick bay of Bosphorus Thracius, called Golfo di Boltania.

Cyclas, adis; f. a kettle, a widow's veil.

† Cycleium, ii; n. a kind of pot.

Cyclicus, a, um; adj. circular. * Cyclicum jumentum, a beast having the ziver. * Scriptor cyclicus, a poultry scribbler.

Cyclöborus, a river in Attica, which makes such a noise, that Cyclobori vox is used as a proverb against clamorous people.

Cyclopædia, universal knowledge of all sciences.

Cyclöpes, the sons of Neptune and Amphitrite, servants to Vulcan in forging Jupiter's thunder-bolts; they had one large eye in the middle of their foreheads; the chief of them were Brontes, Steropes and Pyracmon.

Cyclopus scopuli, three rocks near Sicily; Cyclopes were the first inhabitants of Sicily, according to Diodorus.

Cyclus, i; m. a round place; also a coin, and a disease in beasts called the ziver, when kernels arise under their ears.

Cycutis, a country where Cynus reigned.

Cynus, i; m. the son of Mars, slain by Hercules, being helped by the horse Avion, which Neptune begot in the form of a horse; whereupon Mars was about to fight him, but that Jupiter parted them. Also the son of Hyrie, turned into a swan. Also a king of Liguria, who bewailing the death of Phaeton, was turned into a bird of that name. And a son of Neptune, who was all over invulnerable, which Achilles understanding, in a combat threw his spear and throttled him with his knees, and going to rifle him, found his armour empty, and Cynus turned into a bird, as the poets feigned. Also the name of a horse in Statius.

Cynus, i; m. a swan.

Cyclops, a people of Asia.

Cyda, a Cretan whom Anthony chose one of the judges at Rome, a very dissolute person.

Cydaras, a river of Taprobane.

† Cydaram, i; n. a boat.

Cydarus, i; m. a river of Thrace.

Cyda-ben in, a town in the tribe Pa-donias, the country of Democharus the comedian.

Cydeli, a people of Bithynia.

Cydis, a painter, whose piece of the Argonauts, Hortensius the orator bought for 104 talents.

Cydispe, a beautiful maid beloved of Acontis, who won her by a sleight. See Acontius.

Cydispus, a Mantinean, who wrote of the inventors of things.

Cydras, a city of Macedonia, called Eydra.

Cydras, a river of Cilicia running by Tarsus, where Alexander went to wash himself, and was almost killed with the cold.

Cydon and Cydonia, a town in Crete.

Cydonius, a, um; belonging to Cydon.

† Cydonago, a wild quince-tree.

Cydonia, æ; f. a quince-tree. See Cydonius.

Cydonia, an island before Lesbos, and a city of Libya.

Cydoni Persicum, a melocoton.

Cydonites, a meat made of sod quinces, pears and honey, marmelade.

Cydonium, ii; n. a quince or quid-dary.

Cydonius, a, um; adj. of Cydon. * Cydonia mala, quinces.

Cydræ, a city of the Byrsi in Thetaly.

Cydrata, a city by the mountains of Phrygia.

Cydrène, a city of Armenia.

Cyema, an embryo not yet of two months.

Cygneus, a, um; adj. [à cygnus] of a swan, eloquent, white, harmonious.

† Cygninus, a, um; adj. swan-like.

† Cygnitus, us; m. the singing of a swan.

† Cygnulus, i; m. [κύκνυς] a little swan.

Cylabaris, the name of a school in Argos.

Cylabiani, mountains in Phrygia Major, whence the river Cayster flows.

Cyladius, a city of Caria.

Cylices, a people of Illyricum, where there is a monument of Cadmus and Harmonia.

Cylindraceus, a, um; like a roller.

† Cylindrites, a long and round stone.

Cylindrus, i; m. a cylinder, a rolling-stone; also a pearl long and round like an egg.

Cylisma, atis; n. a tumbling or rolling.

Cylistarnus, a river in Calabria, called Pazanello.

Cyllabaris. See Cylabaris.

Cyllabarus, the son of Sthenelus, with whom Ægiale, Diomedes's wife, is said to have lain in the time of the Trojan war.

Cyllarus one of the Centaurs; also the horse of Pollux.

Cyllatris, or cylectris, a kind of coarse bread in Egypt.

Cyllene, a city of Elis in Peloponnesus; also a mountain of Arcadia, where Jupiter begot Mercury upon Maia.

Cyllenius, Mercury.

† Cylo, onis; m. a catamite.

Cyllofis, a turning of the legs outward.

Cyma, æ; f. and -atis; n. a sprout of coleworts and such like herbs.

Cymatilis, e; like the sea, blue.

Cymatium, ii; n. a kind of graving resembling waves.

Cymba, æ; f. a boat.

† Cymbalaris, or -laria, bassard naval-wool.

Cymbalisso, are; to play with cymbals.

Cymbalista, æ; or -tes, æ; m. a player on the cymbal.

Cymbalistris, æ; f. she that plays with cymbals.

Cymbalium, ii; n. mountain pennywort.

Cymbalum, i; n. a cymbal.

Cymbium, ii; n. a boat-cup.

Cymbula, æ; f. [à cymba] a little boat or skiff.

Cyme, a city of Æolia.

† Cyminalis, the herb gentian.

† Cymindis, a night-bird or hawk.

† Cyminefactor, as cuminifactor.

† Cuminum, i; n. cummin.

Cuminus, a lake of Etruria.

Cymodoce, a sea-nymph, daughter of

Nereus and Doris. Virgil calls her Cymodocce, and reckons her amongst those nymphs into which Æneas's ships were turned.

Cymofus, a, um; adj. [à cyma] having many sprouts.

Cymothoe, a sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris; also a fountain in Achaia.

† Cyna, æ; f. a tree in Arcadia, of which they make cloaths; also a Lacedæmonian cap.

Cynacantha, the caper or gooseberry-bush.

Cynætha, a city of Thrace.

Cynæthium, a city of Arcadia.

Cynethenes, the people of Cynæthium.

Cynæthus, a famous poet of Chios.

Cynægyrus, i; m. a valiant Athenian captain, who in the Persian war held one of their ships with his right-hand, and that being cut off, with his left, and when that was cut off, with his teeth.

Cynamolgi, a monstrous people of Æthiopia.

† Cynamolgus, a kind of bird.

Cynancheles; f. the quincey.

Cynanthemis, idis; f. stinking camomile.

Cynāpes, a river falling into the Euxine sea.

Cynara, æ; f. an artichoke.

Cynara, an island in the Ægean sea.

Cynareus, a, um; adj. of Cynara.

† Cynatonas, a woman's bodkin for her hair.

Cyndon, a river of Hellespont, or Peloponnesus.

Cyne, a city of Libya.

Cyneas, an eloquent Thessalian, ambassador from Pyrrhus to Rome, where he learn'd in one day the names of all the senators, who seemed to him as so many kings.

Cynegetica, ōrum; n. books of hunting.

Cynegius, a consul with Theodosius Augustus.

Cynesii, or Cynetæ, a people in the farthest part of Europe towards the sea.

Cynethon, a port of Lacedæmonia.

Cynethussa, an island in the Ægean sea.

Cynetia, a city of Argolica.

Cyneticum, a place of Iberia, near the sea.

Cynia, a large lake in Acarnania.

Cynicauma, atis; n. an inflammation from the biting of a mad dog.

Cynice, es; f. cynicism, moroseness, churlishness, doggedness, the cynical sect.

Cynici, a sect of philosophers following Antisthenes, which began Anno Mundi 3600.

Cynicus, a, um; adj. dogged, churlish, strict and sour. * Cœna cynica, a supper of herbs, &c.

† Cyniphia pellis, a goat's skin.

Cynips, iphis; m. a long-legged gnat, a midge, a dog-fly.

Cynna, a town by Heraclea.

† Cynobatane, a kind of camomile.

Cynoccephalæ, mountains of Thessaly, a city of Locris, and a castle of the Thebans.

Cynoccephali, a people of India, reported to have heads like dogs.

Cyno-

Cynocephalia, æ; *flea-bane*.
Cynocephalis, is; *f. a baton*.
Cynocēphalus, the Egyptian god Anubis.
Cynocrambe, æs; *f. dog's mercury*.
Cynodontes, um; *m. the dog-teeth*; also a certain sea-fish.
Cynoglossus, i; *m. hound's tongue*; also a sole-[fish].
Cynoides, a kind of herb.
Cynomazon, i; *n. an herb deadly to dogs, if put in broth*.
Cynomorion, ii; *n. choke-weed growing among corn*.
Cynomorphos, saffron.
Cynomia, æ; *f. a horse-fly*; also *flea-bane*.
Cynonnesus, an island of Libya.
Cynopēs, graceless, impudent.
Cynopolis, a city in Egypt where Anubis is worshipped.
† *Cynopus*, a kind of shell-fish.
Cynorhodus, i; *m. and don*, i; *n. the yellow-lilly, the wild rose*.
Cynos, a city of Locris and Thessaly, the seat of Deucalion, where his wife Pyrrha was buried.
Cynofarges, a school in Attica.
Cynobatus, i; *f. and ton*, i; *n. eglantine, or sweet-briar*.
Cynoscephale, a hill in Thessaly; and a small country of Thebes, where Pindar was born.
Cynoflexia, æ; *f. a kind of fish*.
Cynoforchis, idis and -is; *f. the herb dog's-stones*.
Cynospaston, i, eglantine.
Cynorhodos, the wild rose.
Cynosēma, a promontory of Thracia Chersonesus, where Hecuba was buried, by extremity of grief turned into a dog.
Cynosūra, æ; *f. the star in the tail of the lesser bear*; also a promontory of Arcadia, and other places.
Cynofurei, a tribe of the Megaren-fes.
Cynofura ova, addle eggs.
Cynozolon, a kind of stinking thistle.
Cynthia, a very beautiful woman mentioned by Propertius.
Cynthus, a mountain of Delos, so high, that it is said to shadow the whole island; in this mountain, Latona is said to have brought forth Apollo and Diana, from whence she is often called Cynthia, and he Cynthius.
Cynura, a city in Argos or Argolica.
Cynuræi, a people of Arcadia.
Cynus, a town of Locris, and a river of Arabia Felix.
Cyon, a city of Caria, called before Canebium. * Cuites, the citizens.
Cyonesus, an island of Nilus over-against the town Cynopolis.
† *Cypa*, æ, a kind of ship.
Cypæra, a city of Thessaly.
Cypætha, a city of Libya.
Cyparis, a kind of plant.
† *Cyparissæ*, or -issæ, fiery meteors.
Cyparissæa, a city of Triphylia, which was called Franna.
Cyparissæa, Minerva so called.
Cyparissa, -ia, or -os, a city of Peloponnesus, at the mouth of the river Cyparissæis.
Cyparissias, æ; *f. the great kind of spurge*.
Cyparissium, a promontory not far from the city Cyparissia.
Cyparissus, i; *f. the cypress-tree*.

Cyparissus, the son of Telephus, a beautiful young man of the isle Cea, beloved of Apollo; who pining away for accidentally killing a tame stag which he loved, was turned by him into a cypress-tree; also a city about Delphos, where cypress-trees abound.
Cyparissus sinus, Golfo di Arcadia.
Cypasis, a city about Hellespont.
Cype, a castle of Sicily.
Cyperum, } a corner'd rush, wild
Cyperus } galingale. * *Cyperus Babylonius*, common galingale.
Cyphanta, a town and haven in Laconia.
Cyphata, a castle of Thessaly.
Cyphus, a city of Perrhabia and Thessaly.
† *Cypiros*, the plant gladiolus, gladder or sword-grass.
† *Cypressus*, i; *f. the cypress-tree*.
Cypriæ, three barren islands by Cyprus.
Cyprianus, i; *m. Cyprian*; and a bishop of Carthage, beheaded under Valerian, A. D. 250.
Cyprinus, a, um, of cypress.
Cyprinus, i; *m. a carp*. * *Cyprianus latus*, a bream.
Cyprius, a, um; of Cyprus. * *Bos Cyprius*, a dolphin.
Cyprius, a, um, of copper.
Cyprium, or *Cyprium æs*, copper.
Cyprogenia, æ; *f. a name of Venus*.
Cyprus, i; *f. the privet-tree*.
Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean sea, between Cilicia and Syria, so fruitful that it was called Macaria, the happy island; it had anciently all these names, Acaman-tis, Amathusia, Alpetia, Colinea, Craftis, Crypius, Sphecia, and Ærofa; hence Venus is called Cypria, Cypris, and Cyprigena.
Cypselia, or *Cypsellia*, a city of Thracia, near the river Hebrus; also a castle in Arcadia, and a city in Spain.
Cypseles, or -los; ear-wax, the hole of the ear, and any other hole.
Cypselidæ, the people of Cypselia.
Cypselus, i; *m. a martlet*.
Cypselus, a tyrant of Corinth, that was hid in a chest by his mother when they sought to kill him.
Cypassia, a city of Galatia, called Carola.
Cyra, an island in the gulph of Persia, and a mountain of Cyrene.
† *Cyragricus*, one that has the gout or cramp.
Cyranis, an island of Africa.
Cyrbiana, a province of the Ely-mæi.
Cypre, the name of Ceres, among the Cnidians; also a fountain in Cyrenaica.
Cyrenaicus, a, um; of Cyrene. * *Cyrenæus*, } *Cyrenaici*
Cyrenæus, } philosophers agreeing
with Epicurus in his chief tenets.
Cyrene, the daughter of the river Peneus, with whom Apollo was in love, who carried her into that part of Africa, which from her was afterwards called Cyrenaica, where he begat on her Aristæus.
Cyrene, or *næ*, a famous town of Libya, between Syrtis major and Mareotis, one of those which make the Pentapolis, built by Battus The-

reus, called by Callimachus his ancestor.
Cyrenius, a governor of all Syria, placed by Augustus Cæsar, by whom he commanded the making of that general tax.
Cyretia, Juno.
Cyriaca, æ; *f. a church*.
† *Cyribia*, orum; *n. chaff of wheat or barley*.
Cyrellus, a bishop of Dalmatia; another of Alexandria; a deacon of Heliopolis, who, in the time of Constantine, destroyed many heathen idols, for which in the time of Julian they ripped up his belly; a bishop of Jerusalem, often banished, and at last martyred by the Saracens.
Cyrinus, a Roman, who suffered under Dioclesian.
Cyris, the metropolis of the Sabines.
Cyrites panis, or pyrites, fine bread.
Cyzoborca, a town of India.
Cyrmianæ, a people of Thrace.
Cyrnaba, a river of Scythia.
Cyrnæus, a, um; of Cyrenus.
† *Cyrnea*, æ; *f. a wine flaggon*.
Cyrenus, an island in the Ligustic sea, so called from Cyrenus the son of Hercules.
Cyrii, the people of Cyrenus, who live very long, by reason of their eating honey, which is very plentiful amongst them.
Cyropolis, a city of Asia.
Cyrna, a city of Phocis.
Cyrrhadæ, a rude people of India, within Ganges.
Cyrrhes, a people of Macedonia, not far from Pella.
Cyrrhestica, a country of Syria.
Cyrrhus, a city of that country.
Cyrsilus, an Athenian stoned to death, for persuading the youth to dishonest things.
Cyrsirides, um; *f. the cells of bees*.
† *Cyrserum*, i; *n. a great ship*.
Cyrta, the seat of Syphax in Africa Propria.
Cyrtea, a city of Boeotia.
Cyrtus, a city of Egypt, the country of Dionysius the physician.
Cyrus, i; *m. the son of Cambyfes by Mandana*, daughter of the king Astyages; he translated the empire from the Medes to the Persians, and subduing Asia, brought all the east under his power; at last waging war with the Scythians, queen Tomyris cut him off, together with two hundred thousand Persians, so that there was not one left to carry the news; and cutting off Cyrus's head, she threw it into a tub of blood, saying, Satis te sanguine quem sitisti. Just.
Cyrus minor, the brother of Artaxerxes.
Cyrus, the name of a poet, made a bishop by Theodosius; also a city built by the Jews in honour of Cyrus, who freed them from their captivity; a city in Eubœa, and a river in Media and Scythia.
Cyfa, a town of Carmania.
Cyfenis, the daughter of Diomedes king of Thrace.
Cyfsites, a precious stone, which seems to have other little stones within it.
Cyffus, i; *m. ivy growing alone*.
Cysten, a town of Æthiopia.
† *Cystio-*

+ *Cystioplathi*, stones that grow in sponges, and are good for the bladder.

Cystis, is; f. the bladder.

Cyta, a city of Colchis, the country of Medea.

Cytæis, idis, for Medea.

Cytæus, a, um, of Cyta.

Cytæum, a city of Crete, and of Maurica Chersonesus.

Cytæis, a country of Germania.

Cytæinus, a, um; adj. of Cyta.

Cyteorum, or *Cetyorum*, a town of Cappadocia called Cecino.

Cyterium, a city of the Oenotri.

+ *Cytharus*, a kind of turbot.

Cythæra, orum; n. an island against Crete, called Cérigo, dedicated to Cytherea, Venus so called.

Cytheræis, idis or idos, Venus so called.

Cytheriacus, a, um; adj. of Cytherea.

Cythereus, a, um; adj. of Cytherea.

Cytheris, a famous harlot, made free by Volumnius, beloved of C. Gallus, and called by Virgil, Lycoris.

Cytherus, a river of Elis, and a city of Attica.

Cythina, a city of Thessaly.

Cytnos, one of the Cyclades, called also Ophiufa and Dryopis.

Cithnius, a, um; adj. of Cythnos.

* *Cythnæ calamitates*, very grievous sufferings.

Cytinum, a city of Noricum.

Cytinus, i; m. the flower of the pomegranate-tree.

Cytis, an island of Arabia, where the topaz is found.

Cytifus, i; m. the badder or bather.

Cytoni, a people of Pannonia.

Cytonium, a city between Mysia and Lidya.

Cytorum, a city of Paphlagonia, by the Euxine sea, called Cattelle.

Cytōrus, a mountain in Galatia, where very much box grows.

+ *Cytrago*, inis; f. the herb holm.

Cyttarus, i; m. the high part of the firmament; the holes in a honeycomb; and the husk of corn.

Cyzicus, a city of Mysia by Propontis, called Chizico, noted for delicacy and fearfulness. Hence the proverb, *tinctura Cyzicena*, against those that do any unhandsome thing for fear. * *Cyziceni stateres*, used proverbially for any thing stately carved.

D ante A.

D Majusc. ap. vett. integras voces signavit, qui quidem usus etiam nobiscum manet; vulgo enim scribimus D pro De, Divus, Decius, Decimus, Diebus, Devotus; D quoque in numeris quingenti notat.

D. B. M. de bene merentibus.

D. B. I. Diis bene juvantibus.

D. D. D. dat, dicat, dedicat.

D. D. D. D. dignum Deo donum dedit.

Da for dic, and dabo for dicam.

Dææ, Dahæ, or Dai, a people of Scythia by the Caspian sea.

Dabanægoris, a country of Arabia.

Dabin, the name of a city in the tribe of Juda and Simeon.

Dabrona, a river of Ireland.

Dachareni, a people of Arabia.

Dāchinabades, a country of India, Indostan, or Malabar.

Daci, a people of Transylvania.

Dacia, a country of Scythia beyond Hungary, divided into Transylvania, Valachia, and Moldavia.

Dācicus, a, um; adj. of Dacia.

Dācius, a, um; adj. of Dacia.

+ *Dacrima*, for lacrima, a tear.

Daetonium, a town in Spain, called Cibadio.

Dactyli Idæi, the same as Curites and Corybantes.

Dactylicus, a, um; adj. 3 art. belonging to a date or to a finger. *

Dactylicus numerus, a dactyl.

Dactylion, ii; n. a ring; also the herb scammony.

Dactylis, a famous carver.

Dactylis, idis; bearing a long fruit.

* *Dactylides vites*, raisin-vines.

Dactylodes, finger-graft.

Dactylōtheca, æ; f. a box for rings; a glove or finger-stall.

+ *Dactylotum*, i; n. a kind of cup.

+ *Dactylum*, i; n. a ring.

Dactylus, i; m. a date, finger; a dactyl, one long syllable, and two short ones; also the herb dog's-tooth, and a muscle-fish; also a gem, in Pliny.

Dacus, a, um, of Dacia.

Daci, orum; and *Dacæ*, arum; the Dacians.

Dadla, a city of Pisidia.

Dadai, mountains of India.

Dadastana, a city of Bithynia.

Dades, a promontory of Cyprus.

Dadicæ, a people of Scythia in Asia.

Dadix, icis, a kind of measure.

Dadūchus, chi; m. a torch-bearer.

Dadūchus, the chief priest of Hercules, among the Athenians.

+ *Dædala*, a bow to play on a viol with.

Dædala, a city of Lycia so called from Dædalus buried there; and other places.

Dædaleus, a, um; [à Dædalus] artful, ingenious.

Dædalia, a city of Italy, built by Dædalus.

Dædalidæ, a town of the tribe Ceropis in Attica.

Dædalion, the son of Lucifer, brother of Ceyx, and father of Chione.

Dædalus, i; m. a most ingenious artificer of Athens, who invented the saw, axe, plummet, augur, glue, sails for ships, made the labyrinth of Minos king of Crete, into which he himself was put for being privy to the adultery of Pædiphae, from whence he escaped, with his son Icarus, by the invention of sails. Hence remigiis Dædaleis, with dexterity and speed.

Dædaleus, a, um, of Dædalus.

+ *Dæmogorgon*, nature, the mother and nourisher of all things.

Dæmon, onis; m. an angel, devil, hag, hobgoblin.

Dæmoniæus, a, um; adj. mad, furious, possessed by a devil; also a demoniac.

Dæmonicus, a, um; adj. devilish.

Dæmonicum, i; n. an angel good or bad, most commonly the devil.

Dæta, the sister of Thyestes, on whom he begat Ænarchus Dæmon.

Dætas, the father of Machereus, that priest of Delphos who slew Pyrrhus son of Achilles.

Dætor, a name of a Trojan in Homer.

Dagasaiphus, a consul with Severinus.

Dagaleffus, a city of Armenia minor.

Dagobertus, a king of the Franks, A. D. 639. and another 715.

Dagon, an idol of the Philistines.

Dagonia, a town in Armenia minor.

Dagizæ, a town in Cappadocia.

Dahippus, a famous statuary.

Dai, a people of Persia, all shepherds.

Daimenes, a general of the Aetia.

Daica, the daughter of Oceanus.

Delanda, a city of Armenia minor.

Dalafarba, a town in Thrace.

Dalasis, a country in Cilicia.

Dalacariza, a city of Pontus.

Daldis, a city of Libya.

Dale, a town in Teuthrania.

+ *Dalerus*, i; m. a Dutch dollar.

Dalluuntum, a town of Dalmatia.

Dalmata, æ; m. a Dalmatian.

Dalmatæ, the inhabitants of Dalmatia.

Dalmatia, a part of Illyricum, called Slavonia.

Dalmaticus, a, um, clad in white.

Dalmaticus, a, um; adj. of Dalmatia.

Dalmatica vestis, a surplice or priest's white garment, set with purple studs.

Dalomena, a country of Assyria.

Dalerni, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

+ *Dalum*, the bow-sprit sail.

DĀMA, æ; [δῆμας vel δῆμα timor] a fallow deer.

Dāma, a town of Arabia Felix; also a daughter of Pythagoras, a follower and expounder of his philosophy.

Damæi, a people by the Ichthyophagi.

Damæthus, a king of Caria.

Damania, a city in Spain.

Damaris, a woman's name.

Damas, an historian, who wrote the life of Eudemus Rhodius.

Damascenus, John, an historian, and father of the church under Leo Isauricus; also Nicholas a peripatetic philosopher, familiar with Augustus Cæsar.

Damascenus, a, um; adj. of Damascus. * *Damascena pruna*, damask prunes.

Damascus, a stoic philosopher under Julian; he wrote commentaries on Plato, and other things.

Damascus, i; f. a very ancient city of Syria, abounding in palm and plums, now called Sciam or Scam, and is under the Turks.

Damasia, a town of Rhætium.

Damasias, a yearly magistrate at Athens.

Damasippus, a base Roman, who sided with Marius against Sylla, and sacrificed the most noble citizens like beasts, but at last was slain by Sylla; also other men.

Damasithynus, one of Xerxes's captains.

+ *Damastonium*, a kind of herb.

Damasus, a Spanish poet under Euprius and Orosius, who being made pope composed many hymns; also several others.

Dameas, a famous statuary.

Damia, a surname of Cybele.

Damianus, a famous sophist of Ephesus, a great favourite of learned men, being very rich and powerful.

D. Da-

D. Damianus, a physician, the brother of **D. Cosmus Medicus**.
Damium, a private sacrifice of the goddess **Damia**.
Damnabilis, e; *damnable*.
Damnabilitas, atis; *fœm. damnable-ness*.
Damnabilitèr, adv. *damnably*.
Damnandus, a, um; *to be condemned*.
Damnani, a people of Spain.
Damnatus, atis; *adj. condemned*. * *Dare damnatus esto, let him be obliged to pay*.
Damnatio, ōnis; *f. condemnation, condemning, calamity*.
† **Damnātissimus**, a, um; *most damnable*.
Damnator, ōris; *m. a condemner*.
Damnatorius, a, um; *condemning*.
* **Damnatoria tabella**, a verdict finding one guilty.
Damnātūrus, a, um; *which will condemn or blame*.
Damnātus, a, um; *part. of damnor; condemned; &c.* * **Damnatus voti**, bound to perform his promise. * **Damnatus ad metallum**, condemned to slavery. * **Damnatus ad gladium**, condemned to fight for one's life.
Damnātus, ūs; *m. a condemnation*.
Damnia, a country of Arabia Felix.
Damnifico, are; *to endamage*.
Damnificus, a, um; *damning*.
Damnigērus, a, um; *endaming*.
Damnii, a people of Cluydisdale, Striveling, Fife, and Lenox in Scotland.
Damno, are; *adj. [à damnum] to condemn, blame, disallow, disinherit*. * **Caput damnare orco**, to condemn to death. * **Verrem damnare**, to cast Verres. * **Hæredem damnare**, to bind an heir to the payment of legacies. * **Damnare maiestatis**, or -te, to condemn for high treason.
Damnonii, the people of Devonshire and Cornwall. * **Damnonium promontorium**, St. Michael's mount, or the Lizard-point.
Damnor, ari; *pass. to be condemned or punished*. * **Damnari capite**, to be condemned to die.
Damnōsè, adv. *hurtful; with great damage*. * **Damnōsè bibere**, to drink high.
† **Damnōsitas**, atis; *f. hurtfulness*.
Damnōsus, a, um; *adj. hurtful, lawless, prodigal*. * **Damnōsus senex**, sustaining great losses.
† **Damnulum**, i; *n. a little loss*.
DAMNUM, i; *n. [ἀδίκημα] sumptus] loss, detriment, hurt, damage*. * **Damnum facere**, to be damaged.
† **Damo**, are; *to take deer*.
Damocles, a flatterer of Dionysius the Sicilian tyrant.
Damocrita, a Roman matron, the wife of Alcippus; she killed her daughter and herself, being forbidden to follow her husband into banishment.
Damocritus, i; *m. an historian, who wrote of the Jews and Tatars*.
Damoetas, i; *m. the name of a shepherd in Virgil*.
Damon and Pythias, two Pythagoreans, whereof one being condemned by Dionysius the tyrant, and desiring a few days to set his house in order, the other freely offered himself as a pledge till his return, and he came accordingly; the tyrant seeing their faithfulness, acquitted

him, and desired to be the third man in their friendship.
Damon, a Cyrenean, who wrote of philosophers; and other men.
Damophila, a Grecian, wife of Pamphilus; she wrote many poems.
Damophilus, a sophist brought up by Julian the consul; and other men.
Damostratus, a philosopher, who wrote twenty books of fishes.
Damoxenus, a comical poet of Athens, whose plays are mentioned by Athenæus.
Dampelia, the city Torano of the Brutii.
Dampolis, a castle of Thrace.
† **Damula**, æ; *a fawn or little deer*.
Damyrias, a river in Sicily.
Damyfus, the swiftest of all the giants of his time.
Dana, a town of Taprobane sacred to the moon, and a town of Cappadocia.
Danaba, a city of Palmyrene.
Danabe, a town in Persia.
Danace, Charon's fare put into dead men's mouths.
Danaë, ês; *f. the daughter of Acrisius king of the Argives, who, being told by the oracle that he should be slain by his grandson, shut her up in a strong castle, but Jupiter came into her lap, in a shower of gold, through the tiles, and begat Perseus, whom Acrisius caused to be thrown into the sea in a coffin, but a fisherman taking him and his mother up, presented them to Pelamius king of Daunia, who married her; and Perseus afterwards coming to Argos, turned his grandfather into a stone, by shewing him Medusa's head*.
Danaë, ês; *f. laurel of Alexandria*.
Danaëus, a, um; *of Danac*. * **Danaëus heros**, Perseus son of Danaë.
Danaides, the fifty daughters of Danaus.
Danala, one of the three castles in Galatia.
Danaus, i; *m. king of the Argives, brother of Ægyptus; he married his fifty daughters to his brother's fifty sons, and caused them all, save Hypermnestra, to slay their husbands the first night*.
Dandace, a city of Taurica Cherfoneus.
Dandacena, a town in Cappadocia.
Dandagula, a town of India within Ganges.
Dandarii, a people about Caucasus.
Dandoxina, a city of Armenia Minor.
Dandus, a, um; *part. to be given*.
Dandon, an Illyrian, who lived 500 years.
Danduti, a people of Germany.
Dancon, a haven by the gulph of Arabia, whence Scosiris intended to draw a navigable channel as far as Nile.
Dangulæ, a people about Aracofia.
Dani, orum; *the Danes, in Cimbrica Cherfoneus, and the adjacent islands*.
Dania, Denmark.
Danica silva, the forest of Dean in Gloucestershire.
Danisma, atis; *n. usury*.
Danista, æ; *m. a banker, scrivener*.
Danisticus, a, um; *of usury*.
Danmonii, as **Damnonii**.

Danmoniorum regio, Devonshire.
Dantes, a Florentine poet favoured of many kings and princes.
Dantheletica, a country of Thrace.
Dantheletæ, the people of Dantheletica.
Dantiscum, the city Dantzick on the borders of Poland.
Danubius, ii; *m. the Danube, or Danow, the greatest river of Europe, called also Ister, as it passes by Illyricum; it receives into it 60 more rivers, and falls into the Euxine sea*.
Dantum, Doncaster in Yorkshire.
† **Danunt**, for dant.
Danus, the river Dane in Lincolnshire, Dan in Cheshire, and Don in Yorkshire.
Daona, a city of India within Ganges.
Daonium, a sea-town of Thrace.
Daorizi, the people of Liburnia.
Dapalis, e; *adj. 3 art. [à daps] sumptuous, dainty*.
Dapaticus, a, um; *adj. sumptuous*.
Dapaticus, e; *our*.
† **Dapeo**, ere; *to make good cheer*.
Dapes, um; *f. dainties*. See daps.
Dapha, a city of Arabia Deserta.
Daphitas, a grammarian crucified on the mountain Thorax for abusing of kings.
Daphne, ês; *f. the daughter of Pe-nus or Ladon, who, flying from the violence of Apollo, and calling to her father for help, was turned into a bay-tree; also a wood by Antioch, and a town in Egypt*.
Daphnia, æ; *f. a precious stone good against the falling-sickness*.
Daphnidis, an island of the Troglodytes.
Daphnion, oil of bays.
Daphnis, idis; *m. a young man of Sicily, the son of Mercury, who covenanted with a nymph, whom he loved, that whichever of 'em violated their faith, should lose their eyes; he forgetting his promise fell in love with another, and was accordingly punished by the gods; also the son of Paris by Oenone; a country of Lycia, and a town of Egypt, and other places*.
Dāphnis, or -tis; *Arabian cassia, smelling like spiced wine*.
Daphnoides, is; *f. a kind of laurel, periwinkle*.
Daphnon, ōnis; *m. a place where bays or laurel grows*.
Daphnus, a city of Phocis, a river, and a tribe near Cea.
Daphnusi, a people near Olympus in Bithynia.
Daphnūsum, a town by Rhegium near Thrace, and another in Egypt.
Dāpifer, a, um; *adj. bringing a banquet*.
Dāpifer, i; *m. a server, or butler*.
† **Dāpiferia**, æ; *f. the butlership*.
Dāpilis, e; *adj. costly, sumptuous*.
† **Dāpino**, are; *to provide a banquet, to feast*.
DAPS, dapis; *f. [ἀδελφῆς epulum, vel δαράνη sumptus] delicate meats, junkets, a noble feast or entertainment*. * **Daps asaria**, roast-meat.
† **Dapsa**, a kind of sacrifice made in the winter-time.
† **Dapsile**, adv. *daintily, costly*.
Dapsilis, e; *adj. 3 art. [δαψιλῆς] costly, sumptuous, liberal*.

Dapsilitas, ātis ; f. plenty of good cheer.
 Dapsiliter, adv. delicately, daintily.
 Dapsicus, 2, um ; adj. sumptuous, ample.
 † Dapus, i ; a great banquet.
 Dara, a city built by Ariace, and a river of Carmania.
 Daraba, a city of Arabia.
 Darabes, a people of Bactriana.
 Daradus, a river of Libya called Daros.
 Daranissa, a town of Armenia Major.
 Darapasa, a city of Bactriana.
 Darar, a town of Parthia.
 Darbia, or Derbia, Darby town.
 Darbientis comitatus, Darbyshire.
 † Darcus, a fish about Orleans and Blois, less than a herring.
 Dardæ, a people of India.
 † Dardana, æ ; f. the great clot-bur.
 Dardanarius, ii ; m. an engrosser, forger.
 Dardanarius, a, um ; of Dardanus.
 Dardinia, the old name of Samothracia ; also a town of Troas.
 Dardaniæ artes, witchcraft.
 Dardanis, idis ; of Dardania.
 Dardanius, a, um ; of Dardanus.
 Dardanum, a promontory of India.
 Dardanus, i ; m. the son of Jupiter by Electra ; having slain his brother Jasius, he fled into Samothracia, afterwards into Asia, where he built a city, calling that and all the country Dardania, which his grandson Troas called afterwards Troja ; also the name of a wretched magician.
 Dardarii, a people about Mæotis.
 Dardi, a people of Apulia Daunia.
 † Dardus, i ; m. a dart or thing thrown.
 Daremæ, a Troglodytick nation in Æthiopia.
 Darentis episcopatus, the bishoprick of Kildare in Ireland.
 Dares, etis ; a Phrygian historian, who wrote the Trojan war, wherein he himself served ; also a champion in Virgil, who boasted much, and performed little.
 Daretis, a country in Macedonia and Media.
 Dargidus, a river of Bactriana.
 Dario, a city of Macedonia, called also Anastasia, being built by the emperor Anastasius.
 Daricus, i ; m. an ancient coin about two shillings and four-pence, with the image of Darius.
 Daridæus, a king of Persia, in the time of Tiberius and Claudius.
 Daridna, a city of Paphlagonia.
 Darioagum, a city of France called Vannes.
 Darittane, a city of Persia.
 Daritæ, a people of Persia.
 Darium, a town of Phrygia.
 Darius, i ; m. the last king of Persia, who, despising Alexander's youth, engaged with him, and was beaten in three great battles, and in his flight was killed by his own men ; and several others.
 Darimascus, for Damascus.
 Darna, a city of Assyria.
 Darni, or -ii, people of Ulster in Ireland.
 Darocana, a city of Paropanisus.
 Daron, a town in Egypt.

Darrhiæ, a people by the Red-sea.
 Darfania, a city of India.
 Darfii, a people of Thrace.
 Dartos, and -ton, i ; n. the thickest of the four skins that cover the testicles.
 Darvenum, Canterbury.
 Darvernium, Rochester in Kent.
 Dascæ, the same as Dai.
 Dascæ, a city of Arcadia.
 Dalcion, a country of Sicily.
 Dascyleum, or -lium, a city of Æthiopia by Proponis.
 Dascylum, a city of Caria, so called from Dascylus, son of Perander ; and other places.
 Dascyius, th. father of king Gyges.
 † Dasi, for dari, to be given.
 † Dasia, shortness of breath.
 Datis, one of Darius's captains.
 Datus, a physician in Martial.
 † Dastmaphon, a kind of thlaspi, country mustard, or wild fennel.
 Dastæetæ, Dastæeni, Dastaritæ, and Dastariti, Dastæetii, and Dastæenses, a people of Illyricum or Macedonia.
 Dastrachus, a mountain of Armenia Minor.
 Dätypus, odis ; m. a hare or coney.
 Data, a city of Assyria.
 Dätarius, a, um ; adj. freely given.
 * Nulla est salus mihi dataria, I cannot live by giving.
 Dätatim, adv. by giving another. * Datatim ludere, to play at tennis or pool-ball.
 † Dathiathum, a coarse kind of frankincense.
 Datichæ, a city of India within Ganges.
 Datii, a people of Aquitain.
 Dätio, onis ; f. a gift or giving.
 Datilinus, an imitation of Datis, a nobleman of Persia, who was wont to repeat superfluously, ἡδύμεν, καὶ τέρπουται, καὶ χαίρομεν.
 † Datitius, the same as deditius.
 Dätivus, a, um ; adj. dative, giving.
 * Dativus tutor, appointed by the judge.
 Datia, a town of Media.
 Däto, are ; act. [ä do] to give out or often.
 Dätor, oris ; m. a giver.
 Datum, i ; n. a gift.
 Däturus, a, um ; about to give.
 Datus, a city of Thrace, where there are gold mines.
 Dätus, us ; m. a giving, granting.
 Dätus, a, um ; granted, given.
 Datylepri, a people of Thrace.
 Dätylus, an Athenian, who arrived to very great honour, which occasioned the saying, Dätyli dies.
 Davares, a people of Mauritania.
 Dauchilæ, a people of Libya Interior.
 Dauchis, a mountain of Æthiopia.
 Dauciones, a people of Scandia.
 Daucus, i ; m. a wild carrot, or bird-nest.
 Daudiana, a town of Armenia Major.
 Dave, a city of Arabia.
 Davelli, a people of Æthiopia.
 Daventria, Daventer, a city of Overijssel.
 Dävid, idis ; the son of Jesse, a prophet, and a king of Judah.
 Daulus, a nymph who gave name to a city in Phocis, whence Philomela is called Daulias, being in this city

turned into a bird.
 † Daulum, wood half burnt.
 Dauni, a people of Italy, whose country is called Daunia.
 Daunius, the same as Iambus.
 Daunus, the son of Pylæmon and Danae, grandfather of Turnus ; also the son of that Daunus, and a river in Apulia.
 Daurifer, or -fes, a valiant captain of Darius, treacherously slain by the Carii.
 Daurona, a river by Kinsale in Ireland.
 Dausara, a city about Edessa.
 Dausdara, a town of Lower Mysia.
 † Dautia, for lautia, gifts given to ambassadors.
 Dautona, a city of Pannonia.
 Daxareni, a people of Arabia.
 Daxata, a city of Seres.

D ante E.

D E. for decius, or decurio.
 DE, præp. [diæ] of, from, concerning, or about, after, by. * De nihilo, for a thing of nothing. * De industriâ, for the nonce. * De compasio, by comploit or agreement. * De integro, afresh. * De piscinâ, out of the fish-pond. * De scripto dixit, he read it from a paper. * Quo de agitur, what is in hand? * De genu pugnare, to fight on his knees. * De cætero, hereafter. * De meo, de tuo, &c. at my cost and charges, &c.
 Dea, æ ; f. [ä deus] a goddess.
 Dea, the river Dee in Scotland.
 Dea, or Dia, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, called Die.
 Deabolis, a castle of Macedonia.
 Deabus, a tyrant of the Celtiberi, called also Geryon.
 Deäcinctus, a, um ; sined, having the kernels taken out.
 Deacino, are ; [ab acinus] to sene, pick out the kernels of.
 † Deactio, for peractio.
 Dealbârium, ii ; n. a whitening over.
 Dealbätio, onis ; f. a pargetting.
 Dealbator, oris ; m. a pargetter.
 Dealbätus, a, um ; whitened over.
 Dealbo, are ; to whiten, blanch, whitenlime.
 De alto pecco, the castle in the peak of Darbyshire.
 † Deamanter, adv. very lovingly.
 † Deamabilis, e ; very lovely.
 † Deamäro, are ; to make very bitter.
 † Deamätio, onis ; f. a loving entirely.
 † Deamätor, oris ; m. a hearty lover.
 Deambulacrum, i ; n. a gallery or wall.
 Deambulätio, onis ; f. a going or walking abroad.
 † Deambulätiumcula, a little walk.
 † Deambulätor, oris ; m. a walker.
 Deambulätorium, ii ; n. a gallery, walk, or alley.
 Deambulätorius, a, um ; ad. alling, changeable.
 Deambulätrix, icis ; f. she that gads or minces up and down.
 † Deambulätus, us ; m. a walking up and down.
 Deambulo, are ; to go forth, or walk abroad. * Multa cum deambulatione, when you have walked a good way.

Deamena, æ; f. *the goddess of men-
struous women.*
Deamo, are; *to love entirely; heartily.*
† Deargentassere, *to pilfer or steal
money.*
† Deargentatio, ōnis; f. *a silvers
over.*
Deargentator, ōris; m. *he that silvers
over.*
Deargenteus, a, um; *silvered over.*
† Deargento, are; act. *to silver over,
or take off silver.*
† Dearmatio, ōnis; f. *a disarming.*
Dearmatus, a, um; part. of *dear-
mor; disarmed, laying down arms.*
Dearmo, are; *to disarm.* * Dear-
mare sagittas, *to unhead the arrows.*
Deartuatus, a, um; *dismember'd.*
Deartuo, are; act. *to disjoint, dis-
member, quarter.* * Deartuare o-
pes, *to waste an estate.*
Deasciatus, a, um; *hewed small,
squared with an axe.*
† Deauratio, ōnis; f. *a gilding.*
Deaurator, ōris; m. *a gilder.*
Deauratus, a, um; part. *gilded.*
Deauro, are; act. *to gild over.*
Deba, a city of Comagena in Syria,
and another in Mesopotamia.
Debacchium, adv. *ragingly, madly.*
Debacchatio, ōnis; f. *a raging.*
Debacchor, ari; *to rage like a drunk-
en man, to be wild or angry.* *
Debacchari in aliquem, *to abuse
one.*
Debæ, arum; f. *a people of Arabia
Felix; where there is a river with
golden sand.*
† Debarbatus, a, um; *having his
beard shaven off.*
† Debasator, ōris; m. *a kisser.*
Debasatus, a, um; part. *kissed.*
Debātæ, the same as Debæ.
Debellandus, a, um; *to be subdued.*
Debellatio, ōnis; f. *a subduing.*
Debellatō, adv. *the war being ended.*
Debellator, ōris; m. *a conqueror.*
Debellatorius, a, um; adj. *of or like
a conqueror.*
† Debellatrix, icis; f. *she that con-
quereth.*
Debellatus, a, um; part. *subdued.*
Debello, are; act. *to subdue, van-
quish, overcome.* * Debellatum est
cum Græcis, *the war with the
Greeks is ended.*
Debent, ntis; *owing, or which ought.*
* Dies longa videtur opus debent-
ibus, *labourers think the day long.*
DEB-EO, ui, itum, ěre; neut. [ex
de & habeo] *to owe, be bound to.*
* Magnopere tibi debeo, *I am
deeply engaged to you.* * Debeo, I
must.
Debibo, ěre; *to drink up all.*
DEBILIS, le; adj. 3 art. [à de &
habilis] *weak, lame, feeble.*
Debilitas, atis; f. *weakness, feeble-
ness.*
Debilitatio, ōnis; f. *a weakening.*
Debilitator, ōris; m. *a weakener,
enfeebler.*
Debilitatrix, icis; f. *she that weak-
ens.*
Debilitatus, a, um; part. *weakened.*
* Debilitatus animo, *daunted.*
Debilitè, adv. *weakly.*
Debilito, are; act. *to weaken, dis-
courage, maim.*
Debilitor, ari; pass. *to be enfeebled,
back-broken, dejected.*
† Debilitudo, inis; f. *weakness.*
Debitio, ōnis; f. *an owing.*
Debitor, ōris; m. *a debtor.*

Debitor, icis; f. *she that owes.*
Debitum, i; n. *a debt.*
† Debituri for debitum iri.
Debitus, a, um; part. of *debeo;
duc.* * Ferre debitas poenas, *to
suffer accordingly.* * Debito officio
fungi, *to do one's bounden duty.*
Deblateratio, ōnis; f. *a babbling a-
broad.*
Deblateratus, a, um; *babbled.*
Deblatero, are; *to prate, babble, chat.*
Deblateror, ari; *to be babbled abroad.*
† Deblatio, ire; *to tattle, or tell tales.*
Deboma, a town of Macedonia, call-
ed Dardassi.
Deborah, the name of a woman.
Deborus, a city of Macedonia.
† Debraccho, are; *to pull off one's
breeches.*
† Debreviatio, ōnis; f. *an abridging.*
Debreviatus, a, um; *abridged.*
Debuccinator, ōris; m. *a great com-
mender.*
Debuccinatus, a, um; part. of *de-
buccinor; publish'd, blown abroad.*
Debuccino, are; *to trumpet forth.*
† Debullio, ire; *to bubble or seethe
over.*
Debullitio, ōnis; f. *a boiling over.*
Deca, ten.
Decachinnor, ari; dep. *to deride, or
laugh at.*
Decachordium, ii; n. *an instrument
of ten strings.*
Decaclinion, ii; n. *a dining-room
with ten seats.*
Decacuminatio, ōnis; f. *the lopping
off the top.*
Decacuminator, ōris; m. *that lops off
the top.*
Decacuminatus, a, um; part. of *de-
cacuminor; whose top is lopp'd off.*
Decacumino, are; act. [à cacumen]
to lop, strike, or take off the top.
Decaduchus, one of the ten Athenian
governors when the tyrants were ex-
pell'd.
† Decalanticare, *to put off the head-
gear.*
† Decalcatum, or decalcatum, dawb'd
over with lime.
† Decalciator, ōris; m. *he that white-
limeth.*
† Decalco, *to white over.*
Decalogus, i; m. *the decalogue, or ten
commandments.*
Decalvator, ōris; m. *he that makes
bald.*
Decalvesco, ěre; *to grow bald.*
† Decalvo, are; *to make bald.*
Decameron, of ten parts.
Decarnichus, one of Archelaus's
courtiers, who upbraided Euripides
with his stinking breath, and was by
Archelaus's leave well-favouredly
cudgelled for it, and upon that ac-
count was the cause of Archelaus's
death.
Decanatus, ūs; m. *a company of ten
men, the office of a dean.*
Decani, orum; *bearers, or carriers
of the corps of the deceased to be
buried.*
† Decania, æ; f. *a deanery.*
† Decanissa, æ; f. *a dean's wife.*
† Decantatio, ōnis; f. *a chanting,
or praising.*
Decantatrix, icis; f. *a woman-singer.*
Decantatus, a, um; *charmed, re-
hearsed, much spoken of.* * Decan-
tata fabula, *a common story.*
Decanto, are; act. *to praise much,
speak often of.* * Iisdem de rebus
semper decantare, *to be always*

prating about the same thing.
Decantator, ōris; m. *a man-singer.*
Decanus, i; m. [à decem] *a captain
of ten, a file-leader; also a dean.*
† Decapillatus, a, um; part. of *de-
capillor; whose hair is off.*
Decapillo, are; *to pull the hair off.*
Decapito, are; act. *to behead.*
Decapolis, a country of Palestine, con-
taining ten cities.
Decaproti, the same with the Roman
Decemviri.
Decapulo, are; *to empty, or pour out
of one vessel into another.*
Decarchus, i; m. *a captain over
ten.*
Decas, adis; f. *a decade, or the num-
ber of ten, the ten at cards.*
Decastadium, a city of Calabria, call-
ed St. Anna.
Decatara, a city of Dalmatia.
† Decatores, or -tones, gatherers of
tithes.
Decatorthoma, atis; n. *a medicine of
ten ingredients.*
Decaulesco, ěre; *to grow to a stalk,
or to lose or shed the stalk.*
Decates, a people of Gallia Narbo-
nensis.
Decēdens, ntis; part. of *decedo; de-
parting, &c.* * Dies decedens,
sun-setting. * Prosperè decedenti-
bus rebus, *his affairs speeding well.*
† Decederit for decesserit.
Decē-do, ssi, ssum, dēre; neut. Cic.
*to depart, or go away, to give place,
or part from, to die, to cease, or
be diminished.* * Decedere de ju-
re, *not to stand upon it.* * Dece-
dere viā, *to step aside.* * Decedere
scrā nocte, *to depart late.* * De-
cedere officio, *to quit an office.* *
Nihil decedit periculi de causā
illius, *his business is in the same
danger still.*
Dece-dor, di; *to have the way given
one.*
Decelia, one of the twelve cities which
Cecrops set in order; also part of
the tribe Hippothontis.
DEC-EM [dēka] indec. ten.
December, ris; m. *the month De-
cember.*
Decembris, bre; of December.
Decemjugis, ge; adj. 3 art. of ten
horses coupled two and two toge-
ther.
Decemmodiæ, vessels of ten bushels.
Decempagi, a city of Germany call-
ed Dieusi, in Lotharingia.
Decempēda, æ; f. [à pes] *a perch,
or measuring pole of ten feet.*
Decempēdator, ōris; m. *he that mea-
sureth with a perch.*
Decemplex, icis; adj. 3 art. ten
fold, or ten times told.
Decemprimatus, ūs; m. *the office of
the Decemprimi.*
Decemprimi, general receivers of tri-
bute, charged with whatsoever is
wanting.
Decemscalmus, i; m. *a boat of ten
oars.*
Decemviralis, le; of the Decemviri.
Decemviratus, ūs; m. *the office of
the Decemviri.*
Decemviri, ōrum; m. Liv. *a com-
mittee of ten noblemen of Rome,
who governed when the consuls were
deposed; also ten men appointed to
keep and expound the oracles of the
Sibyls.*
† Decendium, ii; n. *the space of ten
days.*

Decennalis, le; adj. 3 art. of ten years.

Decennia, orum; n. solemn games instituted by Gallienus.

Decennis, ne; adj. ten years old.

Decennium, ii; n. [à decem & annus] the space of ten years.

Decens, gen. tis; adj. -tior, -tissimus; decent, convenient, comely.

† Decentarius, a, um; witty, copious.

Decenter, adv. decently, comely.

Decentia, æ; f. decency, comeliness.

Decentii, a people of Pannonia.

Decentissimus, a, um; most comely.

Decentius, he was made emperor by his brother Magnentius, and hanged himself among the Senones.

Decepi. See Decipio.

DEC-EO, ui. ère; [deceō, videor] to become, beseech.

† Deceptilis, le; adj. easily deceived.

Deceptio, ōnis; f. a deceiving.

Deceptiuncula, æ; f. a little deceit.

† Deceptivus, a, um; deceiving.

† Decepto, are; to deceive often.

Deceptor, ōris; m. a deceiver.

† Deceptorius, a, um; deceitful.

† Deceptura, æ; f. counterfeiting.

Deceptus, ūs; m. deceit.

Deceptus, a, um; part. of decipior; deceived. * Deceptæ tabellæ, letters intercepted.

† Decernina, orum; or decerninationes, the parings or offals.

DEC-erno, rēvi, rētum, ernere; act. to decree, ordain, command, try, decide. * Decernere supplicationem, to appoint a day of humiliation. * Decernere pugnam, to fight a battle.

DEC-er-po, pſi, ptum, pſere; act. [of de and capio] to pull or pluck off, diminish, gather, receive. * Nequid jocus decerperet de gravitate, lest his merriment should discompose his gravity.

Decerptus, a, um; part. of decerpor; gathered.

† Decertatim, adv. strivingly, eagerly.

Decertatio, ōnis; f. a striving, fighting, trying.

Decertatōrius, a, um; contentious.

Decertatur, imperf. the quarrel is.

Decertatus, a, um; contended for.

Decerto, are; neut. to fight, strive, contend. * Ne cives cum civibus armis decertarent, lest they should take up arms one against another.

† Decervico, are; to behead.

Decessi. See Decedo.

Decessio, ōnis; f. a departing, giving place, lacking.

† Decesso, ère; to decline, or go back.

Decessor, ōris; m. a predecessor in an office, he that departs or gives place.

Decessus, ūs; m. a departure.

Decet, imperf. it becomes or becomes.

Deciana, a city in Spain.

Deciani, a people of Spain.

Deciatum, a country of Gallia Narbonensis.

† Decibilis, le; decent, comely.

Decidium, ii; n. [à decido] a fall, a falling down, or decay.

Decido, ère; neut. [of de and cado] to fall off, down, or from; to die, hang down, decay. * Decidere spe, or de spe, to miss one's hope. * Decidere ab archetypo, to differ from, or not come up to the pattern or copy.

Deci-do, di, sum, dēre; act. [of de and cado] to cut off or away; determine, decide, conclude. * Deci-

dere pro libertate, to have their liberty granted in the agreement. *

Decidere pretio cum aliquo, to agree upon a price with any body.

* Cætera propriis decisa sunt verbis, the other things are expressed properly, or in fit terms.

Decidius, a, um; adj. [à decido] falling, or ready to fall, fading, cut down.

Decies, adv. ten times. * Decies centena, ten hundred thousand sesterces. * Plusquam decies bibere, to drink excessively.

Decietum, a city of Italy.

Decii ara, a moory place in Moesia.

Decii, valiant Romans, who offered up their blood for the sake of their country, the father in the Latin war, the son in the Tuscan, and the grandfather in that against Pyrrhus.

Decima, æ; f. Cic. a tenth or tithe, a part of a shire.

Decimæ, arum; f. sc. partes, tithes, tenths.

Decimanus, a, um; adj. the tenth, large, great. * Decimanus limes, a trench from north to south in measuring land. See decumanus.

Decimatio, ōnis; f. the punishing every tenth man.

Decimo, are; [à decimus] to tithe, or take the tenth part, take the best.

* Legionibus decimantur, every tenth man is punished.

Decimodæ, as decemmodiæ.

Decimula, æ; f. a small tithing.

Decimum, adv. the tenth time.

Decimus, a, um; adj. [à decem] the tenth.

DEC-ipio, ēpi, eptum, ipere; act. [of de and capio] to deceive, pass over.

Decipula, æ; f. a pitfall, snare.

Decipulum, i; n. } trap.

† Decircinatio, ōnis; f. a measuring by compassing.

Decircino, are; to unbend, make round, to draw by a pair of compasses.

Decirēmis, is; f. [à decem & remus] a galley with ten oars, or ten ranks of oars.

Decisio, ōnis; f. a discussing, decision, determining, compounding.

Decisus, a, um; part. of decidor; cut off, decided, ended.

Decius, an emperor of Rome; and several other men.

Declamatio, ōnis; f. a declamation, oration made upon a theme; a declaiming, or speaking in public upon some particular subject; [Meton.] the subject of a declamation.

Declamatiuncula, æ; f. a small declamation, or school-exercise.

Declamator, ōris; m. a declaimer.

Declamatoriæ, adv. in manner of a declamation.

Declamatorius, a, um; adj. of declaiming.

Declamatrix, icis; f. she that declaims.

Declamitans, ntis; declaiming often.

Declamito, are; to declaim often. * De aliquo declamitare, to make a loud and vehement complaint against one.

Declamo, are; neut. Quint. to declaim, rail, inveigh against, to plead for or against.

Declārābilis, le; adj. 3 art. which may be declared.

Declāratio, ōnis; f. a declaration, declaring, shewing plainly.

† Declārātivus, a, um; declarative.

† Declārator, ōris; m. he that declares.

† Declārātrix, icis; f. she that declares.

Declārātus, a, um; part. declared.

Declāro, are; act. to declare, tell plainly, denounce, proclaim. * Declārare munera, to set forth games or plays.

Declinans, ntis; drawing to an end, past the best.

Declinatio, ōnis; f. a declining, avoiding, turning away from, a declension; the facing about of soldiers. * Declinationes mundi, the climates.

† Declinātorium, ii; n. the same.

Declinātus, a, um; part. declined, avoided. * Declinata ætas, old age.

† Declinis, ne; adj. 3 art. and -us, a, um; adj. declining.

Declino, are; to decline, turn away from, avoid, pass by, lead from one place to another, alter, assuage, be inclined. * De viā declinavi, I went out of my way. * Huc declinavi nec invitatus, I made this digression willingly. * Declinare ad hastam vel scutum, to face about to the right or left. * Declinare agmen, to lead the army to some other place. * Declinat in aurum, it comes near to a yellow colour.

Declivis, ve; adj. 3 art. [à clivus] bending, or leaning downwards, down hill, shelving. * Ætate declivis, very old.

Declivitas, ātis; f. a declivity, bending, or hanging downward.

Declivus, i; m. a descent.

† Declivus, a, um; adj. banding down.

† Decoctibilis, le; adj. easily sodden.

† Decoctio, ōnis; f. a decoction.

Decoctior, -ius; adj. compar. sweeter, perfecter.

† Decoctito, are; to seethe often.

† Decoctivus, a, um; easily sodden.

Decoctor, ōris; m. a bankrupt, a spendthrift.

Decoctum, i; n. the decoction wherein any thing is boiled.

Decoctura, æ; f. a decoction, or boiling, broth, liquor.

Decoctus, a, um; part. of decoquor; well boiled, purged, boiled away, prodigally spent. * Decocta (aqua) sodden water.

Decoctus, ūs; m. a decoction, boiling.

† Decoetero, adv. again, afterward.

Decollatus, a, um; part. beheaded.

Decollo, are; [à collum] to behead, or cut off the neck, fail, disappoint. * Si spes decollabit, if I am disappointed.

Decollor, ari; to be beheaded, &c.

Decolor, gen. -ōris; adj. 3 art. ill-coloured, ill-favoured, having lost the colour. * Decolor ætas, the age that has lost its beauty.

Decoloratio, ōnis; f. a staining, or losing the colour, a tarnishing.

Decoloratus, a, um; part. of decoloror; having lost the colour.

Decoloro, are; act. to stain, spoil, or take away the colour.

Decolorus, a, um; adj. ill-coloured.

† Decomo, ère; to undeck.

† Decompositio, adv. of set purpose, by complot.

† Decont-or, ari; to stay, or delay.

Deco-quo, xi, etum, quere; act. to consume or seethe away, digest carefully.

fecily, convert, to turn into, assuage, deceive. * Decoxit creditoribus, he is broke. * Decoquere ad tertiam, sextam, &c. to seethe till the third, sixth, &c. part be consumed. * Decoquere bona, to spend an estate lavishly and riotously.

Dēcor, oris; m. Virg. [à deceo] comeliness, beauty, gratefulness. * Amittere decorem, to look pale and wan.

Dēcorāmen, inis; n. a garnishing.

† Dēcorāmentum, i; n. an adorning.

Dēcorātio, ōnis; f. a beautifying.

Dēcorātus, a, um; beautiful.

Dēcorē, adv. gracefully, handsomely.

† Dēcorio, are; to flea off the skin.

† Dēcoriter, handsomely.

† Dēcōro, are; [à decus] to beautify, adorn, commend, set forth.

† Dēcōrōsus, a, um; lovely, fair.

† Decorosissimus, and decorissimus, a, um; adj. superl. exceeding beautiful, honest, fair.

Decorticatio, ōnis; f. a pilling, or pulling off the bark.

Decortico, are; [à cortex] to bark, or pill a tree.

Dēcōrum, i; n. a decorum, comeliness, good grace, honesty.

Dēcōrus, a, um; adj. graceful, comely, honest, honourable.

† Dēcōtes, thread-bare garments.

Decoxi, of decoquo.

Decrēmentum, i; n. a decrease.

Decrepitus, a, um; adj. [à creperus vel crepo] decrepit, very old, at death's door.

† Decrepo, ēre; to wax old, creep down.

Dēcreſcens, ntis; part. of decreſco; decreasing.

Dēcre-ſco, vi, tum, ſcēre; neut. to decrease, decay, grow less. * Vestes decreſcunt pueris, the boys outgrow their cloaths.

Decretālis, le; adj. 3 art. decretal, of or by decree.

† Decretista, æ; m. a student in the decretals.

† Decrētōrius, a, um; adj. judicial, critical, or decreed. * Decretoria arma, weapons to fight in earnest with, sharps. * Decretorius stylus, a grave way of writing. * Tempus or ſidus decretorium, the time for judging of future events.

Decrētum, i; n. a decree, ordinance, or statute; also a principle or axiom in mathematics. * Decreta ſenātūs, acts of parliament.

Decrēturus, a, um; which will decree.

Decrētus, a, um; part. of decernor; decreed.

Decrevi, of decerno and decreſco.

† Decruſto, are; to take off the bark.

Deſtadas, an historian commended by Parthenius.

† Decūbatio, ōnis, f. a lying down.

† Decūbiæ, arum; f. watching, keeping one's bed, and women in travail.

† Decūbis, he that lies from his bed-fellow.

Decūbo, ui, itum, are; to lie down.

Decudes for decuriones, q. v.

Deculani, a people of Italy.

Dēculcātio, ōnis; f. a trampling under foot.

Dēculcātus, a, um; trampled upon.

Dēculco, are; act. [of de and calco] to tread on or upon.

Deculcor, ari; to be trodden upon.

Deculpātio, ōnis; f. a blaming.

† Deculpātus, a, um; part. blamed, or blame-worthy.

† Deculpo, are; to blame much.

† Deculto, are; to hide privately.

Decuma, a town in Spain.

Decuma, æ; } f. the tenth or tithes.

Decumæ, arum; } See decumus.

Decumani, the gatherers of tithes or taxes.

Decumani, a people of France.

Decumanus, i; m. a farmer of the tithes, or proctor of a benefice.

Decūmānus, a, um; adj. tenth, large, huge. * Decumanus fluctus, a huge and boisterous wave; either because

the tenth is observed to be greatest, or from the superstitious observation of that number by the Pythagoreans.

* Decumanus ager, a field tithable.

* Decumani milites, soldiers of the tenth cohort. * Decumana porta, the back-gate of a camp.

Decumates, fields in Germany, about Wirtemberg.

† Decumatio, ōnis; f. a punishing every tenth soldier.

† Decūmātus, a, um; part. of decumor; punished by tenths.

Dēcu-mbo, bui, bitum, mbere; neut. to lie, sit, or fall, to lie upon, be sick, and die. * Decubuit febribus, he kept his bed of a fever.

Decumi, a people of Dalmatia.

† Decūmo, are; to punish by tenths.

† Decumus, a, um; the tenth. See decimus.

Decunx, uncis; [à decem & uncia] ten ounces.

† Decuplex, icis; adj. ten-fold.

Decuplō, adv. ten-fold.

Decuplus, a, um; adj. [à decem] ten times so much.

Dēcūres for decuriones.

Decūria, æ; f. five companies of judges among the Romans, a band or file of ten soldiers; also a company of revellers. * Decuria ſenatoria, a committee of senators.

† Decuriālis, is; m. a judge or counsellor.

Decuriatio, ōnis; f. a dividing into companies.

Decuriātus, ūs; m. a dividing into troops; the office of a decurio.

Decuriātus, a, um; part. of decurior; divided into companies.

Dēclurio, are; to divide into companies or ranks, to form the militia.

Dēclurio, ōnis; m. a file-leader, a corporal or captain of ten men; also a senator, counsellor, alderman. * Decurio cubiculariorum, the lord chamberlain. * Decurio equitum, a cornet, or one that commands the third part of a troop.

Dēcluriōnālis, le; adj. of the decurio.

Dēcluriōnātus, ūs; m. the office of a decurio.

Decurrens, ntis; running down.

Decurritur, imperf. there is a running, recourse is had.

Decurro, ri, and decucurri, decursum, -rere; to run down or together, march down, sail, describe, pass over, run a-ill. * Versu decurrere pugnās, to write a battle in verse.

Decursim, adv. with hasty running.

Decursio, ōnis; f. a course, a running down, jousting. * Decursio campestris, a training; * Decursio equitum, an inroad, or invasion by horsemen.

Decursio, ūs; m. the office of a decurio.

Decursio, ūs; m. the office of a decurio.

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Decursorium, ii; n. a place of exercise, the artillery-ground.

Decursus, ūs; m. [à decurro] a running down or over. * Decursus honorum, a passing through all offices. * Destitit ante decursum, he stopped before he came to the end of the race.

Decursus, a, um; part. of decurro; passed over, achieved, ended. * Decursa abs te hæc sunt breviter, you run over these things lightly.

Decurtatio, ōnis; f. a shortening or maiming.

Decurtātus, a, um; part. curtailed, shortened, maimed.

Decurto, are; to cut off, shorten.

Decurtor, ari; to be curtailed.

† Decurvo, are; to bow or bend.

Dēcus, ōris; n. [à deceo] honour, reputation, modesty, chastity.

† Decusātum, adv. neatly.

† Decusātus, a, um; part. adorned.

Dēcūſo, are; act. to adorn.

Dēcūſatim, adv. a-cross.

Dēcūſatio, ōnis; f. a cutting cross-wise, four lines drawn across like a har.

Dēcūſis, is; m. [à decem & as] ten asses, about seven-pence half-penny, the number of ten, a figure in the form of an X.

Dēcūſſo, are; to divide cross-wise.

Dēcūſſus, ūs; m. a striking, or shaking down or up.

Dēcūſſus, a, um; part. of decutior; shaken off or down.

† Dēcūtes, thread-bare garments.

Dēcū-tio, uſſi, uſſum; [of de and quatio] to strike, or shake down or off.

Dēdūc-co, ēre; to misbecome.

Dēdūcet, imperf. it is unseemly, misbecomes. * Dedecet illud eum, it misbecomes him.

Dēdūcor, gen. -ōris; adj. 3 art. uncomely, dishonest.

Dēdūcōrans, ntis; disgracing.

Dēdūcōrātio, ōnis; f. a disgracing.

Dēdūcōrātus, a, um; dishonoured.

Dēdūcōro, are; act. to dishonour, disgrace, defame.

† Dēdūcōrōſe; adv. dishonourably, shamefully.

† Dēdūcōrōſus, a, um; adj. shameful, disgraceful.

† Dēdūcōrus, a, um; and -ris, -re; adj. uncomely, discreditable.

Dēdēcus, ōris; n. dishonour, shame, disgrace; also a dishonest action.

Dēdicatio, ōnis; f. a dedication, consecration.

† Dēdicātivus, a, um; affirmative.

Dēdicātus, a, um; part. dedicated.

Dedico, are; act. to dedicate, consecrate, set up, declare, affirm, to put into the roll of one's estate.

Dedico, ari; to be dedicated.

Dēdignatio, ōnis; f. a disdain.

Dēdignor, ari; dep. to disdain, despise, scorn, slight.

† Dedim for dederim.

Dedisco, dedidici, ēre; to unlearn, to forget what one hath learned.

† Deditim, adv. yieldingly.

Dēditio, ōnis; f. Liv. a yielding up, a surrendering.

Dedititius, a, um; adj. yielding, submitting.

Dēditurus, a, um; ready to yield.

Deditus, a, um; part. of dedor; yielded, surrendered. * Dedita operā, for the nonce.

Dedmasa, a city of Caria.

Dēd-o, idi, itum, ēre; act. [of de

&c. do] to yield, submit, surrender, give up. * Dede manus, confess.
 * Dedere se voluptatibus, to give one's self wholly up to pleasure. * Dedo tibi istud negotii, I leave this business to your management.
 Dēdor, di; pass. to be surrendered.
 Dēdōc-eo, ui, tum, ēre; act. to unteach, teach otherwise. * Dedocebo te istos mores, I'll teach you better manners.
 Dēdōlātio, ōnis; f. a hewing, smoothing.
 Dēdōlātor, ōris; m. a hewer, plainer.
 Dēdōlātus, a, um; hewed, squared.
 † Dēdōlentē, adv. as ceasing from grief.
 † Dēdōlentia, æ; f. a ceasing from grief.
 Dēdōl-eo, ēre; neut. to cease from grief, pain, sorrow, to be past the sense of pain.
 Dēdōlo, are; to chip, hew, cut, plain or square.
 Dēdōlor, ari; to be plained. * Dēdolari fustibus, to be well cudgelled.
 Dēdū-co, xi, cium, cēre; act. to bring or lead down, out or from; to draw off, take away, abate, deduct. * Deducere alicui fastidium, to get one a stomach. * Deducere in fraudem discrimen, to endamage or endanger. * Deducere in jus, to arrest one. * Deducere vocem, to speak with a small or low voice. * Non eō deducam ut, I won't be the cause of that.
 Dēdū-cor, ci; to be brought, &c.
 † Dēductilis, le; easily deducted.
 Dēductio, ōnis; f. a leading, conducting, conveying; also a deduction, deducting, or taking away. * Ut deductio fieret moribus, that the ejctment might be according to custom.
 Dēductior, -ius; adj. compar. more thin or slender.
 † Dēductivus, a, um; adj. derived, compounded.
 Dēductor, ōris; m. a conductor, convey, guide.
 Dēductus, a, um; part. of deducor; led, brought, diminished, derived, divided, slender, mean, descended from. * Deducā classe, having put to sea. * Tenui deducta poemata filo, of a fine thread.
 Deera, a field of Susiana.
 Deerrābundus, a, um; adj. erring, wandering.
 Deerrātio, ōnis; f. a going astray.
 Deerrātum, i; n. a fault, error.
 Deerro, are; neut. to err, wander, go astray, to miss, go beside. * Sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, the lot fell upon or favoured the underserving.
 Dees, a town of Arabia Fælix.
 Dēfæcā-ē, adv. cleanly, purely.
 Dēfæcātio, ōnis; f. a purifying.
 Dēfæcātus, a, um; part. of defæcor; refined, purged. * Vinum defæcatum, wine purged from the lees. * Defæcatus animus, a mind free from trouble or prejudice.
 † Dēfæcis, ce; adj. free from dregs.
 Dēfæco, are; act. [ā fæx] to cleanse, purge from lees or dregs, scum, strain.
 Dēfædo, are; act. to make clean.
 Dēfalcātio, ōnis; f. a pruning or cutting off.
 Dēfalcātus, a, um; cut off or away.
 Dēfalco, are; act. [ā falx] to cut, felled, purge, pare off, defalk.

Defaltum, i; n. a default.
 Dēfāmātio, ōnis; f. a defamation, or defaming.
 Dēfāmātissimus, a, um; adj. superl. most infamous.
 Dēfāmātus, a, um; part. defamed.
 Dēfāmo, are; act. [ā fama] to defame or slander.
 † Defanatus, a, um; adj. prophaned.
 Dēfātigābilis, le; adj. easily wearied.
 Dēfātigātio, ōnis; f. a wearying.
 Dēfātigātus, a, um; wearied, tired, spent. * Defatigatum solum, ground worn out of heart.
 Dēfātigo, are; to weary, tire out. * Noli defatigari, be not weary.
 Dēfātiscor, ci; to be weary.
 Defeci. See deficio.
 Defectio, ōnis; f. a defection, a revolting, rebelling, lessening, falling away. * Defectio ā conceptu, a qualm coming over the stomach of breeding women. * Defectio solis, an eclipse of the sun.
 Defectivus, a, um; adj. defective, wanting.
 † Defecto, are; act. to cleanse from dregs.
 Dēfector, ōris; m. a revolter, defecer.
 † Defectum, ti; n. a defect.
 Dēfectus, a, um; part. of deficior; defective, wanting, failing, withered, decayed, forsaken, wasted. * Defectæ senectutis homo, with one foot in the grave. * Defectus facultatibus, a bankrupt.
 Dēfectus, ūs; m. a defect, want, failing, fainting away, swooning away, revolting. * Defectus animi, faint-heartedness. * Defectus solis, an eclipse of the sun.
 Defen-do, di, sum, dēre; act. [ab antiq. fendo] to defend, beat, or keep back, maintain a cause by argument. * Defendere injurias alicujus, to revenge one's wrongs. * Defendere frigus, æstatem, to keep off the cold, heat.
 Defen-dor, di; pass. to be kept, &c.
 Dēfensāculum, i; n. a defence.
 Defensātio, ōnis; f. a defending.
 † Defensātor, ōris; m. a defender.
 Defensātrix, icis; f. she that defends.
 Dēfensātus, a, um; part. defended.
 Defensio, ōnis; f. a defence, or defending.
 Dēfensitātio, ōnis; f. a frequent defending.
 Dēfensito, are; act. to defend very often.
 Dēfensio, are; act. [ā defendo] to defend often.
 Dēfensor, ōris; m. a defender. * Fidei defensor, defender of the faith, a title proper to the kings of England.
 † Defensores, provosts, or soldiers that keep guard.
 † Dēfensōrius, a, um; of defence.
 † Defensuri for defensum iri.
 Dēfensūrus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of defendo; ready to defend.
 Dēfensus, a, um; part. of defensor; defended.
 Dēferb-eo, ui, ēre; neut. to grow cold. * Credebam deferbuisse adolescentiam, I thought he had sown all his wild oats.
 Dē-fēre, tūli, latum, ferre; to carry from, relate, accuse, confer, declare, bestow, complain of, consult, open a case to one. * Deferre aliquem, to inform against one. * Deferre in

centum, to carry in the value of one's estate to the censor. * Ad me delatum est, one told me. * Quanti deferatur? what price is put upon it? * In beneficiis ad ærarium aliquem deferre, to procure one a pension from the state. * Ad tres viros ego deferam nomen tuum, I will complain of you to the three men.
 Dēfēr-or, ri; to be conveyed, offered, run, or be cast down headlong.
 Dēfervesac-io, ēre; to make it boil much, and then let it cool again.
 Dēfervesac-tus, a, um; boiled.
 Dēfer-veo, bui and vi, vēre; to cool, or wax cold, be abated, allayed. * Deservit adolescentia, his wild oats are sown.
 Dēfervesco, ere; to begin to cool, to have done working. * Dum defer-vescat ira, till his anger be over.
 Dēfessus, a, um; part. of defetiscor; weary.
 Dēfetiscor, cessus sum, isci; [of de and fatiscor] to be faint or weary.
 Deficiens, ntis; failing, in an eclipse.
 Def-icio, ēci, cessum; [of facio] to cease, decay, fail, faint, lack, revolt, be in eclipse. * Uxor deficit ā me, my wife forsakes me. * Sylva deficit glandes, the wood affords no more mast. * Tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficit, the campaign is at an end. * Deficere in mucronem, to run point-wise. * Deficere animo, to swoon away.
 † Deficiscor for defetiscor.
 Defi-go, xi, ctum; to stick or fasten in, plant, strike, set up, declare, astonish, to embroider. * Altius terræ defigitur arbor, takes deeper root. * Defigere animum alicujus, to confirm or strengthen one, to surprise extremely.
 † Defi-ngo, xi, ctum; to fashion or form.
 Defin-io, ire; to define, bound, limit, determine. * Definire aliquid alicui, to give a particular charge, to chalk out a thing to one.
 Dēfinitē, adv. expressly, namely, with set bounds.
 Dēfinitio, ōnis; f. a definition, limiting, declaring.
 Dēfinitivus, a, um; definitive, limiting, declaring.
 Dēfinitum, i; n. that which is defined. * Definitum est, I am determined.
 Dēfinitus, a, um; defined, determined.
 Dēf-io, ieri; to be wanting.
 Defi-oculus, i; m. wanting an eye.
 † Defit, imperf. there is wanting.
 † Defiteor for disiteor.
 Dēfixio, ōnis; f. a conjuring up of spirits, a bewitching.
 Dēfixus, a, um; [of defigor] fastened, fixed. * Mens humi defixa, a worldly mind.
 † Deflaccare, to wear.
 Deflagrātio, ōnis; f. a burning or consuming with fire.
 Deflagrātus, a, um; burnt up.
 Deflagro, are; to be burnt down, be asswaged, wax cold. * Deflagrare communi incendio, to have a share in the publick miseries or calamities.
 † Deflammo, are; to quench, put out.
 Defle-cto, xi, ctum; to bend, or make crooked, digress, turn aside from, or out of the way. * Deflectere ā veri-

veritate, to err from the truth.
 * Amnes in aliam cursum deflec-
 tere, to turn the rivers another way.
 Dēf-ecō, ēvi, ētum, ēre; act. to be-
 moan, bewail, mourn for.
 Dēfletio, ōnis; f. a bewailing.
 Dēfletus, a, um; part. of defleor;
 bewailed, lamented.
 Dēflexūra, æ; f. a little bowing
 down.
 Dēflexus, ūs; m. a bowing or crooking.
 Dēflexus, a, um; part. of deflector;
 bended, diverted.
 Dēfigo, ēre; to afflict sore.
 Dēflo, are; to blow, blow off or
 away.
 Dēfloccātus, a, um; worn out. * Se-
 nes defloccati, worn out with age.
 Dēflocco, are; act. [à floccus] to shear
 or wear out the nap of cloth.
 † Dēflōrāmentum, i; n. a garland
 or nosegay.
 † Dēflōrātio, ōnis; f. a deflowering.
 Dēflōrātus, a, um; part. of defloror;
 deflowered, diminished, bald.
 Dēflorescens, ntis; part. fading.
 Dēfloresco, cēre, and -reo, ui, ēre;
 to lose the flower or beauty, to fade or
 fall away. * Dēflorescunt amores,
 the pleasures of love vanish.
 Dēflōro, are; [à flos] to deflower,
 defile, take away the grace and ho-
 nour of.
 Dēfl-uo, uxi, uxum, uēre; neut.
 to flow down or away, waste, or
 come to nothing, come off. * In
 Rhenum Moganus defluit, the
 Meyn empties itself into the Rhine.
 * Tantum ab illo defluēbant, they
 come as short of him. * Ad ali-
 quem defluere, to redound to one's
 profit, to accrue to one. * Ubi de-
 fluxit salutiatio, when the clients have
 given their good-morrow.
 † Dēflūtum, i; n. a thing sodden.
 Defluvium, ii; n. a falling off, moul-
 dering, or flowing down. * Co-
 marum defluvium, the shedding of
 hair.
 Defluus, a, um; falling, shedding.
 Defluxio, ōnis; f. } a defluētion, or
 Defluxus, ūs; m. } rheum. * Alvi
 defluxio, a looseness.
 Dēfo-dio, di, ūtum, dēre; act. to dig
 down into, bury under ground.
 Dēfōneratio, ōnis; f. a taking of
 money upon use.
 Dēfōnerator, ōris; m. he that lets
 or takes upon use.
 Dēfōneratus, a, um; part. of dēfō-
 neror; indebted, ingaged.
 Dēfōneror, ari; to take upon use.
 † Dēfōetus, a, um; past bearing;
 empty, base, miserable.
 † Dēfomitatum lignum, wood that
 is chipped or barked.
 Dēfōre or defuturum esse; infin. fut.
 of defuin; to lack or be wanting.
 Dēformatio, ōnis; f. a deforming,
 defacing, disfiguring; also a perfect
 forming.
 Deformatus, a, um; part. of defor-
 mor; disfigured, deformed. * Fruc-
 tus deformatus, fruit formed or
 knitted upon the shedding of the blos-
 som.
 Deformis, me; adj. -ior, iſſimus;
 deformed, disfigured, foul.
 Dēformitas, ātis; f. deformity, foul-
 ness, ill-favouredness, disgrace, in-
 famy.
 Dēformitèr, adv. misshapenly, foully.
 Deformio, are; to deform, deface, dis-
 figure, defile, destroy, spoil, delineate,

describe. * Tragicæ scenæ defor-
 mantur columnis, are set forth with
 pillars, &c.
 Deformor, ari; to be disfigured, &c.
 † Deformōsus, a, um; the same as
 deformis.
 † Dēfōro, are; to carry out.
 Dēfossus, a, um; part. of defodior;
 digged in, buried under ground, set
 fast.
 Defossus, ūs; m. a digging down, a
 burying, or hiding.
 Defrænatus, a, um; unbridled, un-
 tamed, unruly. * Cursu defrænā-
 to, with full speed.
 † Defraudātio, ōnis; f. a beguiling,
 defrauding.
 Defraudator, ōris; m. a deceiver,
 cheater.
 Defraudo, are; act. to defraud, de-
 ceive, cozen. * Genium defrau-
 dare, to turn pinch-belly. * Se
 victu suo defraudare, to grudge one's
 self victuals.
 † Defrendo, ēre; to gnash with the
 teeth.
 † Defrens and defrensa, the corn cut
 down.
 † Defrensus, a, um; worn out, lopped
 off, reaped.
 † Defricāte, adv. merrily.
 † Defricātio, ōnis; f. a rubbing
 down, taunting.
 Defricātus, } a, um; part. of de-
 Defricus, } fricor; rubbed off.
 Defrico, ui or -avi, ūtum or -atum,
 are; act. to rub hard, or all over,
 rub down, curry, taunt. * Sale
 multo urbem defricuit, he wrote
 sharply against the vices of Rome,
 reprov'd them with great freedom
 and severity.
 Defrig-esco, ēre; to grow cold.
 † Defri-go, xi, ūtum; to fry much.
 Defr-ingo, ēgi, āctum, ingere; act.
 [à frango] to break off or down.
 † Dēfrond-co, ēre, and -esco, ēre;
 to shed the leaves.
 † Defrudetur for defraudetur.
 Defrudo, are, for defraudo; to cheat,
 defraud.
 † Defrugātio, ōnis; f. a sucking or
 drawing out the substance.
 † Defrugo, are; to suck or draw the
 substance out of. * Segetem ne de-
 fruges, don't work out the heart of
 the earth.
 † Defr-uor, ui; to gather all the
 fruit.
 † Defrūsto, are; to gather by pieces.
 Defrūtārius, a, um; of sodden wine.
 Defrūto, are; to boil or burn wine.
 Defrūtum, i; n. [à deferreo] wine
 whose half or third part is sodden
 away, burnt wine.
 † Defuat for deficiat.
 † Defuga, æ; m. a runagate, de-
 serter.
 Defūgio, ūgi, tum, ēre; act. to fly
 from, avoid, eschew. * Authorita-
 tem defugere, to leave in the lurch,
 Plaut. to disobey one's command,
 Ter. not to execute what is within
 the verge of his power, Cic.
 Defui, of desum, I was absent.
 † Defunctè, adv. speedily, fully.
 Defunctoriè, adv. lightly, slightly,
 carelessly, covertly, secretly, slothfully.
 * Defunctoriè causam agere, not to
 mind the cause in debate.
 Dēfunctus, a, um; part. of defun-
 gor; having done or discharged.
 * Vitā defunctus, deceased. * Pe-
 riculis defunctus, past dangers.

Defunctus, i; m. and defunctum,
 i; n. a dead corps.
 Defu-ndo, di, ūtum, ndere; act. to
 pour out, down, or into. * Vinum
 defunde, fill out the wine.
 Defun-gor, gēris, ūtus ūm, gi; dep.
 cum abl. to be rid of, delivered
 from, discharged of, perform, to die.
 * Non levi defungi pœnā, to have
 a great amercement laid on him.
 * Utinam hoc sit modo defunctum,
 I wish it would stop here. * Vitā
 defungi, to die.
 † Dēfurno, are; to take out of an
 oven or furnace.
 † Dēfustatio, ōnis; f. a cudgelling.
 † Dēfustator, ōris; m. a cudgeller.
 † Dēfustatus, a, um; cudgelled.
 † Defusto, are; to cudgel, lamm.
 Defusus, a, um; part. of defun-
 dor; poured out, shed.
 † Degal-co, care; to disarm, or take
 off the helmet.
 Degendus, a, um; part. * Etatis
 degendæ, to be led or lived, Columel.
 Dēgener, gen. eris; adj. 3 art. [à
 genus] degenerate, going out of
 kind, base, unlike his ancestors.
 * Ritūs humani degener, differing
 from all other people.
 Dēgeneratio, ōnis; f. a degenerating.
 Dēgenerator, ōris; m. he that dege-
 nerates.
 Dēgenero, are; to grow base, or un-
 like his ancestors. * In feritatem
 degenerare, to grow wild. * Po-
 ma degenerant, grow worse and
 worse. * Hanc ne degeneres, don't
 disparage her.
 Dēgens, ntis; living.
 Degē-ro, ūi, ūtum, rēre; act. to
 bring or carry out of one place into
 another, consume, ease one of.
 Degi, infin. of degor; to be led, passed.
 Degia, a city of Assyria.
 Deglabratorius, a, um; adj. taking
 away the hair.
 Deglabris, bre; adj. bare or bald.
 Deglabro, are; to shave, make bald,
 or pluck off hair.
 Deglu-bo, bi, bitum, bēre; to pill,
 flea; pull off the bark.
 † Degluptus, a, um; adj. flea'd, cir-
 cumcised.
 † Deglūtinatio, ōnis; f. an ungluing.
 Deglūtino, are; to unglue, loosen.
 Deglūt-io, ire; act. to devour, swal-
 low down.
 Deglutitio, ōnis; f. a swallowing.
 Dē-go, gi, gēre; act. [of de and
 ago] to pass through, live, bring to
 an end, continue, pluck off, take
 away, look for. * Nunc ego istum
 laborem degam, I will rid you of
 that trouble.
 Degor is seldom read but in the third
 person. * Vita degitur, life is past.
 † Degradatio, ōnis; f. a degrading.
 † Degrado, are; to degrade, depose,
 put out of office.
 † Degrandesco, ēre; to wax less.
 Degrandinat, imperi. Ovid. it hails
 downright or extremely.
 Degrassor, ari; dep. to assault, rob,
 riot, plunder, kill by the highway.
 * Degrassari deorsum, to fall down
 (as clouds) in rain.
 Degravātè, adv. wearily.
 Degravātum, adv. heavily.
 Degravātus, a, um; weighed down.
 Degrāvo, are; act. to load, make
 heavy or burthensome.
 Degrāvor, ari; pass. to be made heavy,
 over-pressed, surcharged.

Degrē-dior, dēris, sūs sum, di; dep. [of de and gradior] to descend, go or pass down, alight.
 Degressus, a, um; part. of de-
 dior; gone or going down.
 † Degrumor, ari; to direct or lay
 by line.
 † Deguit for degit, bath lived.
 † Degulātor, ōris; m. he that de-
 vours or consumes.
 † Degulo, are; to devour or consume
 in gluttony.
 † Degumio, are; to devour.
 Degustatio, ōnis; f. a tasting of, or
 snacking.
 Degusto, are; act. to taste of, or
 touch with the lips; also to view,
 watch, look after. * Istum convi-
 vam degustes, found him. * Cruo-
 rem degutare, to take a little blood
 away.
 † Dehabeo, ēre; to want.
 Dehau-rio, si, sūm, rirē; act. to
 draw out. * Amurcam deaurito,
 draw off the lees of the oil.
 Dehinc, adv. from henceforth, more-
 over, hereafter; and then, secondly.
 Dehisco, ēre; to gape, cleave asunder,
 insigh against. * In Brutum de-
 hiscere, to rail against Brutus.
 Dehonestamentum, i; n. a stain,
 sur, or blemish, disgrace.
 Dehonestatus, part. of dehonēstor;
 disgraced. * Vultus dehonēstus,
 having lost the beard.
 Dehonesto, are; act. to deface, dis-
 grace, discredit.
 Dehonestus, a, um; adj. ungrateful,
 discreditable.
 † Dehōnōro, are; to dishonour.
 Dehortatio, ōnis; f. a dehortation,
 dissuasion.
 Dehort-or, ari; dep. to debate, dis-
 suade, advise one to the contrary.
 Deianira, ræ; f. the daughter of
 Oeneus king of Æolia, betrothed
 first to Achelous, and afterwards to
 Hercules. She slew herself because
 he burnt himself to avoid the tor-
 ment caused by the shirt she gave
 him to gain his love, being presented
 her by the centaur Nessus, when he
 was wounded by Hercules's arrow
 for attempting to ravish her, when
 he had carry'd her over the river
 Euenus.
 Deicida, æ; c. [a deus & cædo] a
 decider.
 Deicola, æ; c. [a deus & colo] a
 worshipper of God.
 † Deicus, a, um; adj. of God.
 Deidamia, æ; f. the daughter of
 Lycomedes king of Scyros, on
 whom Achilles begat Pyrrhus whilst
 he lay hid in women's attire among
 that king's daughters.
 Deidonum, Dundee in Scotland.
 Dejeci. See deicio.
 Dejectio, ōnis; f. a dejection, a cast-
 ing down, a purging, giving one a
 stool.
 Dejecto, are; [a deicio] to cast
 down often.
 Dejector, ōris; m. a caster down.
 Dejectus, ūs; m. a casting out or
 down; also an embossment; the de-
 scent of a hill.
 Dejectus, a, um; part. of deicio;
 cast down, abated, low. * Vul-
 tum dejectus, looking downwards.
 * Coniuge dejecta mulier, a wo-
 man deprived of, or that has buried
 her husband.
 Dejeratio, ōnis; f. a swearing solemnly.

† Dejerator, ōris; m. a great
 swearer.
 Dejero, are; [a iuro] to swear so-
 lemnly or deeply against a thing.
 † Deifico, are; to deify.
 † Deificus, a, um; caused or sent by
 God.
 De-icio, ēci, cētum, icere; act. [of
 de and jacio] to throw, cast, or
 strike down. * Deicere de ponte,
 to debar one from giving his voice.
 * Deicere de gradu, to put one out
 of office; also to make one give ground.
 * Aluum deicere, to go to stool.
 * Tabulas affixas publice deicere,
 to pull down a proclamation stuck
 up.
 Deilochus, the son of Hercules by
 Megala.
 Deiothum, Godstow by Oxford.
 Dein for deinde, adv. furthermore,
 and then.
 Deinceps, adv. from henceforth, upon
 that, again, then, soon.
 Deinceps, gen. -cipis; adj. [a dein
 & capio] the next. * Die deince-
 pe, the day following.
 Deinde, adv. ordinis, [ex de &
 inde] from thence, from that place,
 and then, next after that, after-
 wards, hereafter, henceforward.
 † Deinsuper, adv. furthermore, from
 above.
 † Deintegrò, adv. again, afresh, a-
 new.
 † Deintegro, are; to diminish, defile.
 Deioce, the fifth king of the Medes.
 Deione, the mother of Miletus, call-
 ed from thence Deinoïdes [by
 Apollo].
 Deioneus, the father of Cephalus.
 Deiopeia, one of Juno's nymphs,
 whom she promised to Æolus for a
 wife.
 Deiorates, a tetrarch of Gallo-
 Græcia.
 Deiotarus, ri; m. Cic. he was
 made king of Galatia by Pompey's
 means, whose part he took against
 Cæsar; but humbling himself, was
 pardoned; being accused afterwards
 of conspiring Cæsar's death, was
 defended by Cicero; also several
 others.
 Deiparus, a, um; [a pario] bearing
 God. * Deipara virgo, the Virgin
 Mary.
 Deiphobe, bês; f. a sibyl of Cuma,
 the daughter of Glaucus, who led
 Æneas to hell.
 Deiphobus, the son of Priamus by
 Hecuba; after the death of Paris
 he married Helena, who betrayed
 him to the Grecians, letting them
 into his chamber when he was
 asleep.
 Deipinas, a town in Thessaly by
 Larissa.
 Deipyle, the daughter of Adrastus,
 the wife of Tydeus, by whom she
 had Diomedes.
 Deipylus, the son of Sthenelus, and
 faithful friend of Capaneus in the
 Trojan war.
 Deira, that part of the kingdom of the
 Northumbers that lay on this side
 Tine.
 Deirades, a town in the tribe
 Leontis; also a promontory and city
 of Æthiopia.
 Deiri, the Northumbers on this side
 Tine.
 Deiro sylvæ, Deirhurst in Gloucester-
 shire.

Deitania, a country of Spain about
 New Carthage.
 Deitas, atis; f. [a deus] the Deity
 or Godhead.
 † Dejudicare for dijudicare.
 Dejugatio, ōnis; f. an unyoking.
 Dejugator, ōris; m. he that un-
 yoketh.
 Dejugis, ge; adj. down the hill.
 Dejugo, are; to unyoke, uncouple.
 † Dejugulatio, ōnis; f. a killing.
 Dejugulator, ōris; m. a killer.
 † Dejugulo, are; to kill.
 Dejugus, a, um; adj. unyoked.
 Dejun-go, xi, ctum; to disjoin.
 Dejurium, ii; n. a deep or solemn
 oath against a thing.
 Dejuro, are; neut. to swear deeply or
 solemnly.
 † Dejurus, a, um; adj. swearing so-
 lemnly.
 † Dejuvo, are; not to help.
 Dela, Deal in Kent; also a city of
 Arabia Felix.
 Delā-bor, bēris, lapsus sum, bi; dep.
 to slide, slip or fall down, be con-
 sumed, decay, incline towards.
 * In aliquem sermonem delabi, to
 fall upon a discourse. * Res fami-
 liaris delabitur, his estate wastes,
 grows less and less.
 † Delācēro, are; to tear in pieces.
 * Opes delacerare, to spend an
 estate.
 Delachrymatio, ōnis; f. a weeping,
 much wateriness.
 Delachrymativus, a, um; adj. mo-
 ving tears, bringing down humours
 from the head.
 Delachrymo, are; to weep.
 Delactatio, ōnis; f. a weaning.
 Delactatrix, icis; f. she that weans
 or nurses.
 Delactatus, a, um; part. of delac-
 tor; nursed or weaned.
 Delacto, are; to wean.
 Delævo, are; to smooth or make
 plain.
 Delambo, ēre; to lick off or over.
 Delāmentor, ari; to bewail great-
 ly.
 Delanio, are; to cut in pieces, de-
 stroy.
 Delāpidata, orum; n. pavements.
 Delāpido, are; to pave.
 Delapsus, a, um; part. of delabor;
 sliding, or slidden down.
 † Delaquco, as elaqueo.
 Delas, a river which with Tygris
 Minor encompasseth the city Apa-
 mea.
 Delasābilis, le; adj. weariable.
 † Delasatio, ōnis; f. a wearying.
 Delasator, ōris; m. he that wearies
 or incumbers.
 Delasatus, a, um; part. of delassor;
 wearied, quite tired.
 Delasso, are; to weary or tire.
 Delassor, ari; to be quite tired.
 Delatio, ōnis; f. a secret accusation,
 or complaint. * Factitare delatio-
 nes, to turn informer.
 Delator, ōris; m. an informer, a
 secret accuser, complainer.
 Delatōrius, a, um; of informing.
 Delatus, a, um; part. of deferor;
 carried or brought home, accused,
 or informed against.
 † Delātus, adv. by or on the side of.
 Delāvo, are; to wash away or off.
 Deldon, a king of the Myfi and Ba-
 sternæ.
 Delēbilis, le; adj. 3 art. which may
 be blotted out, defaced, destroyed.

Delectabilis, le; adj. 3 art. *delectable, delightful.*
 Delectabiliter, adv. *delightfully.*
 Delectamentum, i; n. *merriment, delight, pastime.*
 † Delectaneus, a, um; adj. *pleasant, delightful.*
 Delectatio, ōnis; f. *delight or pleasure.* * Est delectationi, it affords delight.
 † Delectator, us; more pleasing and delightful.
 Delectio, ōnis; f. *a chusing.*
 Delecto, are; [à lacto] *to delight, allure, refresh.* * Se delectare, to please himself in.
 Delector, ari; *to be delighted.*
 † Delectum, i; n. *a choice.*
 Delectus, a, um; part. of deligor; *chosen.*
 Delectus, ūs; m. *an election, choice, picking out.* * Militum delectus, a levying of soldiers.
 Delegatio, ōnis; f. *the assignation to an office, charge, or commission, assignment of a debt, sending away.*
 Delegatus, i; m. *a delegate having commission to determine matters; an attorney, plenipotentiary, commissioner.*
 Delegatus, a, um; part. of delegor; *sent away, banished.*
 Delego, are; *to assign to some office or charge, send an ambassador, depute, assign over.* * Ei quod debebat à mancipe delegabat, he assigned the buyer to pay him the debt, he turned the debt over, &c.
 † Delenificum, ci; n. *a mitigating.*
 † Delenificus, a, um; *pacifying.* * Verba delenifica, soft words.
 Delenimen, inis; or delinimentum, i; n. *a mitigating, or an asswaging medicine.*
 Delen-io, ire; *to mitigate, make gentle.*
 Delen-ior, iri; *to be mitigated.*
 Del-eo, ēvi, etum, ēre; act. *to blot out, deface, destroy, demolish and raise.* * Omnes ex animo delere mulieres, to make him forget, &c.
 Del-cor, ēri; pass. *to be blotted out.*
 Delessa, an island of the Ægean sea.
 Deleterius, a, um; *hurtful.* * Medicamenta deleteria, poisons.
 Delētilis, le; adj. 3 art. *blotting out, defacing, destroying.*
 Delētio, ōnis; f. *a blotting out.*
 Deletitius, a, um; adj. *apt to be blotted out.* * Tabula deletitia, a table-book.
 Deletor, ōris; m. *he that blots out.*
 Deletrix, icia; f. *she that raseth or blotteth out.*
 Deletus, a, um; part. of deleor; *blotted out.*
 Delgovitia, Godmanham in York-shire.
 Delia, a city of Caria; also Diana so called.
 Deliacus, a, um; adj. of Delos.
 † Deliacus, ci; m. *a gelder of cocks.*
 † Delibamentum, i; n. *a sacrifice or drink-offering to the devils.*
 Delibatio, ōnis; f. *a tasting, or diminishing, a sacrificing.*
 Delibator, ōris; m. *a taster, or carver.*
 Delibatorium, ii; n. *the place where*

they sacrificed, or poured out their drink-offerings.
 Delibatus, a, um; part. of delibor; *tasted, chosen, violated.* * Flos delibatus populi, the people's chosen one, their darling.
 † Deliberābundus, a, um; *demurring, taking advice.*
 Deliberandus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of deliberor; *to be considered of.*
 Deliberatio, ōnis; f. *a deliberation, taking advice.* * Res habet deliberationem, the thing deserves consideration, is worthy to be paused on.
 Deliberatiūs, adv. *more deliberately.*
 Deliberativus, a, um; adj. *taking advice or counsel, deliberative.*
 Deliberator, ōris; m. *he that advises or taketh counsel.*
 Deliberatum, i; n. *a thing consulted of.*
 Deliberatum est, imperf. pass. [à me] *I am resolved.*
 Deliberatur, imperf. *it is debated.*
 Deliberatus, a, um; part. of deliberor; *debated, consulted.*
 Delibero, are; *to deliberate, advise, take counsel.*
 † Delibito, and -tor, ari; *to taste often.*
 Delibo, are; act. *to taste or touch with the lips, sacrifice, violate, diminish, detract.* * Materiam aliquam delibare, to handle a thing slightly, to skim it over.
 Delibratio, ōnis; f. *a taking off the bark.*
 Delibrator, ōris; m. *he that takes off the bark, or unfolds a matter.*
 Delibratus, a, um; *unbarked.*
 Delibro, are; [à liber] *to pill, or pluck off the bark.*
 Delibro, are; [à libra] *to weigh.*
 Delibuo, ere; act. [ἀλείβω] *to drop or pour out; also to anoint.*
 Delibutus, a, um; part. of delibuor; *anointed, besmeared, filled; also defiled, stained.* * Gaudio delibutus, mighty joyful, exceeding glad.
 Delibutus, ūs; m. *an anointing.*
 Delicātē, adv. *delicately, deliciously, wantonly, nicely.*
 † Delicātudo, inis; f. *deliciousness.*
 Delicātulus, a, um; adj. *very delicate or dainty.*
 Delicātus, a, um; adj. [à delictum, vel antiq. delico, i. e. dedico] *delicate, wanton, dainty.* * Versus delicatissimi, verses passing pleasant and witty.
 Deliciæ, arum; f. [à latio] *delight, merriments, a minion, toys.* * Facere delicias, to be squeamish, play the wanton, make sport, take state. * Populi deliciæ, a jack-pudding, buffoon. * Pueri deliciæ, pretty children. * Eja delicias facias, ay, you mock me.
 Delicia, æ; f. *a kind of rafter placed at the eaves of a house.* See deliquæ.
 † Deliciatum tectum, a pent-house.
 † Delicias, ei; f. *delight.*
 † Delicio, are; and -is, ēre; *to entice.*
 † Deliciolæ, arum; f. *a darling.*
 Deliciolum, i; n. *a delight, love, darling, minion.*
 † Deliciositas, ātis; f. *deliciousness.*
 † Deliciōsus, a, um; adj. *delicious, sweet.*
 Delicium, i; n. *delight, pleasure.*

† Delico, are; *to unfold, explain, interpret; also to dedicate.*
 Delictum, i; n. [à delinquo] *a fault, offence.*
 † Delicus porcus, a weaned pig.
 † Delicuum as deliquium.
 Deligatio, ōnis; f. *a binding up.*
 Deligātor, ōris; m. *a binder up.*
 Deligātas, a, um; *bound up.*
 Deligo, are; [à ligo] *to bind up, knit, fasten.* * Ad palum deligare, to tie one to the whipping-post.
 Del-igo, ēgi, ectum, īgere; act. [à lego] *to chuse, gather, cull, pick out; also to distract, break in pieces.*
 † Deligurio, as ligurio.
 Delimatio, ōnis; f. *a filing, perfecting.*
 Delimātor, ōris; m. *a filer, polisher.*
 Delimātus, a, um; part. of delimor; *filed, or shaved off.*
 † Delimāto, are; *to bind from.*
 Delimo, are; *to file, or shave off.*
 Delineatio, ōnis; f. *a delineation; or first draught.*
 Delineātor, ōris; m. *a pourtrayer.*
 Delineo, are; act. [à linea] *to delineate, pourtray, design, or make the first draught of.*
 Deline-or, ari; pass. *to be delineated or painted.*
 Delin-go, xi, gere; *to lick up or off.*
 Delinimentum, i; n. *an asswaging, mitigating.*
 Delin-io, ire; act. *to anoint, rub softly, mitigate, delight, or soothe.*
 Delin-ior, iri; *to be appeased, &c.*
 Delinitio, ōnis; f. *a pacifying.*
 Delinitor, ōris; m. *an appeaser, an asswager.*
 Delinitus, a, um; part. of delinior; *asswaged, anointed.*
 De-lino, lēvi and -lini, linītum, linire; *to blot, deface, or defile.*
 Deli-nor, ni; pass. *to be daubed.*
 Delinquentia, æ; f. *a fault or omission, delinquencie.*
 Deli-nquo, qui, ctum, nquere; *to omit, fail, offend.* * Quid ego tibi deliqui? wherein did I ever wrong you?
 Delin-quor, qui; pass. *to be left undone, omitted, committed.* * Si quid delinquitur, if there be any fault.
 Delioli, gardens about Naples called Poggio Reale.
 Deliquāmen, inis; n. *a dripping.*
 Deliquātio, ōnis; f. *a melting.*
 Deliquātus, a, um; *molten.*
 Deli-queb, cui, quere; neut. *to melt, or be about melting.*
 Deliquesco, ēre; neut. *to begin to melt, or melt by degrees.* * Poma cum musto deliquecunt, the apples boil into pap. * Alacritate deliquesce, to be exceeding joyful.
 Deliquæ, arum; f. *gutters whereinto the house-eaves drop.*
 Deliquium, ii; n. [of delinquo] *a draining, pouring out, making clear.*
 Deliquium, ii; n. [of delinquo] *defect or lack.* * Animi deliquium, a swooning. * Solis deliquium, an eclipse of the sun.
 Deliquo, are; act. *to drain or pour out, strain, make clear.*
 † Deliquum for deliquium.
 Delirābundus, a, um; adj. *doating.*
 Delirāmentum, ti; n. *doatage.* * Loqui deliramenta, to talk idly.
 Delirans,

Delirans, ntis; part. doating.
 Deliratio, ōnis; f. a making of baulks in ploughing; also a doating.
 † Deliritas, atis; f. doatage.
 Delirium, ii; n. a doating, or being out of one's right mind.
 Deliro, arc; neut. to baulk, doat, go out of the right way, be out of one's wits.
 Delirus, a, um; adj. [à lira] doating, silly, simple, raving.
 Delitens, ntis; part. lurking.
 Delit-eo, ēre; neut. [of de and la-teo] to lurk, or lie hid.
 Delitescencia, æ; f. a sculking.
 Delitescio, ēre; to lie lurking or hidden. sculk, shelter one's self. * In alicujus autoritate delitescere, to shelter one's self under such a man's authority.
 † Delitities, ei; f. delight.
 Delitigatio, ōnis; f. a wrangling.
 Delitigātor, ōris; m. a wrangler.
 Delitigo, arc; to wrangle, brawl, chide earnestly.
 Delitus, a, um; part. of delinor; blotted, besmeared, anointed.
 Delium, a town in Boeotia; also Apollo's temple.
 Delius, one of Anthony's captains sent to fetch Cleopatra; also a name of Apollo.
 Delli, very deep lakes not far from Catana.
 Delmatia, as Dalmatia.
 † Delorico, arc; to unbrace.
 Delos, the most famous of all the Cyclades, in the Ægean sea, where Latona is said to bring forth Apollo and Diana. Whence it was also thought to be consecrated to them, which opinion kept the Persians from attempting any thing in their war against Greece; they brought up no dog in the island, nor buried any one in it, nor suffered any woman to lie-in there.
 Delphi, a city of Phocis in Achaia, by Parnassus, famous for an oracle of Apollo.
 Delphicus, a, um; adj. an usual epithet of Apollo. * Gladius delphicus, applicable to any thing that serves for sundry uses. * Umbra delphica or asini umbra, a tale of tub.
 Delphin, and delphis, inis; m. a dolphin.
 Delphini portus, a town in Italy.
 † Delphiniscus, i; m. a little dolphin.
 Delphinium, a haven in Boeotia; also a place consecrated to Apollo and Diana by king Ægeus at Athens, where the causes of such were heard, who did confess the murder, but justify'd the act.
 Delphinum, a castle of the Chii.
 Delphinus, i; m. a dolphin; also the name of a constellation.
 Delphusa, a fountain of Delphica.
 Delphusia, a city of Arcadia.
 Delta, a part of Egypt; also a town in that country, and an island and city of India.
 Delthani, a city of Peloponnesus.
 Deltoides, three-square, like the letter delta; also the name of a muscle upon the top of the arm.
 Deltōton, i; n. a constellation in form of a Greek delta.
 DELUERUM, i; n. [à deus vel deluo] a chappel or vestry, a niche or place for the heathen gods.

Deluctatio, ōnis; f. a wrestling.
 Deluctator, ōris; m. a wrestler.
 Deluctor, ari; dep. to wrestle, strive, or struggle with.
 Deludificatio, ōnis; f. a flouting, mocking.
 † Deludificator, ōris; m. a jester, mocker.
 Deludificor, ari; to deceive, mock.
 Deludium, ii; n. a ceasing from play.
 Delu-do, si, sum, dēre; act. to deceive, mock, abuse, frustrate, strive hard at play.
 Deluentinus, a god worshipped by the Romans.
 Delvinia, Delvin in Westmeath in Ireland.
 Delumbatio, ōnis; f. a breaking the back or loins, a weakening.
 Delumbator, ōris; m. he that breaks the loins.
 Delumbatus, a, um; broken-hipped.
 Delumbis, be; adj. having the loins broke; weak, effeminate.
 Delumbo, arc; [à lumbus] to break the loins or back, enfeeble.
 Del-uo, ui, utum; [of de and lavo] to wash away, or clean, wash out.
 Delusio, ōnis; f. a delusion, mocking.
 Delusor, ōris; m. a deluder, mocker.
 Delusus, a, um; part. of deludor; deluded.
 † Delutamentum, i; n. clay, mortar.
 Delutatio, ōnis; f. a daubing.
 Delutio, ōnis; f. a washing.
 Deluto, aro; [à lutum] to lute, daub over with clay.
 Demadeo, to be moistened or bedewed.
 Demādes, an Athenian orator, enemy of Demosthenes.
 Demādīdus, a, um; wet, moistened.
 Demænetus, Æsculapius so called, from one Demænetus, founder of his temple.
 Demāgis, adv. very much; also very little.
 Demāgōgi, popular and factious fellows.
 Demāgoras, a parasite, whom the Athenians fined ten talents for calling Alexander a god; also an historian.
 Demandatio, ōnis; f. a commission, or committing unto.
 Demandator, ōris; m. he that committeth or giveth in charge.
 Demando, arc; to give in commission or charge. * Alicui suam vicem demandare, to change turns with one. * Aliquem demandare, to send one upon a commission.
 Demandor, ari; to be given in charge or sent away.
 Demāno, arc; to flow out, or trickle.
 Demarātus, ti; m. a Lacedæmonian captain, who being banished, and living at Athens, gave notice to his own country of the Athenians designs against them; also a rich merchant of Corinth, the father of Tarquinius Priscus.
 Demarchus, a ruler or protector of the people; also the name of a champion, who is said to have tasted the entrails of a child offered in sacrifice, and thereupon was changed into a wolf.
 Demeaculum, li; n. [à demeo] a descent, or going down into a cellar, &c.
 † Demembro, arc; to dismember.
 Demēmini, I forgot.
 † Demendatio. See commendatio.

Demens, gen. -ntis; adj. 3 art. mad, foolish, out of one's wits; [also from demo] taking away.
 Demensum, i; n. a set allowance or commons, a monthly allowance of corn to slaves.
 Demensus, a, um; part. of demetior; measured.
 Dementatio, ōnis; f. a being or making mad.
 Dementator, ōris; m. he that makes mad, an enragier.
 Dementē, adv. foolishly, madly.
 Dementia, æ; f. folly.
 Dement-io, ire; neut. to go out of one's wits, grow mad.
 Dement-ior, iri; dep. to lye greatly.
 Demento, arc; } [à demens] to
 Dementor, ari; } make or become mad.
 Demeo, arc; to descend, go down or away.
 Demērendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of demereor; to be deserved, earned.
 Demēr-eo, ui, ōre; to deserve, earn.
 Demēr-eor, itus sum, ēri; dep. to deserve well, oblige, or be worthy of one's favour. * Civitatom beneficio demereri, to win the hearts of the citizens by a singular favour conferred on them.
 Demer-go, si, sum, gēre; act. to dip or plunge all over, sink.
 Demer-gor, gi; pass. to be sunk.
 Demeritum, i; n. demerit.
 Demēritus, a, um; part. of demereor; deserved, demerited.
 Demersus, a, um; part. of demergor; dipped, plunged. * Ære alieno demersus, sunk deep in debt.
 Demersus, ūs; m. a sinking, drowning.
 Demessus, a, um; part. of demetor; reaped, gathered.
 Demetæ, people of West-Wales.
 Demetātus, a, um; adj. distinguished, quartered, encamped. * Signa demetata, figures placed in order, and at an equal distance.
 Demeter, [quasi γῆς μήτηρ] a name of Ceres.
 Demetia, æ; f. West-Wales.
 Demet-ior, itus, and demensus sum, iri; dep. to measure exactly.
 Demetitus, -a, um; part. measuring or measured, described.
 Demeto, arc; act. to measure or set out bounds.
 Deme-to, ūi, ūum, tēre; act. to reap or mow down, gather. * Caput ense demetere, to behead.
 † Demetria, æ; f. base or flat vevain.
 Demetrianus, ni; m. a bishop of Antioch, Ann. 254.
 Demetrias, a town in Thessaly, from Demetrius, who reigned there, being called before Pegasa; also a town in Macedonia and Persia, and one of the Cyclades, called Paros.
 Demetrium, i; a city of Æolia; and other places.
 Demetrius, i; m. the son of Antigonus, king of Macedonia, surnamed Rhoiorctes; after Alexander, he passed Euphrates, and possessed Babylon; warring against Seleucus, he was taken prisoner, but was allowed so much liberty, that by his luxury he fell into a disemper, and died.
 Demetrius Phalereus, a scholar to Theo-

Theophrastus, who governed Athens ten years, and was honoured with thirty-six statues of brass; also the name of others.

† Demiculus, i; m. a ladle to fill wine out of an open vessel into a cup, after the Persian manner.

Demigratio, ōnis; f. a removing, or changing of place.

Dimigrator, ōris; m. a remover, or flitter.

Demigro, are; to pass away, to remove one's dwelling. * Demigrare ē vitā, to die.

† Demingo, ēre; to besmutch.

Deminsii, a people of Lower Mysia.

Demino, ui, ūtum; to diminish, or take from.

Deminutus, a, um; diminished.

† Demion, a kind of the precious stone called sarda.

Demirābundus, a, um; greatly marvelling.

Demirandus, a, um; to be admired.

Demiratio, ōnis; f. a wondering.

† Demirator, ōris; m. an admirer.

Demiror, ari; to admire or wonder much.

Demiscē, iūs, issimē; adv. humbly, lowly, basely. * Demiscē sentire, to have low creeping thoughts.

Demissio, ōnis; f. a letting or laying down, abating, dejection.

Demissimē, adv. very submissively.

Demissitius, a, um; low, long, hanging down.

Demissus, a, um; [of demittor] let or cast down, submissive, humble, descended, low. * Demissa per aures, things heard. * Demisso capite, hanging down one's head. * Demissa loca, low places.

Demissior, ius; adj. more lowly.

Demitigo, are; to mitigate.

Demitigor, ari; to be more remiss and calm.

Dem-itto, isi, issum; to let, cast, or send down or from; to humble, consume, abate. * Demittere animum, to despair. * Demittere aliquid in pectus, to take notice of a thing, to mark it well. * Demittere librum (of a tree in the spring) to have its bark loose from the wood. * Demittere corpus à cervicibus, to incline the body to one side.

† Demium, a jewel of the sarda kind.

Demurgus, i; m. a chief officer in some cities of Greece, like our speaker in parliament; also a workman or handicraftsman.

DEMO, psi, ptum; [ex de & emo, vel a δέμω, seco] to take away, abate. * Demere cervicem, to behead. * Demere aliquid laudi, to detract from one's praise. * Demere ungues, to pare the nails. * Demere nubem supercilio, to look merrily, be galliard and brisk.

Democedes, a famous physician of Croton, who being taken prisoner by Darins, cured him of his lameness, which all his physicians could not do; for which he was greatly honoured by the king and all the Persians.

Demochares, an Athenian orator, nephew to Demosthenes, being sent ambassador to Philip, the king asked him how he might please the Athenians, who told him, If he would hang himself; the king sent him home safe, and bid him ask

which were more noble, they that could bear, or they that uttered such speeches.

Democles, a flatterer of Dionysius the tyrant, who caused him to be arrayed and served as a king at table, and hung a naked sword over his head, with the point downward, tied only with a hair, which kept him from tasting his dainties, or taking any comfort in his royal attendance; also a beautiful young man, who to avoid being abused by Demetrius Poliorcetes, drowned himself in a cauldron of hot water.

Democrides, the physician of Polycrates of Samos; he wrote a book of medicines.

Democoon, king Priam's bastard, who kept his swift horses at Abydus, and was slain by Ulysses in the Trojan war.

Democrates, an architect of Alexandria; also a wrestler, and several others.

Democratia, æ; f. a commonwealth, or free estate.

Democraticus, a, um; favouring or belonging to a free estate or commonwealth.

Democriticus, a, um; Erasmi. } of
Democritus, a, um; } Democritus.

Democritus, a philosopher of Abdera; receiving his portion from his elder brother, he travelled over the greatest part of the world, to get knowledge; returning home, he kept himself within the bounds of a little garden, to contemplate the nature of things; to which purpose he is said to blind himself by looking on a brass basin. He constantly laughed at the follies of the world, which made the Athenians think him mad, who sent Hippocrates to cure him. Hippocrates, after some discourse with him, told them, that not Democritus, but they themselves were mad. Also an Ephesian, who wrote books of the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Demodocus, the name of a harper in Homer; also an historian.

Demogorgon, a magician, who was said to command the spirits, and punish them, if they obey'd him not.

Demolior, iri; to demolish, pull or cast down. * Demoliri culpam de se, to excuse himself.

Demolitio, ōnis; f. a demolishing, or pulling down.

Demolitus, a, um; demolished.

† Demollio, ire; to soften.

† Demolo, as molo.

Demonax, a philosopher under Adrian, who contrary to other philosophers, hated solitariness; he never had any provisions for his journeys, but when he was hungry, went into the next house he saw open, and got himself victuals.

Demonclus, an island of Propon-tis.

Demonica, a woman who for gold betrayed Ephesus to Brennus.

Demonidas, a lame pedant, who having lost his shes, wished they might fit his feet that stole them.

Demonstrābilis, le; demonstrable.

Demonstratio, ōnis; f. a demonstration, a clear and undeniable argument.

Demonstrativē, adv. demonstratively.

Demonstrativus, a, um; demonstrative, declaring.

Demonstrator, ōris; m. he that shews or declares a thing.

† Demonstratorius, a, um; of shewing or pointing. * Digitus demonstratorius, the fore-finger.

Demonstratus, a, um; declared, manifested.

Demonstro, are; to demonstrate, point unto, shew openly.

Demophilus, a sophister, who wrote to Lollius Maximus of the lives of the ancients.

Demophoon, ntis; the son of The-sens and Phædra, the twelfth king of Athens, who, as he came from Troy, was entertained by Phillis, daughter of Lyncurgus, king of Thrace, and afterwards forgat her; also a poet that foretold the danger that was like to befall Alexander.

Demopölis, the son of Themistocles, who, with his brother Neocles, was stoned to death by the Athenians.

Demoratio, ōnis; f. a saying.

Demoratus, a, um; stayed, stopped.

Demor-dee, di, -tum; to bite off.

Demordeor, eri; to be bitten off.

Demorior, iris and eris, ori; to perish utterly. * Demoritur ea de te, she dies for love of you.

Demorer, ari; to stay, detain, pause upon through fear, dwell or abide, expect.

† Demorsico, are; to bite off.

Demorsus [of demordeor] bitten off. * Nec demorsos sapit ungues, it put one to little or no pains; it had no elbow greave bestow'd on't.

† Demortuus, a, um; quite dead. * Cœnæ demortuæ, suppers lost, not tasted of.

Demos, a place in Ithaca.

Demosthenes, an Athenian, the most eloquent of all the Greek orators; he inveigh'd much against Philip, and when Antipater succeeded Alexander, he saw himself in danger, and fled to Calauria, and when Archias was sent to apprehend him, he poison'd himself; also a Thracian grammarian, and others.

Demoteles, one of those twelve who Pliny says wrote of the pyramids of Egypt.

Demotus, a, um; [of demoveor] removed, sent away, banished. * Gradu demotus, having given back.

Demoveo, ōvi, ōtum; to remove, put away or aside; to banish. * Demovere aliquem ex sententiā, to beat one out of an opinion.

Demptus, a, um; [of demor] taken away, plucked or pulled off, crompt or gathered. * Pomum arbore demptum, an apple pulled off the tree. * Dempto fine, for ever, for aye.

† Demuco, are; to cleanse from filth.

Demugio, to bellow much.

Demugitus, a, um; bellowing much, ringing with a noise.

Demul-cco, si, sum; to stroke softly, mitigate, coak.

† Demulcia, æ; f. a choice or collection.

† Demulcimen, inis; n. a streaking, appeasing.

Demulctus, a, um; [of demulceor] *sprayed, appeased, allured.*

DEMUM, adv. [dñ, vel à demo] *at last, indeed, then, only.*

+ Demungo, ere; *to cleanse from filth.*

Demurmuratio, ònis; f. *a murmuring.*

Demurmuro, are; *to murmur, mutter, mumble, or whisper over.*

+ Demus for Demum.

Demussatus, a, um; *muttered over.*

* Demussata contumelia, *a wrong hardly put up.*

+ Demusso, are; *to mutter, dissent.*

+ Demutabilis, le; *easily changed.*

Demutatio, ònis; f. *a changing.*

+ Demutator, òris; m. *a changer.*

+ Demuteo, ere; *to be dumb.*

Demutilo, are; *to maim, cut off, make imperfect.*

Demuto, are; *to change, alter, revoke, differ.* * Non demutabo, *I won't swallow my words.*

Dena, *a river at Aberdeen in Scotland.*

Denarius, a, um; [à denus] *the tenth.*

Denarius, ii; m. *the Roman penny, ten asses, about seven pence half-penny.*

Denarrabilis, le; *which may be declared.*

Denarratio, ònis; f. *a declaring.*

Denarrator, òris; m. *a teller.*

Denarro, are; *to tell in order, declare.*

De-nascor, natus sum, nasci; *to die, go on to dissolution.*

Denaso, are; *to take away the nose.* * Os mordicus denasare, *to bite off one's nose.*

Denato, are; *to swim.*

Denbighia, Denbigh in Denbighshire.

Denda, *part of Macedonia.*

Dendrachates, æ; m. *a kind of agate, representing a shrub.*

Dendritis, idis; f. *a precious stone, which being put under a tree, is said to keep the ax in cutting from being dulled.*

Dendrocissus, ci; f. *a kind of ivy growing alone.*

Dendroides, is; f. *a kind of spurge.*

Dendromalache, es; f. *a large kind of marsh-mallows.*

Dendrophori, wood carriers or sellers.

+ Dendus, i; *a kind of ship.*

Denego, are; *to deny, refuse, to deny utterly.*

Deni, æ, a; *ten together, or by tens.*

Denicales feriae, *the days when the heathens purged their houses after one had died out of them.*

Denigratio, ònis; f. *a making black.*

Denigrator, òris; m. *one that makes black.*

Denigratura, æ; f. *a making black.*

+ Denigresco, ere; *to begin to be black.*

Denigro, are; *to make black, smut or crock.*

Denique, adv. [à denuò, vel demum] *lastly, finally.*

Denizes, *a king of the Saracens, A. D. 777.*

Denna, *a town in Ethiopia.*

+ Dëno, are; *to swim with the stream.*

Denodo, are; *to unyoke, unbend, or unstring.*

Dënominatio, ònis; f. *the naming of a thing.*

Dënominatissimus, a, um; *very famous, well known.*

+ Dënominativè, adv. *denominatively.*

Dënominativus, a, um; *denominative, naming, derived of a noun.*

Dënominator, oris; m. *he that names.*

Dënominatrix, icis; f. *she that names.*

Dënominatus, a, um; *named.*

Dënominò, are; *to denominate, give a name.*

Dënormatio, ònis; f. *a putting out of order.*

Dënormatus, a, um; *put out of order.*

+ Dënormitas, atis; f. *irregularity.*

Denormo, are; [à norma] *to put out of order or rule, make unequal.*

Dënötatio, ònis; f. *a noting, marking.*

Dënötator, òris; m. *he that marks.*

Dënötatus, a, um; *marked, drawn out.*

Denoto, are; *to denote, mark.* * Denotare probro, *to defame or brand.*

* Denotare cretà, *to score.*

Dënötör, ari; *to be noted.*

DENS, ntis; [dñs] *a tooth, any thing like it.* * Dens aratri, *the plow-share.* * Dens anchoræ, *the fluke of an anchor.* * Dens leonis, *dandylion.* * Dens Lybicus, *ivory.*

* Dens Saturni, *a sickle.* * Dentes canini, *the eye-teeth.* * Dentes genuini, *the farthest teeth.*

* Dentes incisores, *the fore-teeth.*

* Dentes maxillares or molares, *the cheek-teeth or grinders.* * Dentes exerti, *tusks or tushes.* * Aqua dentes habet, *water is a washer.*

Densatio, ònis; f. *a making or growing thick.*

Densator, òris; m. *a thickener.*

Densatus, a, um; *thickened.*

Densè, ius, issimè; adv. *thick, close together.*

Denseo, ere; *to make or grow thick.* * Lac denset, *the cheese comes.*

+ Denferier for densari.

+ Densifico, are; *to make thick.*

Densitas, atis; f. *thickness.*

Denso, are; *to thicken, set close together.* * Densare iñus, *to lay on thick-thwack.*

DENSUS, ior, issimus; [dñs] *thick, compacted, close, dark.*

Dentale, lis; n. *the plough-tail, the coulter, a harrow.*

+ Dentaria, æ; f. *tooth-wort or lung-wort.*

+ Dentarpaga, æ; f. *an instrument to draw teeth.*

+ Dentatim, adv. *tooth by tooth, like teeth.*

Dentatus, a, um; *toothed, jagged, indented, having many or great teeth.* * Charta dentata, *paper in which a satyr is written.*

Dentatus, *a surname of M. Curius, who was born with teeth in his head.*

Dentex, icis; m. [à dens] *a kind of fish.*

+ Denticulatum, adv. *like little teeth, jaggedly.*

Denticulatus, a, um; *having little teeth, jagged, or toothed like a saw.*

+ Denticulo, are; *to thrust in his teeth.*

+ Denticulum, i; n. *the sharp point of a thing; also a needle-case.*

Denticulus, li; m. [à dens] *a little tooth, the cog of a wheel, the dentils or teeth in a cornice of a Corinthian or Ionick pillar, just above the cymatium or throat of the freeze.*

+ Dentiducum, *an instrument to draw teeth.*

Dentiens, ntis; *breeding teeth.*

Dentifrangibulum, li; n. *a clench.*

Dentifrangibulus, li; m. *§ fist; also a ruffian.*

Dentifrangibulus, a, um; *breaking the teeth.*

Dentifricium, ii; n. [à dens & frico] *a dentifrice, or powder to scour teeth.*

+ Dentilegus, a, um; *gathering up teeth.*

+ Dentillo, are; *to begin to have teeth.*

Dentiloquus, a, um; *speaking through the teeth, or spitting out his teeth.*

Dentio, ire; *to breed teeth, chatter.*

Dentiscalpium, ii; n. [à scalpo] *a tooth-picker.*

Dentitia, òntis; f. *a breeding of teeth; also the pain in breeding.*

+ Dento, ònis; m. *he that hath great teeth.*

+ Dentosus, a, um; *full of great teeth.*

+ Dentrix, *a kind of fish.*

+ Denubilis, le; *marriageable.*

Denū-bo, psi, ptum; *to be married to a man, to match beneath one's rank.*

Denūdatio, ònis; f. *a making bare.*

Denūdator, òris; m. *he that makes bare.*

Denūdo, are; *to spoil, strip, pill and poll, make bare or naked; also to declare.*

+ Denugor, as nugor.

Dënümëratio, ònis; f. *a telling of money down, staking down.*

Dënümërator, òris; m. *he that tells down money.*

Dënümëro, are; *to pay down ready money, to tell out or count money.*

* Mihi denumerato, *tell over the money to me.*

Dënunciatio, ònis; f. *a denunciation, forewarning, threatening.*

* Dënunciatio testimonii, *a subpoena or injunction to appear.*

Dënunciator, òris; m. *he that foretells or threatens evil to come.*

Dënuncio, are; *to denounce, foretell, forewarn.* * Dënunciare testimonium, *to subpoena a witness.*

Denuò, adv. [qu. de novo] *again, anew, once again.*

Denuptus, a, um; [of denubo] *married.*

Deo, *Ceres so called by the Greeks, from her invention of corn; hence Deois her daughter Proserpine.*

Deobriga, *a city in Portugal.*

Deobrigula, *a town in Spain.*

Deoccatio, ònis; f. *a harrowing.*

Deoccatus, a, um; *harrowed.*

Deocco, are; *to harrow.*

+ Deodandum, i; n. *a deodand, or thing forfeited to the king's almoner, having been the instrument of killing a man by chance.*

Deogratias, *a bishop of Carthage, famous for piety, who, in a great necessity and persecution, sold all the church plate for redeeming of captives.*

Deo.

Deoneratio, ōnis ; f. a disburdening.
Deonero, are ; to unload, discharge,
lighten, to clear from a crime.
Deonusto, are ; to disburthen.
Deopale, a city of India within
Ganges.

+ Deorcales, a kind of beast.

+ Deoro, are ; the same as oro.

Deorsum, adv. [a de & versum]
downward, below. * Sursum deor-
sum cursitare, to run up and down.

Deorum currus, a mountain of Lybia
Interior, where the king of Portu-
gal bath gold mines.

Deorum insulæ, Spanish islands in
Gallæcia.

Deorum portus, the town Mazzagran
in Barbary.

Deosculation, ōnis ; f. a kissing.

Deoscutor, ari ; to kiss.

Depaciscor, -actus sum, -sci ; to make
a bargain, promise, agree, com-
pound. * Depacisci morte cupio,
I desire to die for it. * Depacisci
honestissimo periculo, to grapple
with a hazardous but honourable
enterprise.

Depactus, a, um ; [of depaciscor]
having covenanted, agreed upon.

Depactus, a, um ; [of depangor]
fastened down. * Depactus vitæ
terminus, a set or appointed time of
life.

Depalatio, ōnis ; f. the increasing of
days.

Depalmo, are ; [a palma] to cuff, or
strike with the palm.

+ Depalo, are ; to make manifest.

Depalo, are ; to pale round ; also to
unpale, dispart.

+ Depampino, are ; to pluck off vine
leaves.

Dep-ango, egi and anxi, actum ;
to fasten into the ground, ram in.

+ Depannis, ne ; without cleaths.

+ Depanno, are ; to unclotbe, tear.

Deparco, ere ; to spare.

Deparcus, a, um ; very sparing, nig-
gardly.

Depascens, ntis ; eating, consuming.

Depasco, avi, stum, ere ; to feed as
cattle, graze, to feed cattle in a
pasture, to consume, eat up. * Her-
bas depascere, to eat the grass
close. * Depascere ubertatem ora-
tionis stylo, to prune an oration.
* Depascere possessionem alienam,
to feed his cattle in another man's
ground.

Depascor, sci, stus ; pass. to be fed,
eaten, or grazed. Cic. de Leg.
I, 21.

Depascor, sci ; dep. to eat up, to feed
upon. * Sylvas depascitur quadru-
pes, the horse eats up, &c. * Fe-
bris depascitur artus, the fever feeds
upon the joints.

Depastio, ōnis ; f. a feeding, eating
up.

Depastus, a, um ; [of depascor] eaten
up, or having eaten. * Florem
deposta salicis, having browsed
upon the willows.

Depavio, ire ; to ram down.

Depauperio, are ; to impoverish.

Depesciscor, sci ; [of paciscor] to
strike a bargain, agree.

Dep-elo, xui, xum ; to comb or trim
hair.

Depektor, ti ; to be scraped or combed
off.

Depektor, ōris ; m. a solicitor.

Depektus, a, um ; [of depektor]
having made a bargain.

+ Depēculassere for depēculaturum
esse.

Depēculatio, ōnis ; f. a robbing of
the state.

Depēculātor, ōris ; m. a robber, ex-
tortioner.

Depēculor, ari ; to rob the state or
commonwealth.

Depellendus, a, um ; part. to be
driven away.

+ Depellicior, ari ; to deceive.

Depelliculo, are ; [a pellicula] to flea
the skin off.

Dep-ello, ūli, ūsum ; to drive out or
chase away, thrust out by force.

* Depellere à lacte, to wean.

* Depellere aliquem sententiā, to
make one change his opinion.

Depen-deo, di, sum ; to depend, hang
down.

Depen-do, di, sum ; to expend, weigh,
pay. * Dependere caput, to suffer
death. * Dependere poenas, to sa-
tisfy for a crime by punishment.

Dependulus, a, um ; hanging down.

+ Depennescere, to moult.

+ Depenno, are ; to pluck off the fea-
thers.

Depensio, ōnis ; f. a weighing, or
paying.

+ Depensò, adv. with ready money.

Depensus, a, um ; [of dependor] ex-
amined, &c.

Deperditus, a, um ; utterly lost, un-
done, come to naught.

Deperdo, idi, itum ; to lose, spend,
to misuse. * Deperdere de existi-
matione, to lose somewhat of his
repute.

+ Deperduit for deperit.

Depereo, ire ; to die, perish utterly,
to be cast away, be love-sick. * De-
perire aliquam or aliquem amore,
or alicujus amore, to be desperately
in love with, to be ready to die for
love of one.

Deperitūrus, a, um ; ready to perish.

+ Depesco, ere ; to drive from pasture.

Depessus, a, um ; [for depexus]
rent, torn.

+ Depesta, orum ; n. wine vessels used
in the sacrifices of the Sabines.

+ Depetigo, inis ; f. a rough itch or scab.

+ Depetigōsus, a, um ; scabby, le-
prous.

+ Depexo, are ; to comb often.

+ Depexura, æ ; f. a combing.

Depexus, a, um ; [of depektor]
combed, trimmed, thread-bare.

* Adeo depexum dabo, I'll so trim
him.

Depictus, a, um ; [of depinger]
painted, embroidered.

+ Depignōro, are ; to redeem from
pawn.

Depilatio, ōnis ; f. a pulling off the
hair.

Depilator, ōris ; m. he that plucks off
the hair.

+ Depilatorius, a, um ; causing the
hair to fall.

Depilatrix, icis ; f. she that plucks off
the hair.

Depilatus, a, um ; made bald or thin.

Depilis, le ; bald, without hair.

Depilo, are ; to make bald or
smooth.

Depin-go, xi, stum ; to paint, draw,
describe. * Depingere verbis, to
express lively. * Depingere cogi-
tatione, to conceive, to have an
exact idea of a thing.

+ Deplamentum, i ; n. a diminishing.

Deplanatio, ōnis ; f. a making plain.

Deplanator, ōris ; m. a plainer, or
explainer.

Deplan-go, xi, stum ; to lament, or
bemoan greatly.

Deplano, are ; to make plain or
smooth. * Montes deplanare, to
level mountains.

Deplano, adv. on plain ground.

Deplantatio, ōnis ; f. a taking up of
plants.

Deplantator, ōris ; m. a trans-
planter.

+ Deplanus, and -num ; the stroke of
a plane, a plane.

Dep-leo, evi, etum ; to lade out or
empty, broach or rack. * Deplere
fanguinem, to let blood.

Depletio, ōnis ; f. an emptying.

Deplexus, a, um ; winding or clasp-
ing about.

Deplicatio, ōnis ; f. an unfolding.

+ Deplico, are ; to unfold, or make
plain.

Deplorābundus, a, um ; greatly be-
wailing.

Deplorandus, a, um ; to be lamented.

+ Deploratio, ōnis ; f. a lamenting.

Deplorator, ōris ; m. a lamenter.

Deploratus, a, um ; deplorable, with-
out hope, given over.

Deploro, are ; to deplore, lament, be-
wail. * Deplorare de incommo-
dis suis, to make grievous complaints
of their inconveniences.

Deplumatio, ōnis ; f. a plucking off
the feathers.

Deplumator, ōris ; m. he that plucks
the feathers off.

Deplumis, me ; plucked, without fea-
thers, unfledged.

Deplumo, are ; to unfeather, spoil.

Depluo, ere ; to rain downright.

+ Depluvium, ii ; n. a spout, or a
fall of rain.

+ Depodes, marilets or swifts.

Depolio, ire ; to polish, perfect, put an
end to.

Depolitio, ōnis ; f. a polishing, smooth-
ing.

Depolitor, ōris ; m. a polisher.

Depolitus, a, um ; polished.

+ Depolitum est, it is finished.

Deponens, ontis ; laying down.

* Verbum deponens, a verb depo-
nent.

Depōno, ōui, itum ; to lay down,
lay a wager, put away, deprive,

depose, give in trust, plant, sa-
tisfy, quench, pull down. * Depo-
nere animum, to despair. * Depo-
nere aliquem vino, to drink one
down. * Deponere memoriam
rei, to forget. * Deponere ægrum,
to give him over. * Deponere ali-
quem imperio, to turn out of au-
thority, cashier. * Deponere ali-
quid in alicujus fide, in fidem,
apud fidem, to entrust with, to put
into one's custody, to commit to one's
safeguard.

Depontani, these Romans that were
above sixty years old, and were not
admitted to give their votes. * Ho-
mo depontanus est, his candle
burns within the socket.

Depopulatio, ōnis ; f. a robbing,
plundering.

Depopulātor, ōris ; m. a robber,
spoiler, waster, destroyer. * De-
populator fori, a plunderer, a pil-
lager.

Depopulor, ari ; to depopulate, de-
stroy, spoil, harass.

Deportatio, ōnis ; f. a transporta-
tion.

- tion, carrying, conveying away as a prisoner. * *Deportatio* in insulam or insulâ, a confinement to an island.
- Deportator*, ōris; m. the officer that carries away banished men.
- Deportatus*, a, um; carried away, banished.
- Deporto*, are; to carry away, transport, bring. * *Deportare* in insulam, to send one prisoner into an island. * *Deportare triumphum*, to have leave to triumph, or enter the city in triumph.
- Deportor*, ari; to be banished.
- Deposco*, -pōposci, ere; to desire much or earnestly. * In penam, or supplicium aliquem deposcere, to demand justice on one. * *Æqualem ætatis suæ memoriam deposcere*, to write the chronicles of his own time.
- Depositarius*, ii; m. he that is entrusted, that keeps stakes or a pledge.
- Depositio*, ōnis; f. a deposition, committing to trust or to pledge; also a depositing, pulling down. * *Dies depositionis*, the day of one's death.
- Depositor*, ōris; m. he that puts to trust or to pledge.
- Depositum*, i; n. a gage, pledge, or stake; any thing entrusted to another.
- Depositus*, a, um; [of deponor] laid down or aside; also desperate, or given over.
- † *Deposivi* and -isse, for deposuisse and deposui.
- Depostulatio*, ōnis; f. a demanding one's due.
- Depostulātor*, ōris; m. he that requires his due.
- Depostulo*, are; to require or demand one's due.
- † *Depōtior*, ius; more drunken.
- † *Depōtior*, iri; to enjoy.
- † *Depræcipio*, ere; to command.
- Deprædatio*, ōnis; f. a robbing, plundering.
- Deprædator*, ōris; m. a plunderer.
- † *Deprædatrix*, icis; f. she that plunders.
- Deprædico*, are; *Erasm.* to relate.
- Deprædor*, ari; to prey, rob, plunder, take booties.
- Depræliatio*, ōnis; f. a battle, fighting.
- Depræliātor*, ōris; m. a fighter, contender.
- Deprælior*, ari; to fight, combat, encounter.
- Deprāvātē*, adv. depravedly, corruptedly, crookedly, against right and reason.
- Deprāvatio*, ōnis; f. a depravation, or corrupting, wrestling. * *Depravatio verbi*, a misconstruction of a word.
- Deprāvator*, ōris; m. a corrupter, misinterpreter.
- Deprāvātus*, a, um; depraved, corrupted.
- Deprāvo*, are; [à pravus] to deprave, corrupt, wrest, make ill or crooked.
- Depræcabilis*, le; adj. easily entreated.
- Depræcābundus*, a, um; praying, or to be prayed for.
- Depræcātio*, ōnis; f. a deprecating, praying for pardon, putting away by prayer.
- Depræcator*, oris; m. an intercessor, one that pleads for another. * *Depræcator fortunarum alicujus*, the preserver of a man's estate.
- † *Depræciatus*, a, um; vile, contemptible.
- † *Depræcio*, are; to slight, disesteem.
- Depræcor*, ari; to deprecate, or pray against. * *Depræcari invidiam*, to importune that one be not exposed to envy. * *Depræcari periculum*, to hope no danger may happen.
- Deprehendo*, { di, sum; to surprise,
Deprendo, { take unawares or in the very fact, to overtake. * *Occisum deprehendit*, he found that he was slain.
- Deprehensio*, ōnis; f. a taking unawares, discovery.
- † *Deprehensor*, ōris; m. a discoverer, apprehender.
- Deprehensus* and *depreñsus*, a, um; [of deprehendor] surprised, taken napping or in the very act. * *Testis deprehensus*, a witness faultering in giving his evidence, caught tripping.
- Depressio*, ōnis; f. a sinking down.
- † *Depressitas*, ātis; f. a lowness, shallowness.
- Depressor*, ōris; m. he that keeps or presses down.
- Depressus*, a, um; [of deprimor] pressed, weighed, or sunk down; low, shallow, flat.
- Deprætiātor*, ōris; m. he that beats down the price.
- Deprætiātus*, a, um; made cheaper.
- Deprætio*, are; [à pretium] to lessen the price.
- Deprætiōr*, ari; to be cheaper.
- Deprimo*, essi, essum; [of premo] to keep down or under, to weigh or press down, depress, plant or set. * *Deprimere vites in terram*, to lay or propagate vines. * *Deprimere navem*, to sink a ship.
- Dēprōcul*, adv. from afar.
- Deprōm-o*, pſi, ptum; to draw or bring out, declare.
- Depromptio*, ōnis; f. a bringing forth, or furnishing.
- Depromptor*, ōris; m. a bringer forth, discoverer.
- Depromptus*, a, um; [of depromor] drawn, taken, or brought out.
- Deprōpērandus*, a, um; to be hastened.
- Deprōpērātio*, ōnis; f. a hastening.
- Deprōpēro*, are; to hasten, or make haste. * *Deproperare aliquid*, to fetch any thing hastily.
- † *Depūticus* or *deputitius*, a, um; kneaded, moulded.
- DEPSO*, ere; [δέψω] to mould, knead, or make soft.
- Depūbis*, be; { young, under age.
Depuber, eris; {
- † *Depublico*, are; to lay open unto spoil.
- Depudeo*, ēre; to be brazen-faced or past shame.
- Depudico*, are; to deflower.
- Depugnatio*, ōnis; f. a fighting stoutly.
- Depugnator*, ōris; m. a champion.
- Depugnatur* [ab illis] they fight.
- Depugnatus*, a, um; stoutly fought.
- Depugno*, are; to fight, strive, or disagree. * *Ne depugnes in alieno negotio*, fight dog, fight bear.
- Depullatus*, a, um; having left off mourning.
- Depulsatio*, ōnis; f. a repelling or thrusting away.
- Depulsator*, oris; m. he that puts or drives away.
- Depulsio*, ōnis; f. a driving away, putting or keeping off.
- Depulso*, are; [à depello] to drive or thrust away.
- Depulsor*, ōris; m. he that repels or puts away.
- Depulsorius*, a, um; driving away. * *Depulsoria sacra*, sacrifices to avert evil.
- Depulsus*, a, um; [of depellor] driven or thrust away. * *Depulsus lacte*, weaned. * *Jam periculum est depulsum*, the danger is over.
- † *Depulvōro*, are; to beat or reduce to dust or powder.
- Depunctor*, ōris; m. he that disposes or disinherits.
- † *Depuratio*, ōnis; f. a cleansing of filthy matter from a wound.
- † *Depūrātus*, a, um; cleansed from filth.
- Depurgo*, are; to purge out or away. * *Depurgare ab herbâ*, to weed. * *Depurgare crimen*, to clear one's self. * *Depurgare pisces*, to scale or gut fishes.
- † *Dēpūro*, are; to cleanse or purify.
- Deputatus*, i; m. a deputy, or under-officer.
- Deputatus*, a, um; part. deputed, assigned.
- Dēputo*, are; to judge, esteem, depute; prune or cut off. * *Deputare secum rationes*, to cast up his accounts.
- Depavio*, ire; [of de and pavio] to strike or beat.
- Depygis*, ge; having little buttocks.
- Deque*, adv. [for deorsum] downward. * *Susque deque*, up and down. * *Susque deque ferre* or *habere*, to fight.
- Dequeror*, questus sum, ri; to lament, bewail, complain greatly of.
- Dequestus*, a, um; complained or complaining.
- Dera*, a city or country of Iberia.
- Deradiotes*, a name of Apollo.
- Derādo*, āsi, sum; to shave or scrape off or away. * *Deradere ex memoriâ*, to blot or put out of memory.
- Deradræ*, a people of India within Ganges.
- Derangæ*, a people dwelling by the river Indus.
- Deranohila*, a town of Carmania.
- Derāsidae*, islands by Magnesia.
- Derbe*, the city Dervae in Lycania.
- Derbia*, the town Derby.
- Derbices*, a people by Caucasus, more rigid than the Scythians; they punish the smallest fault with death; they worship the earth; neither eat nor sacrifice any female creature, eat the flesh of their kinsfolk, and kill all above seventy years old.
- Dercei*, a people of Greece, on the borders of Thrace.
- Derce*, a fountain between Bilbilis and Serobriga, very cold in summer.
- Derceto* and -tis; a goddess called by the Assyrians, Attrebat, worshipped at Joppa, having the face of a woman, and body of a fish.
- Dercillus*, the one and thirtieth king of the Assyrians.
- Dercylus*, one of Pyrrhus's officers.
- Dercyl-

Dercyllidas, a king of Lacædemonia, who succeeded Thimbron.
 Dercylus, the name of an historian.
 Dere or Dire, a mart town of Ethiopia, by the gulf of Arabia.
 Derea, a city of Arabia.
 † Deribitor for diribitor.
 † Derectarii, such as enter houses with an intent to steal.
 † Derectum for directum.
 Derelictio, ōnis; f. a leaving, an utter forsaking.
 Derelictor, ōris; m. he that forsakes.
 Derelictus, a, um; part. of derelinquo; utterly forsaken, solitary. * Pro derelicto habere, to give over for lost.
 Derelictus, ūs; m. an utter leaving or forsaking. * Derelictui habere, to abandon, make no account of.
 Derel-inquo, īqui, īctum; to leave quite, forsake utterly.
 Deremistæ, a people of Illyrium.
 Deremma, a town of Mesopotamia.
 Derentivadam, Dertford in Kent.
 Derentus, the river Darent or Derts in Kent.
 Derēpentē, } adv. very sudden.
 Derēpentinō, } ly, all on a sudden.
 Dērepo, psi, ēre; to creep down or away.
 Deretini, a people of Dalmatia.
 Der-ideo, īsi, īsum; to deride, scorn, mock, taunt.
 Deridicūlum, li; n. derision, a mocking, scorn, or laughing at. * Deridicūlum corporis, the deformity of the body causing laughter.
 Deridicūlus, a, um; ridiculous, to be laughed at.
 † Derigeo, ēre; to be stiff with cold.
 Deripio, ui, eptum [of de and rapio] to take or snatch away from.
 † Deris, is; f. a hide or skin, a mattress or hammock.
 Derisio, ōnis; f. a deriding, laughing, mocking.
 Derisor, ōris; m. a scorner, mocker, flatterer, buffoon.
 Derisorius, a, um; ridiculous.
 Derisus, ūs; m. derision, mockery. * Est omnibus derisus, he is every body's laughing-stock.
 Derilus, a, um; part. of derideor; derided.
 Derivatio, ōnis; f. a derivation, a turning water another way.
 Derivativus, a, um; derived of another.
 Derivator, ōris; m. he that derives or turns away.
 Derivo, are; [of de and rivus] to derive, drain water by another way. * Culpam in aliquem derivare, to lay the fault upon any one. * Partem curæ & cogitationis in rem aliquam derivare, to bestow part of his care and meditation on some business. * Crimen de aliquo derivare, to acquit one of a crime.
 Derma, ātis; n. a skin or hide.
 † Dermio for dormio.
 Dermones, a people of Libya Interior.
 Derōdo, ūsi, ūsum; to gnaw off or away, nibble.
 Derōgatio, ōnis; f. a derogating, abridgement, taking away from.
 Derōgator, ōris; m. he that derogates.

Derōgatorius, } a, um; derogato-
 Derōgativus, } ry, taking away from.
 Derōgito, are; to pray or desire earnestly.
 Derōgo, are; to derogate, take away from, abolish, undo, abridge. * Derogare fidem alicui, or de fide alicujus, not to trust him. * Sibi derogare, to disable or make himself weaker than he is.
 Derōsus, a, um; part. of derodor; nibbled, gnawn.
 Derra, a city of Macedonia, and other places.
 Derrhæ, a people of Thrace and Arabia Felix.
 Derrhima, a city in Syria.
 Derrhis, a promontory of Marmarica.
 Dersæi or Derses, the same as Derrhæ.
 Derton or Dertona, a city of Liguria.
 Dertosa, the town Tortosa in Spain.
 Derventio, the river Derwent in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Cumberland; also the town Holdby upon Derwent in Yorkshire.
 Derumpo, ūpi, uptum; to break off.
 Deruncinatio, ōnis; f. a cutting off, pruning.
 Deruncinator, ōris; m. he that cuts bushes.
 Deruncino, are; to cut off or in pieces.
 Deruo, ui, ūtum; to fall down, pull away, or take from. * Deruere de laudibus Dolabellæ, to speak ill of Dolabella, dispraise one extremely.
 Deruptum, i; n. a sleep broken place, a precipice.
 Deruptus, a, um; part. of derumpor, broken; also sleep down.
 Derusici, a people of Persia.
 Derwartha, Derwarth-castle in Ireland.
 † Des [for bes] eight ounces.
 † Desābūlo, are; to strewn with gravel, to make a causey, or take gravel from.
 Desacro, are; to hallow, consecrate, dedicate; also to profane.
 Desævio, ire; to rage, or rave against; also to cease to be angry. * In omnes desæviere, to shew extremest cruelty towards them all.
 Desaltatio, ōnis; f. a leading or ending a dance.
 Desalto, are; act. to dance, or end a dance.
 Desarcino, are; to unload or unburthen.
 Desarena, a country of India within Ganges.
 † Descapulatus, a, um; that wears his cloaths loosely or slovenly about him.
 Descendo, di, sum [of de and scando] to descend or go down, alight, yield, sink. * Descendere in se, to consider one's self. * Descendit ad hyacinthum, to resemble the jacinth. * Ad arma descendere, to take up arms. * In partes descendere, to come over to one's side. * In jugulum entem descendere, to thrust a sword into one's throat. * Vultus descendit magno hiatu, the wound was large and deep. * Descendere in amicitiam, to enter into friendship. * Descendere ad extrema, to be put to one's shifts, make use of the last remedy.

Descensio, ōnis; f. } a descending, or
 Descensus, ūs; m. } going down.
 † Descio, ire; not to know.
 Descisco, ūvi, ēre; to leave, forsake, revolt, rebel. * Desciscere a vitâ, to die. * Humidum solum desciscit in pratum, watery land becomes a meadow. * Descitum est [ab illis] they revolted.
 Descōbinatus, -a, um; shaved off, pared, scraped, filed; also maimed.
 † Descōbino, are; to scrape, scratch or tear.
 Describo, psi, ptum; to describe, write down, copy out, dispose, design, limn or draw. * Solarium describere, to make a sun-dial. * In deos describere, to canonize. * Milites describere, to levy soldiers. * Tributum describere, to impose a tax. * Duodena descripsi in singulos homines jugera, he allotted to every man twelve acres.
 Descriptio, ōnis; f. a copying out, a description, writing down, setting in order, an explaining. * Equitum descriptio, the marshalling of the horse. * Populi descriptio, the numbering the Roman people, dividing them into companies.
 Descriptiuncula, æ; f. a short description.
 Descriptor, ōris; m. a describer, enroller, register.
 Descriptus, a, um; part. of describor; described, written out, appointed, divided.
 Deseco, ūi, ūtum; to cut off or asunder, reap or mow down.
 Desecratus, a, um; degraded, unhallowed.
 Desecro, are; [of sacro] to unhallow, profane, degrade.
 Desectio, ōnis; f. a cutting off or asunder, mowing down.
 Defector, ōris; m. a cutter down or open.
 Defectus, a, um; part. of defecor; cut off, down or open.
 † Deseden, ēdi, ēre; to sit down.
 † Desenēscō, ūi, escere; to grow old, decay, be akated.
 † Defe-pio, psi, ptum; to hedge or compass about.
 † Defeptus, a, um; environed.
 † Deseratus, a, um; unlocked.
 † Desero, are; to unlock, or lock fast.
 Desero, ūvi, desitum; to plant or sow.
 Desero, ui, sertum; to leave or forsake. * Causam deferere, to let fall a suit. * Illum vita deseruit in medio cursu, he died in the middle of his age. * Eum fides & fama deserit, he is quite out of credit. * Eum genua deserunt, his knees fail him. * Signa deferere, to run from one's colours. * Sese deferere, not to put one's self forth. * Vadimonium deferere, not to appear at the day appointed. * Vitam suam deferere, to kill himself. * Sese non deserit, he stands to his tackling.
 Deserpo, psi, ptum; to creep down or along.
 Desertio, ōnis; f. a forsaking or leaving.
 Desertissimus, a, um; very solitary and waste.

† Deserto,

† Deserto, are; to leave one after another, to forsake wholly.
 Desertor, ōris; m. a deserter, a revoler, traitor, fugitive. * Amicorum desertor, a betrayer of his friends.
 Desertum, i; n. a desert, wilderness.
 Desertus, a, um; part. of desero, ui; deserted, forsaken, not kept or performed; desert, solitary, lonesome.
 Desertus; a, um; part. of desero, evi; stuck or set fast.
 Deservio, ire; to serve humbly, to be at one's beck, provide for, cherish. * Studiis deservire, to apply himself to study.
 Deservitor, ōris; m. he that serves or waits upon.
 Deses, idis; [à desideo] lazy, idle, unemployed.
 Desiccatio, ōnis; f. a drying up.
 Desiccatus, a, um; dried up. * Hal- lec desiccata, a shotten herring.
 Desicco, are; to dry up.
 Desidens, ntis; [à desideo] idle.
 Desidens, ntis; [à desido] decaying, sinking, dying, corrupted every day more than other.
 Desideo, edi, ere; [of de and sedeo] to be idle, sit still.
 Desiderabilis, le; desirable, to be desired.
 Desideratio, ōnis; f. a desire, wish- ing, lack, missing.
 Desiderativus, a, um; of desiring, desiderative.
 Desiderator, ōris; m. he that desires or lacks.
 Desideratus, a, um; desired, wished for.
 † Desideriōsus, a, um; very pleasant, delightful.
 Desiderium, ii; n. desire, love, want, missing, absence, death. * Pocu- lum desiderii, a love-potion, filtre. * Meum desiderium, my sweet one, my honey.
 Desiderius, the last king of the Lon- gobardi.
 Desidero, are; [à desido] to desire or wish for, want or miss, re- quire. * Tuum amorem deside- ro, I perceive you don't love me. * Matrem desiderare, to cry after the dam.
 Desideror, ari; to be wanting, ab- sent, slain.
 Desidia, æ; [à deses] sloth, idleness.
 † Desidiabulum, i; n. a penniless bench, idle corner.
 Desidiates, a people of Liburnia.
 † Desidies, ei; f. sloth.
 Desidiōse, adv. slothfully, lazily.
 Desidiōsus, a, um; idle, lazy, sloth- ful, sluggish.
 Desido, edi, ere; to sit down, go to stool, sink down, settle.
 † Desidius, a, um; slothful.
 Designāte, adv. designedly, pointing out.
 Designatio, ōnis; f. a designing, de- claring, marking, determination, ap- pointment. * Operis designatio, the contrivance of a business on foot.
 Designator, ōris; m. a marshal or virger, he that appoints and orders funeral pomp, a majer of the cere- monies. * Diversorum designator, the quarter-master.
 Designatus, a, um; designed, assigned, ordained, elected or chosen, named,

marked out, preordain'd.
 Designo, are; to design, signify, e- lect, mark, chuse, execute a design. * Nota ignominiae designare, to brand.
 Desili, a people of Thrace.
 Desilio, ui, iui and ii, ultum [of de and salio] to leap down. * Ab equo desilire, to alight.
 † Desinare for desinere.
 † Desinātor, ōris; m. he that leaves off for want of help.
 Desinitur, imperf. an end is made, all is done.
 Desino, iui, itum; to cease, leave, loiter, end, hold one's peace. * In cacuminis finem desinit, it has a sharp top. * Artem desinere, to leave off one's trade. * In violam desinit, it comes near a violet-colour.
 Desipiens, ntis; foolish, doting, silly.
 Desipienter, adv. foolishly.
 Desipientia, æ; f. a doting, talking idly.
 Desipio, ui, and iui, ere; [of de and sapio] to dote, grow foolish, play the fool. * Mentis desipiebam, I was not well in my wits.
 † Desipisco, ere; to begin to dote.
 Desistens, ntis; ceasing, ending. * Autumno desistente, toward the latter end of autumn.
 Desisto, itui, itum; to desist, leave off, stay, rest, depart. * Oppugna- tione desistere, to raise the siege. * Puellam desiste, set her down. * Dicere desistamus, let's speak no more of.
 Desitum est; imperf. it is ended.
 Desitus, a, um; part. of desero, plant'd, sown.
 Desitus, a, um; part. of desinor, forsaken, left, refused.
 Desmonia, Desmond in Ireland.
 Desmophylax, æcis; m. a jaylor or keeper.
 Desmoterion, ii; n. a prison.
 † Desociare, to separate from com- pany.
 Desolatio, ōnis; f. desolation, confu- sion.
 Desolator, ōris; m. he that makes desolate.
 Desolatorius, a, um; making deso- late, comfortless.
 Desolatus, a, um; desolate, solitary, alone, only.
 Desolo, are; [à solus] to make deso- late or waste, harass.
 † Desopio, ire; to rise from sleep.
 Despectio, ōnis; f. a looking down, despising, contempt.
 Despecto, are; [à despicio] to look down, often or long.
 Despector, ōris; m. a despiser.
 Despectus, ūs; m. a looking down or away, a despising.
 Despectus, a, um; part. of despi- cior, despised.
 † Despensatus, a, um; dispensed.
 Desperans, ntis; despairing.
 Desperanter, adv. despairingly.
 Desperatē, adv. desperately.
 Desperatio, ōnis; f. a despairing.
 Desperatur, imperf. it is past hope.
 Desperatus, a, um; desperate, de- spairing of.
 † Desperire for disperire.
 Desperno, rēvi, rēum; to despise much.
 Despero, are; to despair, and despair of, be out of hope. * Desperare salutem, salutem; de salute, to give one over.

Desperor, ari; to be despair'd of.
 † Despersum, adv. dispersedly.
 Despicabilis, le; adj. despicable.
 Despicatio, ōnis; f. a contemning, despising.
 Despicatissimus, a, um; very despise- able.
 † Despicator, ōris; m. a despiser.
 Despicatus, ūs; m. despight, con- tempt. * Despicatui duci, to be had in contempt.
 Despicatus, a, um; despised.
 Despicens, ntis; looking down, con- temning.
 Despicientia, æ; f. a despising.
 Despicio, exi, ectum [of de and specio] to despise, look down, look away from, perceive.
 † Despico, are; to pull in pieces with horses.
 Despicor, ari; to despise, contemn.
 † Despicus, ci; m. a watchman.
 † Despino, are; to pick out thorns.
 † Despoliābulum, li; n. a place of revelling or riot.
 Despoliatus, a, um; part. spoiled, robbed.
 Despolio, are; to spoil or rob.
 Despolior, ari; to be spoiled, robbed, stripped.
 Despon-cto, di, sum; to promise or betroth, to despond. * Animum de- spondere, to despair.
 Desponsatio, ōnis; f. an affiancing and betrothing.
 Desponsator, ōris; m. a betrother.
 Desponsatus, a, um; betrothed, pro- mised, made sure.
 Desponso, are; [a despondeo] to le- troth, promise, espouse.
 Desponsus, a, um; part. of despon- deor, promised, betrothed. * Pro- vincia desponsa, a government pro- mised.
 Despota, æ; m. a lord.
 Despretus, a, um; part. of desper- nor, greatly despised.
 Despumatio, ōnis; f. a foaming.
 Despumatus, a, um; clarified.
 Despumo, are; to scum, or take off the scum, vent, and digest.
 Despuo, ui, utum; to spit down, de- test, abhor, shed or pour out.
 Despuor, ui; to be detested, spit on, &c.
 Desquamatio, ōnis; f. a scaling of fish.
 Desquamatus, a, um; part. scaled, barked.
 Desquamo, are; [à squama] to scale fish, take off knobs or knots, take spots out of cloaths.
 Desquamor, ari; to be scaled, or to have the scales taken off.
 Dessobrica, a city between Asturia and Tarracon.
 Desterno, ravi, ratum; to beat down. * Equum desternere, to unsaddle a horse.
 Deserto, ere; to leave off snoring, awake from dreaming.
 † Destico, are; to make a noise like a rat.
 Desticos, a small island by Thrace, not far from Chersonesus.
 † Destillatio, ōnis; f. a falling of rheum.
 Destillo, are; act. to distill or drop down.
 † Destina, æ; m. an upholder, under- propper.
 Destināte, -tō; adv. on purpose, with a full intent, at a price.
 Destinatio, ōnis; f. a destination, appoint-

appointment, purpose, aiming at.
Destinatiūs, adv. with better aim.
Destinatus, a, um; appointed, determined, aimed at. * **Destinato** iētū jacere, to shoot point blank.
Destino, are; [ab antiq. stano vel stino] to designate, appoint, design, ordain, pitch upon, mark out, promise, set a price upon. * **Destinare** scopum, to set up a mark. * **Quanti** destinat aedes? what does he hold his house at? * **Destinare** puellam, to betroth. * **Spe** destinare, to have one's eye upon.
† **Destinor**, ari; to be appointed.
† **Destipulor**, ari; dep. to deny one's promise.
Destituo, ūi, ūtum; [of de and statuo] to disappoint, leave or forsake, fail, defraud, unsettle. * **Destituere** navem anchoris, to weigh anchor. * **Obtutum** in me destituit, he fix'd his eyes on me.
Destitūlio, ōnis; f. a forsaking, failing.
Destitutus, a, um; [of destituor] destitute, forsaken, decayed. * **Destitutus** bonis, bereft of his goods.
† **Desto**, are; to stand behind.
Destratus, a, um; [of desternor] unsaddled, unfurnished.
† **Destricare**, to consume or finish.
† **Destriclū** for districlū.
Destriclū, ōnis; f. a binding hard.
Destriclus, a, um; [of destringor] bound hard, curried.
Destrigmentum, i; n. that which is scraped or pulled off any thing.
Destringo, xi, iētum; to bind hard, rub, scrape or pull off, strip. * **Destringere** aciem oculorum, to dazzle the eyes.
Destruclis, le; corruptible, which may be destroyed.
Destruclio, ōnis; f. destruction.
Destruclor, ōris; m. a destroyer.
Destruclus, a, um; [of destruo] destroyed.
Destruo, xi, iētum; to destroy, throw down, spoil, abate, disgrace, baffle. * **Destruere** navem, to pull a ship in pieces. * **Destruere** testem, to make the evidence of a witness void.
Desuasor, ōris; m. a dissuader.
Desubito, adv. on a sudden.
Desubulo, are; to pierce thorough.
Desudaba, a city of Media.
Desudasco, ēre; to sweat much.
Desudatio, ōnis; f. a sweating.
Desudatorium, ii; n. a hot-house.
Desudo, are; to sweat, labour earnestly.
Desues-acio, ēci, actum; to bring out of use or fashion.
† **Desuesacius**, a, um; brought out of use.
Desuesio, -iēri; to become out of use, to be broken of an use or fashion.
Desuco, ēvi, ētum; to bring out of use, to disuse.
Desuescendus, a, um; to be disused or forgotten.
Desuesco, ēvi, ētum; to leave a custom or fashion, to disuse.
Desuetudo, inis; f. disuse.
Desuetus, a, um; out of use.
Desulto, are; [ā desilio] to end the dance.
Desultor, ōris; m. a vaulter from one horse to another, a light horseman. * **Desultor** equus, a light horse.
Desultorius, a, um; easy to be leaped upon, unconstant. * **Desultorium**

ingenium, a giddy crown.
Desultura, æ; f. a leaping down, an alighting; also a vaulting from horse to horse.
De-sum, fui, esse; to be wanting, absent. * **Deesse** alicui operā, not to help one. * **Mihi** verba desunt, I want words. * **Deesse** occasioni, to let an opportunity slip. * **Desit** mihi fides, let me not be believed. * **Non** desunt qui, there are some who.
Desum-o, psi, ptum; to take out, to chuse. * **Desumere** sibi hostem, to single out an enemy.
Desumptio, ōnis; f. a choice, or taking out.
Desuo, ui, ēre; to saw behind.
Desuper, adv. from above.
Desuriarii, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.
† **Desydero**, as desidero.
Detectio, ōnis; f. an opening, discovering.
Detector, ōris; m. a discoverer.
Detectus, a, um; [of detegor] discovered, naked.
Detē-go, xi, ētum; to discover, disclose, manifest. * **Ensem** detegere vaginā, to unsheath a sword.
Deten-do, di, sum; to unbend, to take down a tent, stretch out.
† **Detentator**, ōris; m. he that keeps back another's due.
Detentio, ōnis; f. a restraining, withholding.
† **Detentor**, ōris; m. a with-holder.
Detentus, a, um; [of detineor] withheld, kept back.
† **Deter**, a, um; ill, naught.
Deter-geo, fi, sum; and detergo; to wipe off, make clean, cut off. * **Detergere** fastidia, to procure an appetite.
Deterior, ius, ōris; worse. * **Deteriore** esse iure, to be in a condition of getting less advantage by the law than others.
† **Deterioratus**, a, um; made worse.
Determinatio, ōnis; f. a determination, conclusion, limit, border. * **Determinatio** mundi, the horizon.
Determinatus, a, um; determined, limited.
Determino, are; to determine, set bounds or limits, discuss, decide, conclude.
Det-ero, rivi, ritum; to wear out, diminish, consume, lessen, spoil. * **Deterere** famæ alicujus, to speak against, dispraise.
Deterreo, ui, itum; to deter, discourage, affright, scare from.
Deterrimus, a, um; worst.
Deterritus, a, um; [of deterreo] affrighted, discouraged.
Deterius, a, um; [of detergor] wiped off, scoured.
Detestabilis, le; detestable, abominable.
Detestandus, a, um; to be abhorred.
Detestatio, ōnis; f. a detesting, abhorring, cursing, summoning; also gelding.
Detestator, ōris; m. he that abhors.
Detestatus, a, um; detested.
Detestor, ari; to detest, abhor, call to witness, curse; also to geld. * **Detestari** iram Dei in caput alicujus, to pray that God would be pleased to shew his judgments upon such an one.
Detex-o, ui, tum; to weave or wind

up, finish. * **Detexere** aliquid ab exordio, to make his entrance at the first part.
Detextus, a, um; wound up, wreathed.
Detineo, ui, entum; [of de and teneo] to detain, with-hold, restrain, entertain. * **Detinere** suspensum, to hold one in suspense. * **Detineri** ventis, to be wind-bound.
Deton-deo, di, sum; act. to shave or shave off.
Detondeor, ēri; pass. to be clipt, shorn or cut.
Detono, ui, are; to thunder, make a great noise, give a crack, to give over thundering. * **Detonare** irā, to fume and chafe.
† **Detonso**, are; to cut much or often.
Detonsus, a, um; [of detondeor] cut off, shaven.
Detornatus, a, um; turned with a lathe.
Detorno, are; to turn as turners, wind about.
Detor-queo, fi, tum and sum; to wrest, set awry, misinterpret, turn aside, deprave.
Detorsio, ōnis; f. a turning or bending aside.
Detorius, and -tus, a, um; [of detorqueor] wreathed, turned awry or aside, mistaken. * **Pravē** detorta opinio, an odd perverse opinion.
Detortor, ōris; m. he that wreaths, or turns aside.
† **Detraclatus**, ūs; m. a plucking away.
Detraclio, ōnis; f. a drawing or taking away; [met.] detraction, slandering, backbiting. * **Detraclio** sanguinis, blood-letting; Plin. * **Detraclio** confecti or consumpti cibi, the going to stool; Cic.
† **Detraclio**, are; to handle ill.
Detraclor, ōris; m. a detracter, back-biter, slanderer.
Detraclus, a, um; [of detrahor] withdrawn, pulled away.
Detraclus, ūs; m. a drawing away, slandering.
Detra-ho, xi, ētum; to detract, draw off, from or away, to disgrace. * **Sanguinem** detrahere, to let blood. * **Plurimum** detrahitur pretio, the price is very much abated. * **Detrahere** fidem verbis alicujus, to make one be disbelieved.
Detrectatio, ōnis; f. a refusing, shifting off.
Detrectator, ōris; m. a refuser, back-biter.
Detrecto, are; [of tracto] to refuse, shift off, shun; also to disparage, detract from, eclipse. * **Detrectare** principem, not to own as a prince.
† **Detrimentabilis**, le; hurtful.
Detrimentosus, a, um; harmful.
Detrimentum, i; n. [ā detero] detriment, damage, loss.
Detritus, a, um; [of deteror] worn out, bruised.
† **Detriumpho**, are; to triumph over.
Detrudo, ūi, sum; to thrust down, off or out, drive off, drive to extremities. * **Detrudere** comitia, to put off the assembly. * **Detrudere** in penam, to cause one to be punished.
Detrudor, di; to be thrust off, &c. * **Ad mendicitatem** detrudor, I am brought to beggary.
Detrullo,

Detrullo, are; [à trullà] to put out of one vessel into another.
 Detruncatio, ōnis; f. a chopping off, cutting short.
 Detruncatus, a, um; cut short, beheaded.
 Detrunco, are; to lop or cut off. * Caput detruncare, to behead.
 Detruncor, ari; to be maimed or beheaded.
 Detrūso, ōnis; f. a thrusting down.
 Detrūsor, ōris; m. a thruster down.
 Detrūsus, a, um; [of detrudor] thrust out or down.
 † Detrux, ūcis; cast down. * Ad ultima salutis jam detrux, driven to extremities.
 Detubero, are; to level hillocks or swellings.
 Detuli. See Defero.
 Detūmeo, ere; to assuage or grow less after swelling. * Mare detumet, the sea ebbs or is calm.
 Detunda, a town of the Turduli in Spain.
 † Detunsus, a, um; beaten, stricken.
 † Deturbatio, ōnis; f. a throwing down, troubling.
 † Deturbator, ōris; m. a tumbler down, troubler.
 Deturbatus, a, um; disturbed, cast down, troubled.
 Deturbo, are; to cast down violently, thrust down or out; eject, dispossess. * Adibus deturbare, to thrust out of doors. * Deturbare de mente, to put one out of his wits. * Deturbavit illi verecundiam, he has made him quite shameless.
 Deturbor, ari; to be cast down, disquieted.
 Detungeo, ere; to assuage or be abated.
 Deturpatio, ōnis; f. a polluting, marring, disfiguring.
 Deturpo, are; to foul, marr, disfigure.
 Deva, æ; f. the river Dee in Cheshire.
 Deva or Devena, the city Chester or West-Chester.
 Devadæ, islands of Arabia Felix in the Indian sea.
 Devāgino, are; to unsheath.
 Devāgor, ari; to wander, or go astray.
 Devastatio, ōnis; f. a wasting, spoiling.
 Devastator, ōris; m. a waster, spoiler.
 Devastatus, a, um; adj. wasted, spoiled.
 Devasto, are; to waste, spoil, destroy, lay waste, make havoc of, harass.
 Deucalion, ōnis; m. the son of Prometheus, who, with his wife Pyrrha, were saved in a boat from a general deluge; feigned by the poets to people the world, by casting stones over their heads.
 Devecio, ōnis; f. a carrying down or away.
 Devector, ōris; m. he that carries down or away.
 Devēho, xi, ctum; to convey, carry down or away. * Devehere ad astra, to extoll.
 Devēktio, ōnis; f. a revealing, uncovering.
 Devēlatus, a, um; uncovered.
 Dev-ello, clli, ulsi, ulsum; to pluck off or away.

Devēlo, are; to discover, uncover, unveil.
 Develton, a town of Thrace, with a lake of the same name.
 Devēnor, ari; to worship or reverence greatly.
 Devēnio, ōni, ntum; to come down from high to low, chance, happen. * Devenire in maturitatem, to ripen. * Devenire ad juris studium, to study the law. * In extremam vilitatem devenit, it is grown a meek drug.
 Devēnusto, are; to foul, deface.
 Deverbatio, ōnis; f. a beating, tormenting.
 Deverbōro, are; to beat sore.
 † Deverbium, as diverbium.
 Devergentia, æ; f. a bending down, declining.
 Devergo, ere; to decline, or bend down.
 Deverra, a goddess worshipped by the ancients for encouraging housewifery.
 Dever-ro, ri, sum; to sweep away clean or off.
 Deversatus, a, um; turned.
 † Deversito, are; to turn often.
 † Deversus, a, um; turned down.
 † Deverticulum for diverticulum.
 Dever-to, ti, sum; to turn aside or away.
 Devestio, ire; to divest, unclench, dispossess.
 Devēto, are; to forbid.
 † Devexatus, a, um; vexed sore.
 Devexio, ōnis; f. a bending down.
 Devexior dies, sun-setting.
 Devexitas, ātis; f. a bending down, the hollowiness of a valley.
 Devexo, are; to vex or trouble sore.
 Devexus, a, um; [à vecho] bowed down, hollow like a valley, hanging.
 † Devicio, are; to corrupt, deflower.
 Devictor, ōris; m. a conqueror.
 Devictus, a, um; [of devincor] vanquished, overcome.
 † Devigeo, ere; to thrive or grow rich.
 Devilco, ere; to grow vile.
 Devin-cio, xi, ctum; to bind fast, oblige, entangle. * Affinitate se alicui devincire, to enter into alliance with. * Devincire se scelere, to commit a fault.
 Devincior, iri; pass. to be bound, tied up; [met.] assured, engaged.
 Dev-inco, ici, istum; to overcome, vanquish, get the victory of, overthrow.
 Devinctior, ius; more bound or obliged.
 Devinctus, a, um; [of devincior] bound, obliged, tied, allied.
 † Devio, are; to go out of the way. * Deviare à re aliquā, to wander from a thing, digress, not to keep to the subject.
 Devirginatus, a, um; deflowered.
 Devirgino, are; [à virgo] to deflower a virgin.
 † Devisceratus, a, um; embowelled.
 Deviscero, are; to embowel, or take out the entrails.
 Devitabilis, le; easily shunned.
 Devitatio, ōnis; f. an avoiding, shunning, eschewing.
 Devitator, ōris; m. an avoider.
 Devito, are; to avoid, eschew.
 Devius, a, um; [à via] out of the way. * Æqui devius, swerving from equity. * Avis devia, an owl.

* Tibi non erit devium, 't won't be out of the way. * Via devia, an unpassable way.
 Deunana, Doncaster in Cornwall.
 † Deuncius, a, um; adj. of eleven ounces.
 Deunx, cis; m. [ab uncia] a pound lacking an ounce, or eleven ounces. * Ex deunce hæredem facere, to make one heir of eleven parts in twelve.
 Devocatio, ōnis; f. Cic. a calling down.
 Devoco, are; to call down or away, bring down. * Devocare in dubium fortunas suas, to hazard their estates.
 Devocor, ari; to be called or fetched down.
 Devolātūrus, a, um; ready to fly down.
 Devolo, are; to fly down or away, leap down. * Devolant omnes, they all vanish, quit the place.
 Devol-vo, vi, utum; to tumble or roll down. * Devolvi ad otium, to grow lazy, turn idle-pack. * Devolvere verba, to tumble out his words.
 Devol-vor, vi; to be rolled, turned.
 Devolutio, ōnis; f. a rolling.
 Devolutus, a, um; [of devolvor] tumbled or rolled down. * Devoluta hæreditas, coming from one to another. * Eo res est devoluta, the matter was brought to that pass.
 † Devom-o, ui, itum; to vomit out.
 Devona, the city Newmark in Germany.
 Devonia, Devonshire.
 Devoratio, ōnis; f. a devouring.
 Devoratorius, ii; m. a devourer.
 Devoratus, a, um; devoured.
 Devoro, are; act. to devour, consume, waste, break through. * Dicta devorare, to attend diligently. * Devorare ineptias, to pass by follies. * Spe lucrum devorare, to gaze greedily after gain. * Devorare nomen, to forget one's name. * Devorare librum, to understand a book thoroughly, to comprehend the author's meaning and intention throughout. * Devorare orationem, to harken to an oration with a great deal of pleasure, to understand it well.
 † Devorto for divertito.
 Devoti, ōrum; m. vassals that put themselves under the protection of another people or prince.
 Devotio, ōnis; f. devotion, devoted service, a vow; also a curse, enchantment.
 Devotissimus, a, um; adj. much addicted, obliged, bound.
 Devoto, are; [à devoveo] to devote, bind by vow.
 Devotor, ōris; m. he that vows or devotes.
 Devotōrius, a, um; belonging to a vow or curse, by or in which is vowed.
 Devotus, a, um; [of devoveor] devoted, vowed, dedicated, cursed, excommunicated.
 Devoveo, ōvi, ctum; act. to devote, vow, promise, curse, wish evil to, dedicate. * Devovere se populo, to sacrifice one's self for the publick. * Devovere animis aliquem, to wish all manner of evil may light on one.

Deuriopus or -pum, a country and town in Macedonia.

Deūro, ussi, ustum, ere; to burn up, enflame.

DEUS, i; m. Clc. [Θεός] God. * Deus naturæ humanæ, a man's genius. * Dii patrii, household gods. * Cum Deo, with God's help. * Si diis placet, marry come up; in good time. * Dii faciant, would to God, or God grant. * Dii benevertant, may success attend you. * Dii boni! Dii immortales! O heavens! good God! * Deus vitæ meæ, my tutelæ angel. * In quâ tu mihi semper deus videri soles, in which I always admired your excellence, even adored your singular skill. * Diis inimicis & iratis natus, born under an ill planet.

Deus caballinus, the herb henbane.

Deusdedit, the sixty-sixth pope.

† Deusticus, a, um; adj. burned, parched.

Deustus, a, um; part. of deutor; burned.

Deuterogamia, æ; f. second marriage.

Deuteron, ri; second.

Deuteronomium, ii; n. the second law, or the repeating the law.

Deutēroprōton sabbatum, the first sabbath after the second day of the passover.

Dexamēne, part of Ambracia; also a sea-nymph.

Dexari, a people of the Chaones.

Dexicreontis, a name of Venus.

Deximontani, a people of Carmania.

Dexiphanes, the father of Sostratus the architect.

Dexippus, Herennius so called, an Athenian orator under Valerianus; also a physician, a scholar of Hippocrates.

Dextans, ntis; m. [à de & sextans] ten ounces or inches, ten parts out of twelve.

Dextella, æ; f. a little right-hand.

DEXTER, era, erum, or -tra, -trum; adj. [δ. & &] lucky, propitious, right, handsome, apt, convenient, on the right-hand, dextrous at. * Mundi dextra, the north part of the world. * Dextro tempore, in a lucky time, in a happy juncture.

Dexter, a consul, the colleague of Fuscus; also a general historian of Barcino.

Dextera, æ; f. the right-hand. * Da dexteram misero, help a poor wretch. * Dextera gubernatoris, the master's right hand mate. * Dexteram jungere dexteræ, to shake hands.

Dextère, adv. fitly, prosperously, handsomely.

Dexterior, ōris; more upon the right. * Dexterior humerus, the right shoulder.

Dextēritas, ātis; f. dexterity, aptness, promptness, readiness, seemliness.

Dexterrimè, adv. very fitly or handsomely.

† Dextimi, horsemen on the right wing.

Dextimus, a, um; [à dexter] most or full on the right-hand.

Dextra, æ; f. the right-hand. See dextera.

† Dextrabus for dextris.

Dextrale, is; n. a bracelet for the right arm.

† Dextralīcium, ii; n. the same as dextrale.

† Dextrarii, two horses joined in a team.

† Dextrarius, ii; m. a war-horse.

Dextriatio, ōnis; f. a harnessing of horses.

Dextro, are; to harness a team, or to lead on the right-hand.

† Dextrocherium, ii; n. a bracelet of precious stones.

Dextrosūm, adv. towards the right-hand.

Dextrosū, } adv. right-hand-
Dextroversū, } ward.

D ante I.

Di and dis [à δια, vel à δις bis] prepositions used only in composition.

Dia, one of the Cyclade islands in the Ægean sea, where Bacchus married Ariadne, when she was forsaken by Theseus; also a city of Thessaly, built by Æacus, another in Thrace, Eubœa, Peloponnesus, Portugal, Italy, Scythia, Caria, and Bithynia; also a name of a goddess among the Sicyonians, thought to be the same as Hebe the goddess of youth.

† Diabalatarius, he that for his work deserves two half-pence.

Diabāte, an island by Sardinia.

Diabathra, orum; n. sandals, pantofles; also a pair of stairs, and a ladder to go a ship-board.

Diabathrarius, ii; m. a maker of sandals or pantofles.

Diabaticum, ci; n. toll paid by merchants for passage.

Diabete, an island westward of Sardinia and Corsica.

Diabētes, æ; m. a conduit-pipe; also an impotency in holding one's water.

Diablintres, Diablini, or Diablitæ, a people of Gallia Celtica.

Diabōlicus, a, um; adj. devilish.

Diabōlus, li; m. an accuser, or adversary, the devil. * Moīsus diaboli, the herb devil's-bit.

Diāchyton, i; n. a kind of must or sweet wine.

Diacōdion, i; n. a syrup of poppy-tops and water.

Diācōnātus, ūs; m. a deaconship or deanery.

† Diaconia, the deanery, or places for the deacon or dean.

† Diaconissa, æ; f. a deaconess.

Diācōnus, i; m. a deacon, servant, minister.

Diācopene, a country of Cappadocia, by the river Halys.

Diācōpus, i; m. a breach in the bank of a river; also a sluice.

Diācrea, a tribe of Attica, the seat of Pallas.

Diācronmyon, a medicine of onions.

Diāctor, ōris; m. a messenger.

Diāctor, a surname of Mercury.

Diācuīsta, a famous city between Placentia and Genoa.

Diācum, a town of Lower Mysia.

Diādæ, Athens, so called.

Diādēma, ātis; n. a diadem, turban, sash worn by the eastern emperors.

Diādēmātus, a, um; wearing a diadem, turban, crown.

Diādōchos, a stone like a beryl.

Diadochum, a city of Persia, not far from Ctesiphon.

Diādūnēnus, a beautiful young man, son to the emperor Macrinus, slain together with his father by Heliogabalus; and other men.

Diācēsis, is; f. a division, a dividing one syllable into two.

Diæta, æ; f. diet, eating or drinking, a regulated course of diet and exercise; a dining-room, a council of state.

Diælarcha, æ; f. a sewer.

Diætarius, ii; m. a waiter at the table.

Diæterica, æ; f. a diet-drink, that part of physick which cures by diet.

Diætericus, a, um; pertaining to or prescribing diet.

Diaglaucion, n. a medicine for the eyes.

Diagonalis, le; } adj. diagonal,
Diagonius, a, um; } from corner to corner.

Diagoras, ræ; m. a philosopher of Athens, called Atheos, who despised the heathen idols, and was banished, a talent being promised to them that should kill him; also a philosopher of Rhodes, who saw three of his sons crowned in one day at the olympick games, and died for joy.

Diagramma, ātis; n. a decree or sentence, the title of a book, a figure set by geometrical demonstration, proportion of measure in musick.

Diagrāphice, ēs; f. painting or graving.

Diagum, or -gon, a river of Peloponnesus.

Dialectica, æ; f. the art of logick or disputing.

Dialectica, orum; n. matters of logick.

Dialectice, ēs; f. logick.

Dialectice, adv. logically, by reason.

Dialecticus, a, um; adj. logical.

Dialecticus, i; m. a logician.

Dialectus, i; f. a dialect, particular manner of speech.

Dialeucon, ci; n. a kind of saffron.

Dialexis, eos; f. a disputing.

Diālis, le; [à dies] belonging to Jupiter, or to a day. * Dialis coena, a sumptuous feast. * Dialis flamen, Jupiter's high-priest.

Diallage, ēs; f. a bringing many arguments to the same purpose.

Dialogismus, i; m. a man's reasoning with himself.

Dialogista, æ; m. he that discourses handsomely.

Dialogium, ii; n. as dialogismus.

Dialogus, i; m. a dialogue, colloquy.

Dialusis, or Dialysis, a want of conjunctions.

† Dialutensis, a kind of purple-fish, living by times in sundry parts of the sea.

Dialyton, i; n. a want of conjunctions.

Diamaltigōsis, a kind of sacrifice among the Lacedæmonians, wherein some noble young men whipp'd one another before the altar.

Diamēter, } a line dividing
Diametros, tri; f. } a figure into two equal parts. * Ex diametro distare or opponi, to be directly opposite.

Diamuna, a river of India falling into Ganges.

Diana, the daughter of Jupiter by Latona, twin-sister of Apollo, the

maiden
C c c c c

maiden goddess of woods and hunting; the moon, called also Dictynna, Hecate, Lucina, Noctiluca, Proserpina, Trivia; also a river in Spain.
 Dianæ Fanum, a promontory of Bithynia.
 Dianæ Fons, a town in Sicily, where the water will not mix with wine.
 Dianæ Oraculum, a city of Arabia Felix.
 Dianæ Portus, a haven in the east of Corsica.
 Dianenses, a people in Spain.
 Diances, a people of Galatia.
 Dianium, a town in Spain; also an island in the Tyrrhene sea; and a town of Lucania and Liguria, abounding with wine.
 Dianoa, } the under, ending.
 Dianola, æ; f. }
 Dianome, es; f. a division, distribution.
 Diapasma, atis; n. a pomander, or perfume of dry powder.
 Diapason, an eighth, the most perfect concord in music.
 Diapente, a fifth; a farrier's composition of myrrh, gentian, birthwort, ixy, and bay-berries.
 Diaphanes, a river in Cilicia, so called from the clearness of the water.
 Diaphanus, adj. transparent, clear as crystal.
 Diaphonia, æ; f. a discord, or different sound.
 Diaphonium, a city of Arabia.
 Diaphora, æ; f. difference.
 Diaphoreticus, a, um; piercing through, discussing humours.
 Diaphragma, atis; n. the midriff, or apron parting the breast or stomach.
 Diapolitus, a king of Egypt, called also Amasis.
 Diapontius, by or upon the sea.
 Diaporēsis, is; f. a doubting.
 Diapsalma, atis; n. a change of the song.
 Diarium, ii; n. a journal-book, one's day's allowance, whether in meat or wages. * Post asellum diaria non sume, lay not a churl upon a gentleman.
 Diarius, a, um; [à dies] of a day. * Diaria febris, a quotidian ague.
 Diarrhæa, a haven of Cyrene.
 Diarrhœa, æ; f. a lask, flux, or looseness.
 Diarusa, an island by Chios.
 Dias. adis; f. the dewce, or two. See dyas.
 Dias, a city of Lycia, which Diades built.
 Dias, a sophister of Ephesus, in the time of king Philip.
 † Diastordium, ii; n. an electuary of scordium.
 Diastria, feasts of Jupiter at Athens, kept with a peculiar kind of sadness.
 Diaphendomeni, such as were bound by the legs to the tops of trees drawn together, and pulled asunder by letting them go.
 Diastasis, is; f. a distance.
 Diastema, atis; n. a distance of place.
 Diastole, es; f. the lengthening of a syllable by nature short; also the dilatation of the heart and arteries.
 Diasyrmus, i; m. an extolling of a person or thing, by way of derision.

Diasyrticum, ci; n. a biting or reproachful taunt on the equivocality of a word.
 Diasyrticus, a, um; of such a reproach or taunt.
 Diatesaron, a fourth in music; also a plaster of four ingredients.
 Diathēca, æ; f. } a testament,
 Diathēca, orum; n. } or inheritance falling by testament.
 Diathyrum, i; n. a screen, a veil, a fence, turnpike.
 † Diatim, day by day.
 Diatoni, or Diatoni lapides, binders, band-stones.
 Diatonos hypaton, d-sol-re.
 Diatonos meson, g-sol-re-ut.
 Diatonum, or Diatonicum, plain song.
 † Diatretarii, turners which make embossed cups, or perforate pearls.
 Diatretum, i; n. a curious engraved Egyptian cup.
 Diatretus, a, um; turned round. * Diatretus calix, a flourished and raised chalice.
 Diatriba, æ; f. a place of exercise.
 † Diatūrei, they that guarded ships for their diet.
 Diatyposis, a delineating, drawing.
 Diaula, one of the four porches in Rome, looking southward.
 Dialulus, a measure of two furlongs; also a pipe, or any thing like it.
 Dialulus, a quack in Martial, termed bearer of the dead.
 Dibapha, æ; f. purple, crimson, or scarlet in grain.
 Dibaphus, a, um; double dyed, in grain. * Dibaphum cogitat, he seeks to be augur. * Vitani strumam sacerdotii dibapho vestiunt, they cloaked the infamy of Vatinius, by giving him the priesthood.
 † Dibellum, i; n. the second war.
 Dibrachys, a foot of two short syllables.
 Dibutades, the first potter at Corinth, who taught to make vessels with pictures of men.
 DICA, æ; f. [dika] a cause, action, process, controversy. * Sortiri dicam, to choose judges by lot. * Impingam or scribam tibi dicam, I'll enter an action against you.
 Dicacitas, atis; f. raillery, abusiveness.
 Dicaciter, adv. abusively, tauntingly.
 Dicacūla, æ; f. a tattling gossip.
 Dicacūle, adv. malapertly, saucily.
 Dicacūlus, a, um; talkative.
 Dicacūlus, i; m. [à dicax] a buffoon.
 Dicæa, a city of Thrace.
 Dicæa, or Dicæarchæa, the old name of the city Puteoli, because of its just government.
 Dicæarchus, i; m. a just governor, a Messenian philosopher, who held that men had no beginning, and that the soul and body died together; also a Lacedemonian grammarian, scholar to Aristarchus.
 † Dicædio, is; to carve branch-work.
 Dicæogenes, a tragic poet.
 Dicæologia, æ; f. a justifying of one's cause.
 † Dicæsis for dicas.
 † Dicæsit for dixerit.
 Dicasterium, ii; neut. a judgment-hall.
 Dicatio, onis; f. } a dedicating, de-
 Dicatura, æ; f. } voting, vowing.

Dicatus, a, um; dedicated.
 Dicax, acis; [à dico] talkative, jesting, prating, bantering.
 Diddica, a city of Africa Propria.
 † Dice and dicem, for dic and dicam.
 Dice, the daughter of Jupiter, the maiden goddess of justice and judgment.
 † Dicebo for dicam.
 Dicendus, a, um; to be spoken.
 Diceneus Boroista, a learned counselor of the Goths.
 † Dicentarius, ii; m. a pleader of causes.
 Dichoræus, i; m. a foot consisting of two trochees.
 Dichotomia, æ; f. a cutting or dividing in twain.
 Dichotomus, a, um; divided in the midst.
 † Dicibilum, i; n. an exercise of pleading or declaiming.
 Dicis causâ or gratiâ [dikaus eyena] for form or fashion's sake.
 † Dicitō, are; to speak often.
 † Dicitur, imp. it is said, or they say.
 DICO, are; act. [à dika, jus] to dedicate, vow, or consecrate. * Me tibi in clientelam dico, I commit myself to your tuition. * Dicare se in civitatem, to dwell always in a city.
 DICO, xi, atum, ere; act. [dikaonon] to say, tell, or shew, call, name, promise, or affirm. * Dicere diem, to summon one before a judge. * Dicere causam, to answer one's charge. * Jus dicere, to pass sentence. * Dicere mulctam or mulctationem, to inflict a penalty. * Dicere sacramentum or sacramento, to take an oath of obedience. * Dicere legem, to prescribe a law. * Dicere salutem alicui, to send commendations. * Dicere dotem or aliquid doti, to promise something for a dowry. * Coenam alicui dicere, to invite one to supper. * Dicere inducias, to make a league.
 Dicrotum, i; n. a galley with two oars on a seat.
 Dictamen, inis; n. a dictate, pre-script, rule, example.
 Dictamnum, i; n. dittany, so called from a town in Creet of the same name.
 † Dictarium, ii; n. a speech or lesson.
 Dictata, orum; neut. precepts, ordinances, instructions given to scholars.
 Dictatio, onis; f. a dictating any thing to be written.
 Dictator, oris; m. he that indites or dictates; also a chief officer among the Romans, chosen in times of great danger, who governed the state for six months.
 Dictatorius, a, um; adj. of the dictator.
 Dictatrix, icis; f. she that dictates or appoints; the mistress of a feast.
 Dictatura, æ; f. the dictatorship.
 Dicte, or Dictæus Mons, a mountain of Creet.
 Dictorium, ii; n. [à dico] a scoff, taunt, mock.
 Dictæus, a, um; adj. of Creet.
 Dictidium, a town of Greece.
 Dictio, onis; f. Quint. a word, speaking, uttering, an oration, an oracle, style or manner of writing. * Dic-

tio testimonii, a deposition upon oath.
 * Dictioni operam dare, to study oratory. * Dictio causæ, a defence (in law.)
 † Dictionare, to join words together.
 Dictionarium, ii; n. a dictionary.
 Dictiosus, a, um; full of words.
 † Dictiosus, i; m. a scoffer.
 Dictis, a city of Galatia.
 Dictitatio, ōnis; f. a frequent repeating or warning.
 Dictitator, ōris; m. he that inculcates, or warns often.
 Dictito, are; [à dicto] to inculcate, or tell often, plead.
 Dictitor, ari; to be told, taught, given in charge.
 Dicto, are; [à dico] to dictate, or indite, suggest, or give out, counsel, promise. * Dictare actionem, to enter an action against. * Dictare rationem, to cast up.
 Dictor, ari; to be taught, given, or copied out.
 † Dictor, ōris; m. a teacher.
 † Dictorium, ii; n. an auditory, a place where hearers stand.
 † Dictosus, a, um; the same as dicax.
 Dictum, i; n. a word, saying, proverb; also a jest, taunt, or sharp lil. * Dicto audire, to obey one. * Dicta parentis non sunt, these words are unbecoming a parent.
 Dictum, Diganwey in Caernarvonshire.
 Dicturio, ire; to be about to speak.
 Dictus, a, um; part. of dicor; spoken, appointed for, told, dedicated, promised, &c. * Dictum istud? do you say true? * Dictum est, I am resolved upon it. * Dictum factum, dictum ac factum, dicto citius, in the turning of a hand, while you can say this. * Honore dicto, with a fir-reverence, saving your presence, with your leave.
 Dictynna, a Cretian nymph, who was thought to have invented hunting-nets, and from thence had her name, being called before Britomartis; others say, that flying from Minos, she threw herself down a rock, and was taken up by fishermen's nets, and thence had her name; also a city of Crete.
 Dictynnæum, a promontory of Crete.
 Dictynnæus, a hill in Crete.
 Dictyōta, ōrum; n. buildings full of grates, the gratings in a ship.
 Dictys, a Cretian historian, who, going with Idomeneus to Troy, wrote all that war in the Phœnician language; also a centaur slain by Pirithous at the marriage of Hippodamia; also the fisherman that brought up Perseus.
 † Dicundus for dicendus.
 † Dicu-tio, ſi, tere; act. [of di and quatio] to beat or shake in pieces.
 † Dida, æ; f. a nurse's word for a dug or teat.
 Dida, a governor of Pæonia, who poisoned Demetrius the son of Philip; also a famous champion.
 Didascæ, a people of Ethiopia.
 Didascalia, æ; f. doctrine, learning.
 Didascalicus, a, um; doctrinal.
 † Didascālo, are; to teach, instruct.
 Didascālus, li; m. a master.
 Didartium, a city of the Sequani in Belgia.
 Didaucana, a town of Bithynia.
 Didius Julianus, the twentieth em-

peror of Rome, a very frugal man, who made the law called Didia lex, to restrain excess in fare.
 Dido, dididi, -itum; [à do] to digest, distribute, give or tell abroad. * Diditur in venas cibus, the meat after digestion is dispersed into the veins.
 Dido, -us, or Eliza, the daughter of Belus king of Tyre, and wife of Sichæus a priest of Hercules, whom his brother Pygmalion slew for his wealth; whereupon she went into Africa, and bought as much land as she could compass with an ox's hide, which being cut into small things, inclosed a great quantity of ground, upon which she built Carthage, and the castle called Byria: When Iarbas, king of the Getulians, would have forced her to marry him, she chose rather to kill herself. The story of her and Æneas is proved to be fabulous, from her building Carthage three hundred and thirty years after his coming into Italy.
 Didoron, n. a tile of two hands breadth.
 Didorus, a, um; adj. of two hands breadth.
 Didrachmum, i; n. a Roman coin, worth about sixteen-pence.
 Didūco, xi, ctum, ere; to bring, or convey to sundry places, divide, disjoin, separate. * Diducere digitos, to open one's fingers wide. * Diducere orationem, to bring down or allay his speech. * Diducere in varia studia, to set factions one against another.
 Didū-cor, ci; pass. to be divided, distributed.
 Diductio, ōnis; f. a deduction, dividing into sundry parts or places.
 Diductus, a, um; part. of diducor; divided, separated, gaping, straddling. * Foribus palatii repente diductis, the doors of the palace being all on a sudden set open.
 Didugna, a city of Babylonia.
 Diduri, a people near the Labieni, on the confines of Albania.
 Didyma, a place of Thebais in Egypt; also a place and oracle of Miletus, sacred to Jupiter and Apollo; also fountains in Thessaly, mountains by Laodicea, and two small islands near Scyrus.
 Didymæ, an island in the Sicilian sea, a city of Libya, and a town in Sicily.
 Didymæon, n. a famous artificer of arms.
 Didyme, one of the Cyclades; also a city or island of Sicily, and a town of the island Gaditana.
 Didymeum, a temple dedicated to Apollo at Miletus.
 Didymeus, Apollo so called.
 Didymi, a mountain of Asia the Less.
 Didymoticos, a town in Thrace, and other places.
 Didymus, a town of Argia.
 Didymus, one of Alexandria, who was blind from a boy, yet a very learned and famous ecclesiastical writer; another of Alexandria, the son of a fishmonger, a grammarian, who is said to have written three thousand five hundred books; also a poet who wrote Georgicks;

also an academick philosopher, and others.
 Didymus, a, um; adj. a twin, double.
 * Didymi, the Testi les.
 Diecūla, æ; f. [à dies] a short day, or a little while.
 Diecystinda, æ; f. the play called sun and moon.
 Diemeron, neut. the space of two days.
 † Diennis, ne; of two years.
 Diennium, ii; n. [ab annus] the space of two years.
 Dientes, a people of Macedonia.
 † Dico, ere; to make a day.
 † Dierecū, adv. in an unlucky day, with a mischief.
 † Dierecū, crucified in the open air.
 Dierna, a city of Dacia, called Torrenburus.
 DIES, ei; m. & f. Cic. [à dies, diēs, Diespiter] a day. * Dies Solis, Sunday, Lunæ, Monday, Martis, Tuesday, Mercurii, Wednesday, Jovis, Thursday, Veneris, Friday, Saturni, Saturday. * Dies festus, an holy-day. * Dies profestus, holy-day-eve. * Dies festus or comitalis, a court-day. * Dies justus, a day appointed for the payment of a debt. * Dies natalis, a birth-day. * Dies emortalis, the day of one's death. * Ante diem mori, to die before one's time. * De die, every day. * De die in diem, day by day. * In diem vivere, to live from hand to mouth. * Dies adimit ægritudinem, time will wear grief away.
 † Diecit, it dawns, or waxes day.
 Diēsis, is; f. the quarter of a tone.
 Diespiter, tris; m. [qu. dici pater] Jupiter.
 † Diet, imperf. it is day.
 Diētēris, the space of two years.
 Diethusa, an island by Thrace, not far from Chersonesus.
 † Dieticus, a, um; adj. regular, keeping from day to day.
 † Dietim, or -atim; daily.
 † Diēto, are; to keep a diet.
 Dieuches, the name of a physician in Pliny.
 Dieuchidas, an historian who wrote the Megarick history.
 Diexodus, a going forth, a large expression.
 Diezeugmene paranete, d-la-sol-re.
 Diezeugmēnon nete; e-la-mi.
 Diffāmābilis, le; easily defamed.
 Diffāmatio, ōnis; f. a defaming.
 Diffāmator, ōris; m. a defamer.
 Diffāmatus, a, um; defamed, spread all abroad.
 Diffamo, are; [à fama] to defame, to bring up an ill report of, publish.
 Diffamor, ari; to be slandered, traduced.
 Diffarreatio, ōnis; f. a parting-cake, a sacrifice at the divorcement of priests wives.
 Diffarreatus, a, um; divorced.
 Diffureo, are; [à far] to divorce.
 † Diffascio, are; act. to untie, unswathe.
 Differ-cio, ſi, tum, circ; [of dis and farcio] to stuff in, embalm.
 Differ-cior, iri; to be stuffed or filled.
 Differens, ntis; different.
 Differenter, adv. with difference.
 Differentia, æ; f. a difference.
 Differo, distūli, dilatum, differre; act.

act. [of dis and fero] to defer, delay, prolong, tear in pieces, differ, break in two, rend asunder, sit at a distance. * In diversum quadrigis differre, to pull in pieces with four horses. * Fama distulit, a report was spread abroad. * Tempestas nos differt ab illis, separates. * Differri lætitiâ, to be transported with joy. * Differre vadimonium cum aliquo, to put off the trial of a suit. * Quod differtur non auferitur, forbearance is no acquittance.

Differto, are; to stuff often.

Differtus, a, um; part. of differtor; stuffed, filled.

Diffibulatus, a, um; unbuttoned.

Diffibulo, are; to unbutton, unbuckle, ungird.

Difficile, -iūs, -illimè; adv. hardly, difficultly.

Difficilis, le; adj. -ior, -illimus; [of dis & facilis] hard, uneasy, difficult, morose, moody.

Difficiliter, adv. difficultly, hardly, with much trouble, labour and pains.

+ Difficul for difficile.

Difficultas, -atis; f. Cic. difficulty, trouble; also want, scarcity, a distress or disease. * Difficultas spirandi, shortness of breath. * Difficultatem facere, to be troublesome.

Difficulus, adv. hardly, with pain or difficulty.

Diffidens, -ntis; mistrusting, &c.

Diffidenter, adv. doubtfully, despairingly, with distrust, diffidently.

Diffidentia, -æ; f. diffidence, mistrust.

Diffido, -sus sum, -dēre; neut. to mistrust, doubt or despair. * Diffido tibi or de te, I dare not trust you.

+ Diffigo, -xi, -xum, -gēre; to loosen, unfasten.

+ Diffiguro, are; to disfigure, or form diversely.

Diffundo, -di, -sum, -ndēre; act. [of dis and fundo] to cleave or cut asunder. * Diffundere diem, to adjourn a business.

Diffingo, -xi, -ctum, -gēre; to unmake, marr, undo, make better. * Nihil possum diffingere, I cannot deny it.

Diffinio, -ire; act. to define, limit, or bound.

Diffinitè, adv. definitely.

Diffinitio, -ōnis; f. a definition.

Diffisor, -oris; m. a mistruster.

Diffissio, -ōnis; f. a cleaving asunder.

Diffissus, a, um; part. of diffisor; cut or cleft asunder.

Diffusus, a, um; part. of diffidor; mistrusting.

Diffiteor, -eri; [of dis and fateor] to deny.

Diffixus, a, um; part. of diffigor; loosed.

Diffletus, a, um; bewailed. * Diffletis bene oculis, having almost wept his eyes out.

Difflo, are; to puff or blow away, to overturn by blowing.

Diffluens, -ntis; part. of diffluo; loose, ready to fall asunder.

Diffluentia, -æ; f. a looseness, or flowing forth.

Diffluo, -xi, -xum, -ēre; neut. to flow abroad, run out. * Diffluere sudore, to be all of a sweat. * Diffluere voluptatibus, to swim in pleasures. * Diffluere otio, to live at ease.

Diffluus, a, um; adj. swimming, or floated in.

Diffodio, -di, -sum, -dēre; to dig down to the bottom.

Diffingo, -egi, -ctum; [of dis and frango] to bruise, or break in pieces.

Diffin-gor, -gi; to be broken in pieces.

Diffundi. See Diffundo.

+ Diffugela, a place of succour to fly unto.

Diffugio, -ūgi, -ugitum; to fly hither and thither; to avoid, shew, refuse.

* Diffugere ex castris, to run from one's colours.

Diffugium, -ii; n. a flying or running away, a refuge; also the play prim-bule.

Diffugo, -are; to chase divers ways.

Diffulmino, -are; to strike or beat down, as with a thunder-bolt.

Diffundibulum, -i; n. a sieve or tunnel.

+ Diffundito, -are; to spread, divulge.

* Ubique sese diffunditans, bearing himself big.

Diffundo, -ūdi, -sum, -undēre; act. to pour on, scatter abroad, dilate, shoot forth. * Diffundere diem, for diffindere, to put off. * Diffundere animum, to make one cheary. * In ora hominum aliquid diffundere, to noise abroad. * Diffundere vultum, to look merrily, be pleasant.

Diffuse, adv. diffusively, scatteringly, largely.

Diffusilis, -le; adj. 3 art. spreading.

Diffusio, -ōnis; f. a spreading, pouring out, sprinkling abroad.

+ Diffuso, -are; to spread, or scatter here and there.

Diffusor, -oris; m. a scatterer.

Diffusus, a, um; part. of diffundor; spread, large, spoiled, scattered, hanging loose, poured out. * Diffusum vinum, racked wine. * Diffusi campi, a very large plain.

Digama, -æ; f. a woman having had two husbands.

Digamma, -ātos; n. the letter F.

Digamus, -i; m. he that has had two wives.

Digena, a city of Arabia Felix.

Digentia, a river in Italy.

Digēri, a people of Thrace.

Digeries, -ei; f. a digestion, disposition, order.

Digē-ro, -si, -sum, -rēre; act. to digest, dispose, divide, make plain, set in order, extenuate, weaken, provoke, carry hither and thither, dress and trim. * Jus civile in genera digerere, to distinguish the civil law into different kinds. * Ita digerit omnia Chalchas, after this manner Chalchas interprets all things.

Digesta, -ōrum; n. the books of the civil law.

Digestibilis, -le; easily digested.

Digestim, adv. in order.

Digestio, -ōnis; f. a digestion, disposing, setting in order.

+ Digesto, -are; to set in order.

Digestor, -oris; m. he that orders, divides, places.

Digestus, a, um; part. of digeror; digested, disposed, divided, discussed.

+ Digestus, -ūs; m. a distribution, ordering.

Digitale, -is; n. a thimble, or finger-stall.

Digitālis, -le; adj. 3 art. of a finger or inch. * Avium aliæ digitales, some birds have claws.

Digitālis, -is f. the bell-flower, fox-glove.

Digitatus, a, um; part. of digitor; having fingers, toes, or claws.

Digitellus, -i; m. } sengreen the leaf,
Digitellum, -i; n. } or mou'e-tail.

Digiti, -orum; m. muscles, or such shell-fish.

+ Digno, -are; to finger or handle, point unto.

Digitulus, -i; } m. a little finger;
Digitellus, -i; } also a push or rap.

* Ad digituli crepitum, at the holding up of the thumb.

DIGITUS, -i; m. [δάκτυλος, vel à digero, vel δάκνυμι, ostendo] a finger, claw, a finger-breadth or length, a certain quantity of water, a digit.

* Digitus infamis or famosus, the middle-finger. * Digitus medius or annularis, the ring-finger. * Digitus auricularis, the little finger. * Digitus pedis, the toe. * Digitum tollere, to shew favour to one. * Digitum deprimere, to discountenance, or give his vote against. * Digito monstrari, to be pointed at, or cried up. * Digitis micare, to play at buck's-horn.

Digladialis, -le; adj. fighting together.

Digladialis, -ōnis; f. a fencing.

Digladialis, -ōris; m. a fencer.

Digladialis, -ari; dep. to fence, strive, play prizes. * Inter se digladiantur, they are at daggers drawing.

Diglitto, the river Tygris, where it runs slow as far as the borders of Media.

Dignandus, a, um; to be esteemed, or thought worthy.

Dignantè, adv. worthily.

Dignatio, -ōnis; f. a good or great reputation, favour, credit, request; also a taste, sip, or draught.

Dignatus, a, um; thought worthy.

Dignè, -iūs, -issime; adv. worthily, honestly, deservedly.

Dignitas, -atis; f. Cic. dignity, worth, majesty, gravity, estimation, comeliness. * Dignitas vultus, the air of the countenance. * Pro dignitate vivit, he lives like himself.

+ Dignitōsus, a, um; very worthy.

+ Digno, -are; to think worthy.

Digner, -ari; dep. [à dignus] to esteem or account worthy, vouchsafe; also to be reputed worthy. * Honore dignari, to be thought worthy of honour.

Dignoratio, -ōnis; f. a marking, knowing.

Dignorator, -oris; m. he that marks or knows.

Dignoro, -are; to set a mark upon.

Dignor-or, -ari; to be marked or known.

Dignosco, -ovi, -otum, -oscere; act. [à nosco] to discern, or know among others, to distinguish. * Invicem se dignoscunt, they know one another.

Dignoscor, -sci; pass. to be known or discerned.

+ Dignōsus, a, um; very worthy.

DIGN-US, a, um; adj. -ior, -issimus; [δίκαιος] worthy, meet, convenient.

* Digna & indigna pati, to pass through different conditions. * Ut dignum est credere, as we may well think.

Digrediens, -ntis; part. departing.

Digredior, -sus sum, -di; dep. [à gradior] to digress, depart, go away or from one's purpose. * Digredi ad pedes, to light on foot.

Digressio, -ōnis; f. a digression, departing.

Digressor, -oris; m. he that departs or goes aside.

Digressus,

Digressus, a, um; part. of digredior, departing.
 Digressus, ūs; m. a digression, or departing from.
 Dii, a people of Thrace inhabiting mount Rhodope.
 Dii, [for divi] the gods.
 Dii patrii or tutelares, the patron gods of cities and countries.
 Dijambus, consisting of double Iambicks.
 Dijicio, ēci, ēre; [of di and jacio] to cast away, down or asunder.
 Diis for divis.
 Dijudicatio, ōnis; f. a determining, discerning.
 Dijudicator, ōris; m. an arbitrator, judge.
 Dijudicatus, a, um; determined.
 Dijudico, are; to discern, determine or judge between two.
 Dijugatio, ōnis; f. a severing, disjoining, unyoking.
 Dijugator, ōris; m. he that parts or unyokes.
 Dijugo, are; to unyoke, separate.
 Dijugor, ari; to be parted.
 † Dijunctio, ōnis; f. a disjoining.
 † Dijunctior, -ius; gen. -ioris; farther off.
 Dijunctor, ōris; m. he that disjoins.
 Dijun-go, xi, ūm, gēre; to disjoin, separate.
 Dila, a haven of Gallia Narbonensis.
 Dilabens, ntis; part. of dilabor, slipping or falling down.
 Dilabidus, a, um; adj. easily falling or slipping.
 Dilabilis, le; adj. easily slipping.
 Di'a-bor, plus sum, bi; dep. to slide, slip, melt, steal away, fall down or in pieces. * Dilabi in agros, to retire into the fields. * Res dilabuntur, the project is defeated, the design is quashed.
 Dilacerandus, a, um; part. of dilaceror, to be torn in pieces.
 Dilaceratio, ōnis; f. a tearing in pieces.
 Dilaceratus, a, um; torn in pieces.
 Dilacero, are; to tear in pieces or asunder, destroy, waste, spoil, trouble, mangle, ruin.
 Dilaceror, ari; to be torn, &c.
 Dilam-bo, bi, ēre; to lick.
 Dilamino, are; to cleave in two.
 Dilancinatus, a, um; cut, gashed.
 Dilancino, are; to tear in pieces, thrust or break through.
 Dilaniatio, ōnis; f. a rending in pieces.
 Dilaniator, ōris; m. he that rends or tears.
 Dilanio, are; to tear in pieces, rend like a butcher.
 Dilanior, ari; to be quartered.
 Dilapidatio, ōnis; f. a spending wilfully.
 Dilapidatus, a, um; part. of dilapidor; squandered away, fallen to ruin.
 Dilapido, are; to throw out the stones, to rid a place of stones, to spend wastefully, squander away.
 Dilapidor, ari; to be spent.
 Dilapsus, a, um; part. of dilabor; slipping, decayed, perished. * Dilapsa multitudo, the company dropping away one after another.
 Dilargior, iri; to give largely or liberally, bestow.
 Dilargitio, ōnis; f. a free grant.
 Dilargitor, ōris; m. he that grants or gives frankly.

† Dilargus, a, um; liberal, free.
 † Dilatamen, inis; n. an enlargement.
 Dilatatio, ōnis; f. an enlarging.
 Dilatator, ōris; m. a stretcher.
 Dilatatus, a, um; stretched, enlarged.
 † Dilateo, ēre; to be hid divers ways.
 Dilatesco, ēre; to begin to be hid.
 Dilatio, ōnis; f. a delay, deferring, prolonging. * Dilationem petere, to emparley, to desire time of the court to deliberate.
 Dilato, are; [à latus] to dilate, stretch out, enlarge, delay. * Dilatate orationem, to enlarge or lengthen out a speech.
 Dilator, ari; to be enlarged.
 Dilator, ōris; m. an enlarger or delayer.
 Dilatorius, a, um; adj. delaying.
 Dilatrator, ōris; m. he that barks at.
 Dilatro, are; to babble, bark, or bait at one.
 Dilator, ari; to be baited at.
 Dilatus, a, um; part. of difficor; delayed, deferred, spread abroad.
 Dilaudio, ōnis; f. a commending.
 Dilaudator, ōris; m. a commender.
 Dilaudo, are; to praise or commend greatly.
 Dilaudor, ari; to be greatly praised.
 † Dilavo, are; to cleanse thoroughly, or wash all over.
 Dilecta, æ; f. a turtle-dove.
 Dilectio, ōnis; f. love, charity.
 Dilector, ōris; m. a lover.
 Dilectus, a, um; part. of diligor; beloved.
 † Dilectus, ūs; m. as dilectio.
 † Dilego for diligo.
 Dilemma, ātis; n. an argument that convinces every way.
 † Diligens, ntis; loving, diligent, industrious, wary. * Diligentissimus officii, exceeding careful to perform his part or duty.
 Diligenter, ius, issime; diligently, carefully, with care and exactness. * Diligenter hic eram, I watched your water, observed you narrowly.
 Diligentia, æ; f. care, diligence, preciseness.
 Diligentissimus, a, um; very diligent.
 Diligo, exi, ectum, gēre; act. [à lego] to love, bear good-will, to divide. * Diligere se, to have a fond conceit of one's self.
 Diligor, gi; to be loved.
 Dialogia, æ; f. a vain repetition of the same word.
 Dilorico, are; to unbrace, rend open, rip.
 Diloricor, ari; to be unbraced.
 Diluc-eo, ēre; to become bright or manifest, shine forth. * Dilucet res, 'tis a plain case.
 Dilucesc-o, ēre; to begin to be light or day.
 Dilucidatio, ōnis; f. an explaining, gloss.
 Dilucidator, ōris; m. an explainer.
 Dilucidē, adv. clearly, plainly, manifestly.
 Dilucido, are; to declare, explain.
 Dilucidor, ari; to be made plain.
 Dilucidus, a, um; adj. bright, clear, manifest.
 Diluculascit, it begins to dawn.
 Diluculat, imp. it dawns, or grows light.
 Diluculò, adv. at break of day.

Diluculum, i; n. [à lux] dawning, or breaking of day.
 Diludium, ii; n. [à ludus] a space between plays.
 † Diludo, ēre; to mock.
 † Dil-uo, ui, ūtum, ēre; act. [of di and lavo] to wash, rinse, cleanse; put away, temper, mix, declare, diminish. * Diluere crimen, to clear himself. * Diluere vino nivem, to dash the wine with snow-water. * Diluere molestias, to drive away vexations. * Diluere res leves, to confute trifling objections. * Diluc mihi, declare to me.
 Dil-uor, ui; to be rinsed.
 Dilutio, ōnis; f. a cleansing, answering, solving.
 † Diluto, are; to spread.
 Dilutum, i; n. an infusion. * Dilutum absynthii, wormwood drink.
 Dilutus, a, um; part. of diluor; washed, dashed, weakened.
 Diluvialis, le; adj. 3 art. of a deluge.
 Diluvies, ei; f. a deluge or inundation.
 Diluvio, are; to overflow, drown.
 Diluvium, ii; n. [à diluo] a deluge or great flood, destruction.
 Dimachæ, arum; m. such as fight either on foot or horseback, as occasion serves; dragoons.
 Dimales, a city of Illyria, taken by Æmilias.
 Dimanatio, ōnis; f. a flowing or springing out.
 Dimāno, are; to flow, spring out, spread abroad. * Dimanavit rumor, the report goes.
 Dimas, the name of a famous racer.
 Dimastus, an island about Rhodes. Also a hill in Mycone, whose inhabitants are said to be bald.
 † Dimembro, are; to divide, dismember.
 Dimensio, ōnis; f. a measuring, dimension.
 Dimensor, ōris; m. a measurer, surveyor.
 Dimensum, i; n. a portion or measure of corn, a monthly allowance from masters to their slaves.
 Dimensus, a, um; part. of dimetior, measured, or having measured.
 Dimer-go, fi, sum, gēre; to droon, plunge over head and ears.
 † Dimessio, ōnis; f. a measuring.
 † Dimensionalis, le; adj. of measuring.
 † Dimessus, a, um; measured.
 Dimetæ, people of West Wales.
 Dimetatio, ōnis; f. a measuring.
 † Dimetatus, a, um; measured.
 † Dimēter, of two feet.
 Dimetiens, ntis; part. measuring. * Dimetiens linea, a diameter.
 Dimetior, entus sum, iri; dep. to measure, reckon, rehearse. * Dimetiri digitis, to scan.
 Dimē-to, flui, flum; to lop, cut down.
 Dimēt-or, ari; to measure, or score out.
 Dimetria, æ; f. a poem of dimeter Iambicks.
 Dimicatio, ōnis; f. a fighting, skirmishing, contending. * Inter ipsam dimicationem, while they were fighting.
 Dimicator, ōris; m. a fighter.
 Dimico, are; to fight, or skirmish, or contend.
 Dimidiatim, adv. by halves.
 Dimidiatio,

Dimidiatio, ōnis ; f. a parting in the middle.
Dimidiatus, a, um ; halved, divided in two.
 † **Dimidiētas**, ātis ; f. the half.
Dimidiē, adv. by the half.
Dimidio, are ; to halve or divide in two.
Dimidium, ii, n. the half. * **Dimidio charius**, dearer by half. * **Dimidium animæ meæ**, my dearest dear.
Dimidius, a, um ; adj. [à mediū] half, that is divided into two parts.
Diminuo, ui, ūtum, ēre ; act. to diminish, make less, break in pieces, shorten. * **De bonis diminuerē**, to impair one's estate. * **Tibi caput diminuiam**, I'll break thy head.
Diminuo, ui ; to be diminished.
Diminutio, ōnis ; f. a diminishing, impairing. * **Diminutio capitis**, an out-lawing.
 † **Diminutivē**, adv. diminutively.
Diminutivum, i ; n. a diminutive.
Diminutor, ōris ; m. a diminisher.
Diminutus, a, um ; part. of **diminuo** ; diminished. * **Diminutus capite**, out-lawed.
Dimissio, ōnis ; f. a dismissing, charging, leave.
Dimissorius, a, um ; adj. dismissory, dismissing. * **Literæ dimissoriæ**, letters of appeal.
Dimissus, a, um ; part. of **dimittor** ; dismissed, forsaken, divorced, low, humble.
Dimitto, si, sum, ttere ; act. to dismiss, discharge, send away, let go, give leave, cease from, dissolve, satisfy, or pay off. * **Dimittere scholam**, to break up school. * **Dimittere se**, to submit one's self. * **Dimittere uxorem**, to divorce. * **Dimittere aliquid de summâ**, to bate one somewhat. * **Dimittere sanguinem**, to let blood. * **Dimittit eum dolor**, the pain ceases. * **Dimittere reum**, to absolve a criminal. * **Eo rem dimittit Epicurus**, Epicurus went so far, brought it to that point.
Dimittor, i ; to be sent away.
Dimotio, ōnis ; f. a removing.
Dimotus, a, um ; part. of **dimoveo**, removed.
Dimoveo, ōvi, ōtum, ēre ; act. to remove, take away, expel, put back or aside. * **Ora dimovet**, he opens his mouth. * **Dimovere bonum & malum**, to distinguish good from bad. * **Dimovere aliquem de sententiâ**, to make one of another mind.
Dimov-cor, ēri ; to be removed, &c.
 † **Dimulgatio**, ōnis ; f. a publishing.
 † **Dimulgator**, ōris ; m. a publisher.
 † **Dimulgo**, are ; [for divulgo] to publish abroad.
Dimum, a city of the Lower Mœsia.
Dimuri, a people of India, about the river Indus.
Dimyxos, a lamp or candlestick with two lights, a candle with two wicks, &c.
Dinarchus, one of Delos, who collected the Cretian fables ; and other men.
Dinaretum, a promontory of Cyprus.
Dindari, a people of Dalmatia.
Dindrymæ, a city of Macedonia.
Dindyma, ōrum ; mountains of Troas.
Dindymene, Cybele so called.
Dine, a place in Arcadia, by the sea.
Dinia, the city Digne in France.

Dinias, an historian who wrote the Argolick affairs.
Dinocrates, a riotous philosopher of Messina.
Dinocratus, an architect of Alexander's, who built Alexandria in Egypt.
Dinodo, are ; to untie, or unknot.
Dinogetia, the city Drimago, in Lower Mœsia.
Dinolachas, a name of a very swift runner in Pausanias.
Dinomenes, a tyrant of Syracuse. Also a famous statuary.
Dinosis, is ; f. vehemence.
Dintro or dintrio, [à tonō] to cry like a mouse.
Dinumeratio, ōnis ; f. a numbering, reckoning, paying.
Dinumerator, ōris ; m. a teller, a payer.
Dinūmero, are ; to number, reckon, pay. * **Dinumerare pecuniam**, to pay down upon the nail.
Dinūmer-or, ari ; to be told.
Dinus, a haven in Lycia.
Dints, a famous physician of Florence. Also a lawyer of Bononia.
 † **Dio**, a kind of fish.
Dio, a Roman consul.
Dio Cassius, an historian, and consul of Rome.
Diobesi, a people of Thrace, by the river Nessus.
Diobolāris, re ; adj. 3 art. bought or hired for two half-pence. * **Diobolare prostibulum**, a common whore.
Diobolārius, a, um ; the same.
Diobolus, i ; m. a small Athenian coin, a penny.
Diobulium, a town by Pontus.
Diocæsarea, a city of Cappadocia and Phrygia.
Diocites, a town in Egypt, where Ofris is buried.
Diocles, the first king of the Medes. Also an ancient comic poet of Athens ; and many other men.
Diocletianopolis, a city of Thessaly.
Diocletianus Jovius, the eighteenth emperor of Rome, who having reigned twenty-two years, and achieved many noble enterprizes, resigned the government, and retired to a country life.
Diocleus, the son of Orsilochns.
 † **Dioclitæ or diocloniti**, light horsemen.
 † **Diodēla**, the herb milfoil.
Diodori insula, an island in the mouth of the Arabian gulph.
Diodorus, the name of several learned men.
Diodorus Chronus, a logician of Jassus in Asia, in the time of Plato, scholar of Apollonius Chronus, whose fame he obscured, and usurped his name.
Diodorus Siculus, an historian of Sicily, in the time of Julius Cæsar.
Diocēsānus, ni ; m. a diocesan.
Diocēsis, is ; f. a diocese, jurisdiction, province.
 † **Diocēta**, a collector of tribute.
Diocētes, æ ; m. a bailiff, governor, or toll-gatherer, steward. * **Diocētes regius**, the comptroller of the king's household.
 † **Diocetarii**, as **diocetarii**.
Diogenes, nis ; m. a cynick churlish philosopher, who dwelt in a kind of tub ; who when Alexander asked him what he should give him, bid him stand out of his sun-shine, and not

take that away which he could not give him. He asked the oracle which way he might excel, and being told by coining of money, he did it, and for doing it was banished. Coming to Athens, he was taken by a pirate, and sold to one that set him free, and gave him his children to teach, with whom Diogenes chose rather to live than be redeemed by his friends. Also other men.

Diogenes Laertius, an historian who wrote the lives of the philosophers ; he lived about the time of Antoninus Pius.

Diogenianus, a grammarian of Heraclæa in Adrian's time, who wrote an alphabetical dictionary.

Diogenis, a promontory of Ethiopia, by the Arabian gulph.

Diognetus, the seventh judge of Athens. Also an historian who wrote the expeditions of Alexander, whom Pliny says he followed. Also a famous painter in the time of Antoninus ; and others.

Diomeda, the daughter of Phorbas, whom Achilles brought from Lesbos, and with whom he was wont to lie after Briseis was taken away.

Diomedea, a city of the Daunii, built by Diomedes.

Diomedea avis, a heron.

Diomedæ, two islands over-against Garganus, whereof one is inhabited, the other not.

Diomedei Campi, that part of Apulia which fell to Diomedes in dividing the kingdom with Daunus.

Diomedes, a king of Ætolia, who went to the Trojan war, and was reckoned the most valiant Greek, next to Achilles and Ajax. Also a king of Thrace, who fed his horses with man's flesh, till Hercules overthrew him, and gave him to his own horses to be eaten. Also an ingenious grammarian.

Diomia, part of the tribe Ægeis.

Dion, a city of Eubœa ; a city and promontory of Crete ; a city of Epirus ; and other places.

Dion, a famous philosopher of Alexandria, who being grievously reproached, answered no more, but *Ne gry quidem*, which occasioned the proverb, *Dionis gry*. Also a nobleman of Syracuse, who loved Plato, by whose counsel he rid the country of Dionysius the tyrant.

Dion Cassius, as **Dio**, &c.

Dion Prusæus, a sophist and philosopher, called also Chrysostom ; he appeared in public clothed in a lion's skin, and was familiar with Trajan.

Dionæa, Dione so called.

Dionæus, a, um ; of Dione.

Dione, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mother of Venus by Jupiter.

Dionia, a city of Cyprus.

Dionymus, i ; m. having two names.

Dionysia, æ ; f. ivy.

Dionysia, ōrum ; the feasts of Bacchus.

Dionysia, a city in Italy and Egypt. Also a woman martyred at Alexandria, under Decius.

Dionysiaci dæmones, evil spirits that possessed the priestesses of Bacchus. * **Dionysiaci artifices**, mimicks, buffoons.

Dionysiades, two islands about Crete. Also a town in Africa.

Dionysias,

Dionysias, an island called otherwise Naxos, so called from their abundance of vines.
Dionysias, *adis*; f. a precious stone with red spots.
Dionysides, a tragic poet of Tarsus.
Dionysiodorus, a famous geometrician, in whose sepulchre his friends found an epistle to the gods.
Dionysiopolis, a city of India by the river Indus, called also Nagara and Nyssa; another in Lower Mysia, called Varna, and heretofore Crunos.
Dionysiopolitæ, the inhabitants of Dionysiopolis.
Dionysius, Dennis. A name of Bacchus. Also two tyrants of Sicily, the father and the son; the last of them being the greatest tyrant, and hearing an old woman pray for his life, asked her the reason, she told him, that when she wished the death of other tyrants, there still came a worse, and she feared it might be so if he were gone; being banished, he lived contemptible at Corinth, which occasioned the proverb, Dionysius Corinthi; and at last turned school-master.
Dionysius Alexandrinus, a grammarian in Trajan's time, and keeper of his library.
Dionysius Milesius, an historian who wrote of the affairs of Persia.
Dionysius Halicarnassæus, an historian of Halicarnassus; a city of Caria.
Dionysius Periegetes, who wrote a geography in Greek hexameters, which is yet extant.
Dionysius Areopagita, a nobleman of Athens, disciple of St. Paul; who being in Egypt, and seeing the eclipse of the sun at the passion of our Saviour, said, Either the God of nature suffers, or else the frame of the world will be dissolved.
Dionysius, the name of several men.
Dionysionymphas, an herb, which being bruised in water smells of wine, and yet resists drunkenness.
Diopæ, a city of Arcadia.
† Diopætes, certain frogs.
Diophanes, a rhetorician of Mitylene, master of Gracchus; and other men.
Diophantus, a Lacedæmonian, who wrote fourteen books of antiquities.
Diophantus Syracusanus, a Pythagorean philosopher.
Diophantus Alexandrinus, an arithmetician.
Diopænus, a famous engraver of Crete.
Diopolis, a city of Armenia Minor, so called by Pompey, being called before Cabira, and afterwards Augusta.
Dioptrice, *cæs*; f. that part of astrology that searches the distance of planets by perspectives.
Dioptra, *æ*; f. a quadrant, perspective or optick glass; an instrument to take the altitude and latitude of places.
Diorduli, a people of Taprobane.
Diōres, a man slain by Turnus.
Dioryctus, a place in Acarnania.
Dioryges, ditches in Egypt, to drain the waters of Nile into the fields.
Dioryx, *ygis*; m. a ditch made with hands.
Dios Hieron, Jupiter's temple, a town of Ionia.

Dioscorides, the nephew of Antigonus; also an Athenian, son of Dionysius; a one-eyed Cyprian, son of Timon; and other men.
Dioscorides Phacas, a physician in the time of Antony and Cleopatra, who wrote of the names of medicines.
Dioscorides Anazarbeus, a physician, who wrote of medicines and antidotes under Nero, whose works are yet extant.
Dioscoros, an island on the borders of Italy.
Dioscorus, a martyr under Decius; and other men.
Dioscūri, the sons of Jupiter, Castor and Pollux; also fires appearing at sea, adhering to masts and sail-yards, and betokening a lucky voyage.
Dioscurias, a city of Colchis, by Pontus; also an island in Africa, another in the red sea, and a promontory of Italy.
Dioscyamos, henbane.
Diospage, a town of Mesopotamia.
Diopolis, a city of Egypt, Arabia, Bithynia, and other places.
Diospyros, f. the herb stone-crop.
Diotecnosia, a fountain in Andros; every year, upon the first of January, it tastes of wine.
Diōta, *æ*; f. a wine-pot, or drinking-cup with two ears, an earthen jar.
Diotime, a woman philosopher, at whose lectures Socrates was not ashamed to be present.
Diotimus, an Athenian, surnamed Chone.
Dioxippus, a comic poet; famous wrestler; also a valiant soldier of Alexander's, who slew Corragus.
Dipæa, a city of Arcadia.
Diphilus, an Athenian general; also an architect, so slow, that he caused the proverb, Diphilo tardior; and other men.
Diphoreticus or **diaphoreticus**, *a, um*; adj. piercing through. * **Diaphoreticus sudor**, a faint excessive sweat.
Diphri, a city of Phœnicia.
Diphris, a precious stone, whereof there are two sorts, male and female, white and black.
Diphryx, or **diphryges**, *gis*; the dross, sticking like ashes to the bottom of the furnace.
Diphthæra, *æ*; f. the shepherd's pelt; also the skin of the goat Amalthea, wherein Jupiter was said to register men's faults; whence the proverb, Sero Jupiter diphtheram inspexit, 'tis long ere he punishes.
Diphthongus, *i*; f. a diphthong.
† Diple, a marginal note for the correcting of a fault.
Diplinthius, *a, um*; adj. two bricks thick.
Diplōis, *idis*; f. a doublet.
Diplōma, *atis*; n. a bull, writ, passport, charter, or letters patent; also speed and hastening of a journey; a double cloth, and the still called **Balneum Mariæ**.
Dipnias, a city in Thessaly, where they say Apollo first dined when he returned from Tempe.
Dipodia, *æ*; f. two feet in poetry.
Dipœna, a town of Arcadia.
Dipœnus and **Scyllis**, the first that were famous for graving of marble.

Dipolis, Lemnos, so called because it contains Hæphæstia and Myrina; also a city near the Emporientes, divided by a wall.
Dipondarius, *a, um*; of two pound.
Dipondius, *ii*; m. } [a duo & pon-
Dipondium, *ii*; n. } dus] two pound weight, a measure of two feet.
Dippo, a city of Spain.
Diplacon, *i*; n. } wild tassel. * **Dip-**
Dipsacus, *i*; m. } lacus minor, shepherd's rod.
Diplas, *adis*; f. a certain barbed whom Ovid inveighs against.
Dipsas, *adis*; f. a kind of serpent, which causes them that are stung with it to die with thirst.
Diptas, *ntis*; a river of Cilicia, arising from mount Taurus.
Dipson, a dry mountainous place in Arabia.
† Diptonia, *æ*; f. a single word with a double meaning.
Diptoton, *i*; n. a noun that has but two cases, a diptote.
Diptycha, *æ*; f. a pair of writing-tables, a table-book.
Diptychum, *i*; n. a table with the name of famous men recited at the altar, the living on one side, and the dead on the other.
Diptychus, *a, um*; adj. having two leaves.
Dipyrenum, *i*; n. a surgeon's instrument with a knob at both ends, used about fore mouths.
Dipyros, *ri*; c. twice in the fire; Phæton so called, being enamelled.
Dipyrus, sea-bisket.
Dira, a city of Ethiopia, on the banks of Nile.
Dirades, part of the tribe Leontia.
Diradiatio, *ōnis*; f. an enlightening, or setting in fashion of sun-beams.
Diradio, *arc*; act. to make or set in the form of sun-beams or branches. * **Vitem diradiare**, to plash a vine.
Diradiotes, Apollo, so called from **Dira**, a place where he gave out oracles.
Diræ, the daughters of Nox and Acheron, the punishers of wicked consciences.
Diræ, *arum*; f. [à dirus] curses, execrations. * **Diris devovere aliquem**, to curse one to the pit of hell.
Dirbæ, a place in Scythia, wherein is the city Theos.
Dirce, the wife of Lycus king of Thebes, turned into a fountain of her name, not far from Thebes.
Diræus, *a, um*; adj. of Thebes.
Dirce Babylonia, was turned into a fish by Pallas, for contending with her for beauty.
Dircenna, a very cold fountain in Spain near Bilbilis.
Dire, a promontory and city of the same name near Ethiopia.
Directarii, *orum*; m. night thieves.
Directe, *ad*; adv. rightly, straightly, directly to the purpose, simply, without compliment.
Directio, *ōnis*; f. a direction, aiming, dressing.
Director, *ōris*; m. a director.
Directrix, *icis*; f. she that directs.
Directum, *i*; n. that which is right.
Directus, *a, um*; part. of dirigor; direct, or directed, right, plain, just.
† Diremigo, *arc*; to row diversly.
† Dirempcio,

† *Diremptio*, ōnis; f. a separating, a breaking asunder.
Diremptor, ōris; m. a separator.
Diremptus, a, um; part. of *diremor*; separated, broken. * *Dirempta mari gens*, a people living on the other side of the sea.
Diremptus, ūs; m. a separation.
Direptio, ōnis; f. a robbing, pillaging, sacking, or ransacking.
Direptor, ōris; m. a robber, spoiler.
Direptus, a, um; part. of *diripior*; robbed, spoiled, plundered.
Direptus, ūs; m. a robbing, taking away, plundering.
Diribeo, ēre; [à di & habeo] to separate, distribute, pay the soldiers.
Diribeor, eri; to be distributed.
Diribitio, ōnis; f. a dividing the spoils.
Diribitor, ōris; m. a pay-master, distributor, carver, or waiter.
Diribitorium, ii; n. the place where common soldiers are mustered and paid.
Dirigendus, a, um; part. of *dirigor*; to be directed, measured, &c.
Dirigco, ui, ēre; neut. to be numb'd, stiff with cold or fear. * *Diriguit visu in medio*, he grew cold at the very sight.
Dirigo, exi, cētum, igēre; act. [of di and rego] to direct, make right or straight, conduct, measure, frame, level, resemble, cut asunder. * *Cogitationes dirigere ad rem*, to set one's thoughts about a thing. * *Dirigere aciem*, to draw up the army. * *Arcu dirigere*, to shoot at.
† *Dirimo*, are; to eek narrowly.
Dirimo, emi, emptum, imēre; act. [of dis and emo] to distinguish, separate, interrupt; also to defer or put off. * *Dirimere litem*, to put an end to strife. * *Dirimere nuptias*, to break off a marriage. * *Dirimere concilium*, to adjourn a council. * *Dirimere auspiciū*, (of an unlucky token appearing) to put an end to the divination.
Dirimor, ēris, i; to be distant or asunder. * *Dirimuntur unius diei itinere*, they are one day's journey asunder.
Dirini, a people of Italy.
Diripio, ui, eptum, ēre; [of di and rapio] to snatch away, rob, spoil, plunder, pull down, out, or asunder. * *Diripere victoriam*, to obtain a victory suddenly. * *Diripere de auctoritate alicujus*, to lessen or abate one's authority.
Diris, a mountain of Mauritania, which for its height they called the pillar of heaven, and is now called Atlas.
† *Dirissimus*, a, um; most cruel.
Diritas, ātis; f. terriblest, cruelty, vengeance. * *Diritas morum*, rudeness, barbarity.
Dirphya, Juno so called.
Dirphys, a mountain of Eubœa, where Juno was worshipped.
Dirumpo, pi, ptum, mpēre; act. to break or burst asunder, break up or off. * *Dirumperc se*, to hazard his lungs and sides, to make a hideous howling. * *Dirumperes licet*, shouldst thou burst with envy and choler.
Diruncinatio, ōnis; f. a cutting up or in pieces.
Diruncinator, ōris; m. he that cuts up.

Diruncino, are; act. to cut up or in pieces.
Diruncinor, ari; to be cut up.
† *Diruncio*, ire; to weed, cleanse, purge.
Diruo, i, tum, ēre; to break down, destroy, demolish, overthrow.
Diruor, ui; to be pulled down, &c.
Diruptio, ōnis; f. a bursting asunder.
Diruptor, ōris; m. a breaker, waster.
Diruptus, a, um; part. of *dirumpor*; broken asunder, spent, sleep, rigorous. * *Diruptus homo*, one broken-bellied.
DIRUS, a, um; [δαιμός, vel à Dei ira] terrible, cruel, accursed, horrible; also great, dreadful.
† *Dirutor*, ōris; m. a destroyer.
Dirutus, a, um; part. of *diruor*; cast down, demolished.
Dis, Ditis, the brother of Jupiter and Neptune, god of hell, called also Pluto; also the same as Samothæ, the son of Noah, who first planted the Celtick colonies.
Dis, ditior, ditissimus, a, um; [à dives] rich, fertile, ample.
Dis, a preposition used only in composition, signifying diversity and division.
† *Dishullo*, are; to take away a sign.
Discalceatio, ōnis; f. a pulling or putting off shoes.
Discalceatus, a, um; unshod.
Discalceo, are; to unshoe, put off one's shoes.
Discanto, are; to sing, distant.
Discantus, ūs; m. distant.
† *Discapēdinatus*, a, um; disclosed.
Discapēdino, are; [à capedo] to open, unclinch.
† *Discarpo*, for *discerpo*.
† *Discaveatus*, a, um; set open.
Discā-veo, vi, utum; to be very wary.
Discēdens, ntis; parting, almost at an end.
Disceditur, imp. pass. *discessum est* or *suit*, there was a departure. * *Disceditur in eam sententiam*, they are of that opinion, clearly for that side.
Disce-do, ssi, ssum, dēre; neut. to depart, go away, cease, change, condescend, accept, obtain, gape, recede. * *Discedere in sententiam*, to approve one's opinion. * *In auras discessit*, it vanished. * *Discedere ē vitā*, to die. * *Disceffit inferior*, he was overcome. * *Discedere in duas partes*, to be divided. * *Discedere in alia omnia*, to be of a quite contrary opinion. * *Terra discedit*, the earth opened. * *Quum discessi à te*, nemo mihi charior, setting you aside, no body is more dear to me.
† *Discento*, are; to sing treble.
Disceptatio, ōnis; f. a disputing, striving in words, a debate.
Disceptatiuncula, æ; f. a small controversy.
Disceptator, ōris; m. a disputer; also a judge or arbitrator.
Disceptatrix, icis; f. she that disputes, judges, or examines.
Discepto, are; [à capto] to dispute, reason, contend, try, examine, discourse about. * *Armis disceptare*, to fight. * *Omnis fortuna reipublicæ disceptat*, the whole common-

wealth lies at stake. * *Disceptare controversias aliquorum*, to hear and decide mens controversies (as a judge).
Disceptor, ari; to be tried, examined, handled.
† *Disceptuosus*, a, um; full of strife.
Discera, a country of Cyrene.
Discerniculum, li; n. a difference; also a bodkin to separate the hair.
Discerno, rēvi, rētum, ernēre; to discern, separate, distinguish, determine. * *Discernere armis*, to fight it out.
Discer-nor, ni; to be separated.
Discer-po, pfi, ptum, pēre; act. [of dis and carpo] to dismember, tear in pieces, divide. * *Rem propositam in membra discerpere*, to handle a subject analytically.
Discerptio, ōnis; f. a tearing in pieces.
Disceptor, ōris; m. he that rends or pulls in pieces.
Discerptus, a, um; part. of *discerpor*; plucked or torn asunder.
Discessio, ōnis; f. a departing, going away, condescending, divorce. * *Discessio terræ*, a gaping of the ground. * *Discessio in sententiam*, a voting with another.
Discessurus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of *discedo*; ready to depart.
Discessus, ūs; m. a departing, gaping. * *Discessus cœli*, a chasm in the heavens.
Disceus, ei; a comet or meteor.
Discidium, ii; n. [à discindo] a division, divorce.
Discifer, ēri; m. [à discus & fero] a dish-bearer, waiter.
Discinctè, adv. loosely, dissolutely.
Discinctus, a, um; part. of *discingor*; ungirt, loose, dissolute, careless, unarmed. * *Discinctus nepos*, an intemperate debauched fellow.
Discindendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus, of *discindor*; to be cut off.
Discindo, scidi, scissum, dēre; act. to cut off, asunder, or in pieces, break or slit. * *Discindere amicitias*, to cause variance.
Discin-dor, di; to be cleft, &c.
Discin-go, xi, ctum, gēre; act. to undo, ungird, confute, degrade, cashier. * *Discingere dolos*, to discover a plot or intrigue.
Discin-gor, gi; to be ungirded. * *Discingi armis*, to be unarmed.
Disciplina, æ; f. [à discipulus] discipline, order, doctrine, instruction, learning, manner, fashion, training up. * *Habere ē disciplinā*, to get by study or reading. * *Disciplinæ aliis eram*, I was a pattern of virtue to others.
Disciplinabilis, le; adj. which may be taught or learned.
† *Disciplinatio*, ōnis; f. orderliness, keeping or living under discipline.
† *Disciplinatus*, ūs; m. a correction.
† *Disciplinatus*, a, um; corrected, instructed.
† *Disciplin-or*, ari; to instruct.
† *Disciplinosus*, a, um; adj. full of learning.
Discipula, æ; f. a she disciple or apprentice.
† *Discipū-*

† Discipulāris, re ; adj. of a disciple, or scholar.
 † Discipulatus, a, um ; instructed.
 † Discipulatus, ſis ; m. scholarship.
 † Discipulo, are ; to instruct.
 Discipulus, i ; m. [à disco] a scholar, apprentice.
 † Discissiones, um ; f. great gashes, deadly wounds.
 Discissus, a, um ; part. of discindor ; cut or torn asunder.
 Disciū-do, ſi, ſum, dēre ; act. [of claudo] to shut out, separate, disjoin, to set apart, to shut up apart by itself.
 Disciū-dor, di ; pass. to be shut out, separated, or parted.
 Disciūſio, ōnis ; f. a shutting out, or separation, distraction.
 Disciūſor, ōris ; m. he that shuts out, or abridges another man's liberty.
 Disciūſus, a, um ; part. of disciūdor ; discluded, parted.
 DISCO, didici, cēre ; act. [διδω] to learn. * Discere ſidibus, to learn to fiddle. * Discere literas, to get learning.
 † Discobinatus, a, um ; part. filed asunder, wounded.
 † Discobino, are ; to shave or wound.
 Discobolus, i ; m. a quoit-caster.
 Discoctio, ōnis ; f. a boiling.
 Discoctus, a, um ; part. of discoquor ; well boiled.
 † Discoliatmus, the play called, Fox to thy hole.
 Discolor, ōris ; adj. 3 art. party-colour'd, of divers colours.
 Discoloratus, a, um ; party-colour'd.
 † Discolorius, a, um ; of divers colours.
 † Discolōro, are ; act. to make of divers colours.
 † Discolōrus, a, um ; of divers colours.
 Disconducit, imp. it is not profitable.
 Disconvenienter, adv. jarringly.
 Disconvē-nio, ni, ntum, nire ; neut. to differ or disagree. * Disconvenit inter meque & te, we differ, are not of the same mind.
 Discooper-io, ui, ire ; act. to disclose, discover.
 Discophorus, ri ; m. a dish-bearer.
 † Discopulo, are ; to uncouple.
 Discō-quo, xi, ctum, quēre ; to boil much.
 Discordabilis, le ; adj. disagreeing.
 Discordans, ntis ; part. out of tune, jarring, disagreeing.
 Discordatio, ōnis ; f. a disagreeing.
 Discordis, is ; f. for discors, q. v.
 Discordia, æ ; f. Cic. [à discors] discord, disagreement, debate, dissention, strife.
 Discordiālis, le ; adj. making discord or strife.
 † Discordiōsus, a, um ; adj. contentious, quarrelsome.
 Discorditas, ātis ; f. discord, variance.
 Discordo, are ; neut. to jarr, disagree, be at variance, or out of tune. * Discordare cum aliquo, adversus aliquem, ab aliquo, to disagree with one, to be of different sentiments, not to be at union.
 Discors, ordis ; adj. 3 art. [à cor] disagreeing, jarring, untuneable. * Sibi discordem esse, to be at variance with himself.
 † Discredo, ēre ; not to believe.
 Discrepans, ntis ; part. disagreeing.
 Discrepantē, adv. disagreeingly.
 Discrepantia, æ ; f. difference.
 Discrepator, ōris ; m. a disagreeer.

Discrepito, are ; to disagree often.
 Discrep-o, ui and avi, are, itum ; neut. to give a different sound, to differ, disagree, dissent, vary. * Discrepant facta cuni dictis, his deeds and words are not all one. * Discrepat inter authores, authors agree not.
 Discretē, adv. distinctly, severally.
 Discretim, adv. separately.
 Discretio, ōnis ; f. discretion, distinction, separation.
 † Discretorium, ii ; n. a council-chamber.
 Discrētus, a, um ; part. of discernor ; separated, parted, not confused.
 Discrevi. See discerno.
 † Discri-bo, pſi, ptum ; to scribble.
 Discrimen, inis ; n. Cic. [à discerno] difference, diversity, parting of the hair, distance, danger. * In discrimine est utrum, 'tis controverted or in debate whether. * In discrimen exultationis venire, to be in a fair way to lose his reputation.
 Discrimināle, is ; n. a hair-lace, a crissing-iron, a bodkin to part the hair.
 † Discriminālis, le ; distinguishing.
 Discriminātum, adv. distinctly, severally, asunder.
 Discriminatio, ōnis ; f. a distinguishing, separating.
 Discriminator, ōris ; m. a separator.
 Discriminatus, a, um ; separated.
 Discrimino, are ; act. [à discrimen] to distinguish, put a difference between, rank, set in order.
 † Discriminōsus, a, um ; adj. dangerous.
 Disruciatio, ōnis ; f. a tormenting.
 Disruciator, ōris ; m. a tormenter.
 Disruciatus, a, um ; tormented.
 Disruciatus, ſis ; m. torment.
 Disrucio, are ; to torment or vex.
 Disruciōr, ari ; pass. to be tormented. * Disruciōr animi, I am sore troubled in mind.
 † Disrutor, ari ; to rig or equip.
 Discubatio, ōnis ; f. a lying down.
 † Discubatio, ōnis ; f. a sitting down.
 † Discubitōrium, ii ; n. a bed-chamber, or dining-room.
 † Discubitōrius, a, um ; adj. of lying down.
 Discubo, ui, itum, are ; to lie down to sleep.
 † Disculpo, are ; to justify or clear.
 † Disculus, li ; m. a little dish, plate, or quoit.
 Discumbitur, imp. pass. [ab illis] they are set at table.
 Discu-mbo, bui, mbere ; neut. to sit at the table, loll, or lie down.
 † Discunducit for disconducit.
 Discuneatio, ōnis ; f. a cleaving with wedges.
 Discuneator, ōris ; m. a cleaver.
 Discuneatus, a, um ; cleft. * Discuneatæ cochleæ, gaping shell-fishes.
 Discuneo, are ; [à cuneus] to cleave with wedges.
 Discup-io, ivi, ēre ; to covet, or desire greatly, long for.
 Discur-ro, ri, ſum, rēre ; act. to run hither and thither, spread abroad. * Fama ejus urbem discurret, the fame of him runs over the city.
 Discursans, ntis ; part. running up and down often.
 Discursim, adv. runningly.
 Discursio, ōnis ; f. a running about.
 Discursitatio, ōnis ; f. a running hither and thither.

Discursitator, ōris ; m. a firter up and down.
 Discursito, are ; neut. [à discursio] to flirt up and down.
 Discursitores, um ; m. light soldiers.
 Discurso, are ; neut. [à discurso] to run often up and down.
 Discursor, ōris ; m. a vagrant, wanderer.
 Discursorius, a, um ; adj. wandering.
 Discursus, ſis ; m. Quint. a running to and again, a discourse, an invasion, running about.
 DISCUS, ci ; m. Cic. [δίσκος] a dish, platter, or quoit, the visible body of the sun.
 Discussio, ōnis ; f. Cic. a discussing, dissolving, debating, sifting, dashing into divers parts.
 Discussor, ōris ; m. a discussor, searcher, sessor, rater.
 Discussorius, a, um ; adj. dissolving.
 Discussum, i ; n. a thing discussed.
 Discussus, a, um ; part. of discutor ; discussed, broken, driven away.
 Discu-tio, ſi, ſum, tēre ; act. [of dis and quatio] to discuss, dissolve, shake or strike off, drive away, examine or search for, debate and confute. * Discutere rem, to sift a business, examine it thoroughly. * Discutere febrem, to fright away an ague. * Discutere matrimonium, to null a marriage, pronounce it void.
 † Disertatio, ōnis ; f. a disputing.
 † Disertator, ōris ; m. a disputer.
 Disertē, adv. eloquently, expressly.
 Disertim, adv. distinctly, plainly. * Fuit disertim, it was so indeed.
 † Disertio, ōnis ; f. a division.
 † Diserto, are ; to dispute or explain.
 † Disertudo, inis ; f. eloquence.
 Disert-us, a, um ; adj. -ior, -issimus ; [à disseror] well-spoken, eloquent.
 † Disgres, as segregus.
 † Diseruo, ēre ; to disagree.
 † Disico, ēre ; to break asunder.
 Disiectio, ōnis ; f. a casting down.
 Disiecto, are ; [à disjicio] to break in pieces, scatter, or discomfit often.
 Disiectōr, ari ; to be often cast down.
 Disiectōr, ōris ; m. a scatterer, caster down.
 Disiectus, ſis ; m. a scattering, severing.
 Disiectus, a, um ; part. of disjicior ; scattered, dispersed, cast down or asunder. * Acies disiecta, an army put into disorder or disarray.
 Disj-icio, ēci, ectum, icere ; act. to scatter, cast asunder, put to flight.
 Disj-icior, ci ; to be scattered.
 Disjūgatio, ōnis ; f. a disjoining.
 Disjūgatus, a, um ; disjoined.
 Disjūgo, are ; to disjoin, part, sever.
 Disjūgor, ari ; pass. to be severed.
 Disjunctē, and -um ; adv. severally.
 Disjunctio, ōnis ; f. a disjunction, separating, severing.
 Disjunctive, adv. disjunctively.
 Disjunctivus, a, um ; disjunctive.
 Disjunctōr, ōris ; m. a disjoiner, separator.
 Disjunctum, i ; n. a thing disjoined.
 Disjunct-us, a, um ; adj. -ior, -issimus ; [of disjūgor] separated, asunder, far distant, disagreeing.
 † Disjūgatio, ōnis ; f. a disjoining.
 † Disjūgatus, a, um ; disjoined.
 † Disjūgo, are ; to disjoin, unyoke.
 Disjūngo, xi, ctum, gere ; act. to disjoin, sever, separate, part. *
 D d d d d Dis-

Disjungere à mammâ, to wean.
 Disjun-gor, gi; to be disjoined, weaned.
 † Ditmembrator, ōris; m. he that dismembers.
 Disoræ, a people of Thrace.
 Dispālātio, ōnis; f. a scattering, or wandering about.
 Dispālātus, a, um; part. of dispālor; scattered, dispersed.
 Dispālesco, ēre; neut. to become public, or to publish abroad.
 Dispālo, are; act. to scatter, wander about, become common.
 † Dispampīno, are; to take off the vine leaves.
 Dispan-do, di, sum, dēre; act. to stretch out, open, or spread abroad.
 Dispan-dor, di; to be spread abroad.
 Dispansio, ōnis; f. a spreading abroad.
 Dispansus, a, um; part. of dispan-dor; displayed, spread abroad, stretched out.
 Dispar, gen. āris; adj. 3 art. unequal, unlike, unfit, unsuitable, inferior. * Non dispar animorum, as courageous as the best of them.
 Disparāta, ōrum; n. things unlike, divers.
 Disparātē, adv. diversely.
 Disparilis, le; adj. unlike, unmeet.
 Disparilitas, ātis; f. a difference, inequality.
 Disparō, are; act. to separate, put apart, disagree.
 Dispar-or, ari; pass. to be severed.
 Dispart-io, ire; act. to divide, or part asunder.
 Dispart-ior, iri, itus; pass. to be divided.
 Dispart-ior, iri, itus sum; dep. * Ju-reconsulti quod in unā cognitione positum est, in infinita dispartuntur; Cic. de leg. 2. 19.
 † Dispatēf-co, cēre; neut. to be spread abroad, published.
 Dispectus, ūs; m. [à dispicio] consideration, choice, discretion.
 Dispellens, ntis; driving away.
 Disp-ello, ūli, ūsum, ellēre; act. to dispell, or put into several places.
 Dispellor, li; pass. to be put asunder.
 Dispendiosē, adv. with loss.
 † Dispendiōsitas, ātis; f. loss.
 Dispendiōsus, a, um; adj. hurtful, dangerous, costly, sumptuous.
 Dispendium, ii; n. expence, loss, charge, cost, the furthest way about.
 Dispen-do, di, sum, dēre; act. to employ, expend, bestow, pay, lay out.
 * Dispendere curam, to take up one's whole care.
 Dispendo, ēre; [of dis and pando] to stretch out at length.
 Dispenno, are; act. [of penna] to stretch the wings out.
 Dispensatio, ōnis; f. a dispensation, distribution, charge, or laying out money for another.
 † Dispensativus, a, um; adj. ordering household affairs.
 Dispensator, ōris; m. a butler, steward, one that lays out money for another; also the family Spencer.
 Dispensatur, imp. it is so ordered.
 Dispensātus, a, um; part. of dispen-sor; disposed, granted.
 Dispenso, are; [à dispendo] to dispense, distribute, lay out money, to govern, have the management of.
 Dispensor, ari; pass. to be laid out.
 Dispercu-lio, ūli, ūsum; to dash out.
 Disperditio, ōnis; f. a destroying,

wasting, undoing.
 Disperditus, a, um; lost, undone.
 Disper-do, didi, ditum, dēre; act. to destroy, lose, spend, waste.
 Disper-dor, di; to be lost, &c.
 Disper-co, ivi, itum, ire; neut. to perish, be undone, utterly lost. * Dispercam si, let me perish if.
 Disper-go, si, sum, gēre; act. [à spar-go] to disperse, sow, scatter, spread abroad. * Dispergere vitam in auras, to die.
 Dispei-gor, gēris, gi; pass. to be spread abroad. * An tibi mavis cere-brum dispergi? had you rather have your brains knock'd out?
 Dispersē, adv. scatteringly.
 Dispersim, adv. here and there, in several places.
 Dispersio, ōnis; f. a scattering.
 † Dispersor, ōris; m. a scatterer.
 Dispersus, a, um; part. of disper-gor; dispersed, sprinkled, scattered, lying out at length.
 Dispersus, ūs; m. a scattering, or spreading abroad.
 Dispartio, ire; 7 to divide, part, dis-partior, iri; 3 tribute. * Dis-partire exercitum per oppida, to quarter the army up and down the villages. * Dispartiri in multas curas, to be distracted with cares.
 Dispartitus, a, um; part. of dispart-ior; divided, parted.
 Dispersens, ntis; part. of dispesco; separating.
 Dispi-sco, ui, itum, ēre; act. [à pas-co] to separate, to feed severally, drive from pasture.
 Dispersor, ci; pass. to be driven from pasture.
 Dispersus, a, um; adj. fed severally, or driven from pasture.
 † Disperx, icis; adj. quick-sighted.
 † Disphendonomena, a Persian punishment, by tying the legs to the tops of trees, and drawing them asunder.
 † Dispicientia, æ; f. circumspection, consideration.
 Disp-icio, exi, ectum, icēre; act. [à specio] to look diligently, consider well, discern.
 Displicatio, ōnis; f. a displaying.
 † Displicator, ōris; m. he that unfolds.
 Displicātus, a, um; part. of displicor; displayed, scattered, not in flocks.
 Displicens, ntis; displeasing.
 Displicentia, æ; f. a displeasing.
 Displic-co, ui, itum, ēre; [of dis and placeo] to displease.
 † Displicina, æ; f. displeasure, discontent.
 Displicitus, a, um; displeasing.
 Displico, ui and avi, itum and atum, are; act. to display, lay open, unfold, pluck in pieces.
 Displic-or, ari; to be unfolded, &c.
 Displō-do, di, sum, dēre; [of dis and plaudo] to break in sunder with a great noise, to applaud, commend.
 Displō-dor, di; pass. to be broken asunder.
 Displōsio, ōnis; f. a breaking with a noise.
 Displōsus, a, um; part. of displodor; burst asunder, shot off. * Displōsis naribus, flat-nosed.
 † Displuvium, or displuvium, ii; n. the plate which receives the rain water.
 Displuviātus, a, um; keeping away

the rain.
 Dispōliābūlum, li; n. a place of robbery, naughtiness, a robbing.
 Dispōliatio, ōnis; f. robbery.
 Dispōliator, ōris; m. a robber.
 Dispōlio, are; act. [à spolio] to spoil, or rob one of all.
 Dispondēus, i; m. a double spondee.
 Disp-ōno, ōui, ōtum, ōnēre; act. to dispose, determine, put in order, set in array, give. * Disponere diem, to order the day after the several businesses.
 † Disporto, are; to carry into divers parts.
 Dispōitē, adv. orderly, in order.
 Dispositio, ōnis; f. disposition, a setting in order; also provision, separation, policy.
 Dispositiūs, adv. more orderly.
 Dispositor, ōris; m. a disposer, setter in order. * Mundi disposer, God.
 † Dispōsitūra, æ; f. a disposing.
 Dispōsitus, a, um; part. of disponor; disposed, ordered. * Dispōsita in omnem fortunam consilia, counsels ready to encounter any accident whatever.
 Dispōsitus, ūs; m. a setting in order.
 Disprētus, a, um; adj. [à spretus] despoiled.
 Dispudet, ēre; imp. to be greatly ashamed. * Dispudet mihi sic data esse verba, I am ashamed to be so counsell'd.
 Dispulsus, a, um; part. of dispellor; driven away.
 † Dispulvēratio, ōnis; f. a reducing to dust.
 † Dispulvērō, are; act. to reduce unto powder.
 † Dispulvēr-or, ari; pass. to be reduced to powder.
 † Dispūmātorium, ii; n. a scummer.
 † Dispūmo, are; to scum off, foam up or about.
 Dispunctio, ōnis; f. a pricking up, a paying or requiring.
 Dispunctor, ōris; m. he that pays.
 Dispun-go, xi, ctum, gēre; act. to prick out, examine particulars, finish or dispatch. * Dispungere rationes, to examine accounts.
 Dispūtābilis, le; adj. disputable.
 Dispūtans, ntis; part. disputing.
 Dispūtatio, ōnis; f. a disputation, arguing, reasoning.
 Dispūtatiuncula, æ; f. a small debate.
 Dispūtator, ōris; m. a disputer.
 † Dispūtātorius, a, um; adj. of dispute, disputable.
 Dispūtātrix, icis; f. a she-disputer.
 Dispūtātur, imp. there is a dispute.
 Dispūtātus, a, um; part. disputed.
 Dispūto, are; act. to dispute, debate, reason, treat of, to prune. * Disputare rationem cum aliquo, to reason out the case, or make up a reckoning. * Disputare aliquid alicui, to make a thing plain to one by disputation.
 Disquāmātus, a, um; unscaled.
 Disquāmo, are; to unscale. See desquamo.
 Disqui-ro, sivi, situm; [of dis and quæro] to inquire, seek, or search for.
 Disqui-ror, ri; to be sought.
 Disquisitio, ōnis; f. an inquisition, diligent search or trial, inquest. * Venire in disquisitionem, to be tried by a jury or inquest. Disqui-

Disquisitor, ōris; m. a diligent searcher, examiner.
 Disraro, are; act. to make rare, or thin; also to geld.
 Disrumpo, ūpi, ūptum, ūmpere; act. to break asunder.
 Disrumpor, pi; to be broken, &c.
 + Dissuavior for dissuavior.
 Dissēcatō, ōnis; f. a cutting asunder.
 Dissēcator, ōris; m. a dissector.
 Dissēcatus, a, um; part. dissected.
 Dissēco, ui, ctum, are; act. to dissect, anatomize, cut in pieces or open. * Scirra dissēcare, to saw asunder.
 Dissēc-or, ari; pass. to be cut asunder.
 Dissēctio, ōnis; f. a cutting in pieces.
 Dissēctus, a, um; part. of dissēcor; cut asunder, dissected.
 + Dissēdo, are; to appease.
 Dissēmīnatio, ōnis; f. a sowing about.
 Dissēmīnator, ōris; m. a sower, or spreader about.
 Dissēmīno, are; act. to sow here and there, divulge, spread abroad.
 Dissēmīn-or, ari; to be sown, &c.
 Dissensio, ōnis; f. a difference, contradiction.
 Dissensus, ūs; m. a variety of opinions.
 Dissentāneus, a, um; } disagreeing.
 Dissentiens, ntis; }
 + Dissentio, ōnis; f. a dissention, variance, disagreement.
 Dissentio, si, sum, tire; neut. to dissent, disagree, be of a contrary opinion. * Ab aliquo, cum aliquo, alicui dissentire, not to agree with.
 Dissēpimentum, i; n. a dam, hedge, partition, the division of the quarters of a walnut.
 Dissēpio, pi or psi, ptum, pire; act. to separate by a hedge or inclosure; to dispart.
 Dissēpium, i; ti; n. an inclosure;
 Dissēptum, i; also the midriff.
 Dissērēnat, imp. it grows fair.
 Dissērēndus, a, um; to be transplanted.
 Dissērēno, are; to clear up.
 Dissēro, ēvi, itum, ēre; act. to sow scatteringly, transplant.
 Dissēro, ui, ertum; to dispute, reason, debate. * In utramque partem differere, to dispute pro and con. * Differere aliquid, de re aliquā, to handle a matter in disputation.
 Dissēror, ri; pass. to be sown or scattered abroad.
 + Dissērpo, ēre; to spring up here and there.
 Dissertābundus, a, um; adj. hot in dispute.
 Dissertatio, ōnis; f. a disputing, contending.
 Dissertator, ōris; m. a disputer.
 Disserto, are; to dispute, or reason vehemently.
 + Dissico for disseco.
 + Dissidens, ntis; part. disagreeing.
 Dissidentia, æ; f. a dissention, discord, a being out of joint.
 Dissideo, ēdi, essum, idere; neut. [à fedco] to disagree, be at variance; also to be divorced. * A veri fide dissidet, 'tis unlike to be true. * Cum causa dissidere, to hate the quarrel. * Adamas cum magnete dissidet, the diamond is at odds with the load-stone.
 Dissidium, ii; n. discord, dissention. * Inter nos dissidium quærunt,

they would make a breach between us.
 + Dissignator for designator.
 Dissigno, are; to unseal, cancel, break open.
 Dissilio, ui and -ivi, ultum, ire; neut. [of dis and salio] to leap down, to leap or fly in pieces, chop asunder.
 Dissimilāris, re; adj. dissimilar, unlike.
 Dissimil-is, e; adj. -ior, -limus; unlike. * Dissimilis sui, not like himself. * Dissimilis in illum, not resembling him.
 Dissimilitēr, adv. differently.
 Dissimilitudo, inis; f. unlikeness.
 Dissimulābilis, le; adj. which may be counterfeited, dissembled.
 Dissimulāmentum, i; n. a dissembling, counterfeiting.
 Dissimulantēr, adv. dissemblingly, closely.
 Dissimulantia, æ; f. a dissembling, cloaking, concealing.
 + Dissimulāris, re; adj. unlike.
 Dissimulatim, adv. dissemblingly.
 Dissimulatio, ōnis; f. a dissembling, a making as tho' one did not know what he does.
 Dissimulātor, ōris; m. a dissembler.
 Dissimulatus, a, um; dissembled.
 Dissimulo, are; act. to dissemble, conceal, pass by, take no notice of, seem not to know. * Dissimulare silentio injuriam, to put up a wrong. * Dissimulat se voluisse, he makes as tho' he had not been willing.
 Dissipābilis, le; adj. 3 art. which may be scattered abroad.
 Dissipatio, ōnis; f. a scattering abroad, dissipation.
 Dissipator, ōris; m. a scatterer.
 Dissipatus, a, um; part. of dissipor; scattered, dispersed. * Dissipatus in instruendo, confounded in giving instructions.
 + Dissipimentum, i; n. a partition in the midst of a walnut.
 + Dissipium, ii; n. one of the three principal entrails, the midriff.
 Dissipo, are; act. [ab ant. sipo] to scatter, disperse, punish, spread abroad, squander away, dissolve, discuss. * Dissipare conviviis patrimonium, to spend an estate in banquetting. * Dissipare famam alicujus rei, to noise a thing abroad.
 Dissitus, a, um; part. of dissitor; distant, remote.
 Dissociābilis, le; adj. 3 art. unsociable, hating company.
 Dissociatio, ōnis; f. a disunion, distance, parting, setting at odds, breaking off company.
 Dissociator, ōris; m. a separator.
 Dissociatus, a, um; separated.
 Dissocio, are; to part, separate, break the company, disunite.
 + Dissol-eo, ēre; neut. not to be accustomed.
 Dissolūbilis, le; adj. easy to be loosed, untied, melted, dispatched.
 Dissolvo, vi, ūtum, vēre; act. to dissolve, melt, dispatch, loose, unbind, pay. * Dissolvere amicitias, to break friendship. * Dissolve me, put me out of doubt. * Dissolvere religionem, to put down religion. * Dissolvere se ex re aliquā, to rid himself of a business, disentangle himself out of it.
 Dissolvor, vi; to be dissolved, or die.
 Dissolutē, adv. dissolutely, carelessly, slackly.

Dissolutio, ōnis; f. dissolution, dissoluteness, a dissolving, loosing. * Dissolutio naturæ, death. * Dissolutio stomachi, the weakness of the stomach.
 Dissolutor, ōris; m. a dissolver.
 + Dissolutum; i; n. a dissolving.
 Dissolutus, a, um; part. of dissolver; dissolute, riotous, dissolved, unbound, weak. * Dissolutum navigium, a foundered ship. * Dissolutis criminibus, having justified himself.
 Dissōnans, ntis; disagreeing.
 Dissōnantia, æ; f. a discord, disagreeing.
 Dissōno, ui, itum, are; neut. to disagree, jar, be out of tune.
 Dissōnus, a, um; adj. disagreeing, untuneable.
 + Dissortes, to whom the inheritance is divided.
 Dissortio, ōnis; f. [à fors] the dividing of an inheritance between co-heirs.
 Dissuā-deo, si, sum, dēre; act. to dissuade, reason against. * Legem dissuadere, to be against the passing of a law.
 Dissuasio, ōnis; f. a dissuading.
 Dissuātor, ōris; m. a dissuader.
 + Dissuāviatio, ōnis; f. a sweet kissing.
 Dissuāvi-or, ari; dep. to kiss sweetly or much.
 + Dissuetudo, inis; f. a disusing.
 Dissulus, as dissulus.
 Dissultatio, ōnis; f. a leaping up and down.
 Dissulto, are; neut. [à dissilio] to leap up and down, burst asunder.
 + Dissum, i; n. or bissum, a morsel, or bit.
 Dissuo, ui, ūtum, ūere; act. to rip, or unsew, break off by little and little. * Dissuere amicitias, to dissolve friendship by degrees.
 Dissuor, ui; to be ripped, undone.
 Dissutilis, le; adj. easily unsewed.
 Dissutus, a, um; part. of dissuor; unsewed.
 Distā, a town in the country of Aria.
 + Distāb-eo, ēre; neut. to pine, or consume away.
 Distābelco, ēre; neut. to consume, or pine away apace.
 Distādet, uit, ēre; imperf. it loaths or irks. * Distādet me, I am quite weary of it.
 Distans, ntis; adj. distant, differing.
 Distantia, æ; f. distance, difference, space between, respect.
 + Distemperāmen, inis; n. distemperature.
 + Distemperantia, æ; f. distemperature.
 + Distemperio, and distempero, are; to distemper.
 Distēdo, di, sum and tum, dēre; act. to stretch out every way, stuff, or fill. * Distendere aciem, to enlarge the front of an army. * Distendere rictum, to gape wide.
 Distentio, ōnis; f. a stretching out, cramming, distention. * Distentio nervorum, a convulsion.
 Distentissimus, a, um; adj. superl. of distentus; very busy, full of business.
 Distento, are; act. [à distendo] to stuff greatly, stretch out much or often.
 Distentor, ōris; m. a sufferer, stretcher, racker.

Distentus, a, um; part. of **distendor**; *stuffed, strutting out*.
Distentus, a, um; part. of **distineor**; *very busy, or hinder'd by divers businesses*.
Distentus, ūs; m. *a stretching out*.
Disternatio, ōnis; f. *a dividing of limits or bounds*.
Disternator, ōris; m. *a remover of bounds*.
Disternino, are; *to bound, or separate place from place*.
Disternin-or, ari; *to be limited*.
+ **Disterninus**, a, um; *separated*.
+ **Disterno**, ēre; *to unsaddle*.
+ **Distero**, trivi, tritum, ēre; *to pound, bray, break small*.
Distichon, i; n. *a distich, or pair of verses*.
Distichum hordeum, a kind of barley, with two rows of grain in the ear.
Distillarius, ii; m. *a distiller*.
Distillatio, ōnis; f. *a distilling, dropping, rheum, catarrh*.
Distillator, ōris; m. *a distiller*.
Distillo, are; *to distill, drop leisurely*.
* **Distillare lachrymam**, *to shed a tear*.
Distillor, ari; *to be distilled*.
Distinctē, } adv. *distinctly, severally*.
Distinctim, {
Distinctio, ōnis; f. *a distinction, separation, difference, point*.
Distinctor, ōris; m. *a distinguisher*.
Distinctus, a, um; part. of **distinguor**; *distinguished, discerned, checker'd, studded*.
Distinctus, ūs; m. *a distinction, diversity, variety*.
Distineo, ui, entum, ēre; act. [*of dis and teneo*] *to possess, take up, keep asunder, separate, drive away, beat back*. * **Distinere pacem**, *to hinder peace*.
Distin-eor, ēri; pass. *to be employed, or taken up*.
Distin-guo, xi, ctum, guere; act. [*διασπίζω*] *to distinguish, divide, separate, put a difference between, set or beset with nails, &c. mingle*. * **Distinguere geminis**, *to beset with pearls*.
Distin-guor, gui; pass. *to be distinguished*. * **Intervallis distinguui**, *to be set at distances*.
Distito, are; *to stand apart or at a distance*.
Disto, are; [*à sto*] *to differ; be distant, unlike*. * **A veritate distare**, *to be wide of truth, to be false*.
Distor-queo, fi, tum, quere; act. *to wrest, or set awry*. * **Distorquere os**, *to make a wry mouth*.
Distortio, ōnis; f. *a wrestling, distortion, setting awry, crookedness*.
Distortor, ōris; m. *he that wrestles aside*.
Distortus, a, um; part. of **distor-queor**; *wrested, writhen, deformed*.
Distractio, ōnis; f. *a separation, alienation, selling, drawing asunder*.
Distraclissimus, a, um; *very busy*.
DistraCTOR, ōris; m. *a divider, jeller, distracter*.
DistraCTus, a, um; part. of **distra-hor**; *distracted, drawn asunder, alienated*.
Ditra-ho, xi, ctum, here; act. *to distract, draw, or pull asunder or from, defer, sell*. * **Distrahere controversiam**, *to end a controversy*. * **Taurus mons distrahit mediam Asiam**, *mount Taurus divides Asia*

in the middle.
Distra-hor, hi; pass. *to be drawn away, to be in doubt, not to know which way to take*.
Distratus, a, um; *covered*.
Distris-uo, ui, ūtum, uere; act. *to distribute, divide, deal, dispose*. * **Distribuere causam**, *to state a case*.
Distris-uor, ui; pass. *to be appointed, divided*.
Distributē, adv. *distributively, distinctly*.
Distributim, adv. *distinctly, by parts, or in parcels*.
Distributio, ōnis; f. *distribution, division, parting*.
Distributor, ōis; m. *a distributor, divider, dealer*.
Distributus, a, um; part. of **distribuo**; *divided, bestowed, parted*.
Districtē, adv. *strictly, shortly, precisely, straightly, sharply*.
Districtim, adv. *very sharply or straightly*. * **Districtim nolle**, *to be resolutely bent against*.
Districtio, ōnis; f. *a difficulty, trouble, hindering*.
Districtius, adv. comp. *more straightly, more briefly*.
Districtor, ōris; m. *a hinderer*.
Districtus, ūs; m. *a precinct, district, jurisdiction*.
Districtus, a, um; part. of **distrin-gor**; *fast bound, straight, severe*.
+ **Distrigillatio**, ōnis; f. *a currying, or rubbing down*.
+ **Distrigillator**, ōris; m. *a currier*.
+ **Distrigillo**, are; *to curry, or rub*.
+ **Distrimenta**, ōrum; n. *broken pieces*.
Distringens, ntis; *binding, rubbing*.
Distri-ngo, nxi, ctum, ngere; act. [*à stringo*] *to strain hard, bind fast, scrape off, gather & strip fruits from the boughs, rub, cleanse, curry, wound*. * **Distringere gladium**, *to draw a sword*. * **Distringere crustam panis**, *to chip bread*. * **Arun-do distrinxit summum corpus**, *the arrow rased his skin*. * **Distringere aliquem negotiis**, *to hamper one in business*. * **Distringere aliquem amaritudine carminum**, *to write a most biting satyr against one*.
Distrin-gor, gi; pass. *to be strained*.
Distruncatio, ōnis; f. *a maiming, cutting off or in pieces*.
Distruncator, ōris; m. *a mainer*.
Distrunco, are; act. *to maim, lop, shred, cut off or in pieces, behead or quarter*. * **Medium distruncabo**, *I'll cut you in two*.
Distrunc-or, ari; *to be quartered*.
Distruo, xi, ctum, ere; [*à struo*] *to build asunder or at a distance*.
Distuli. See **differo**.
Disturbatio, ōnis; f. *a destroying, riling, throwing down*.
Disturbator, ōris; m. *a troubler, hinderer*.
Disturoctus, a, um; *thrown down*.
Disturbo, are; act. *to cast, beat, or throw down, disturb, overthrow, pull down, disorder, break and toss, hinder*. * **Disturbare vitæ societatem**, *to interrupt or hinder commerce, dealings, trade*.
+ **Disulcus**, ci; m. *a hog with the bristles of his neck divided*.
+ **Disulto**, are; *to leap up and down*.
Ditatus, a, um; *enriched*.
Ditesco, ēre; [*à dives*] *to grow rich*.
Dithyrambus, i; m. *a surname of Bacchus among the Greeks; also a*

song in honour of him.
Ditio, ōnis; f. [*à dives vel do*] *jurisdiction, empire, authority; a diocese*. * **In ditionem venire**, *to come under, become subject to, become tributary to*.
Ditiones, a people of Dalmatia.
Ditior, -ius, gen. -oris; adj. comp. *of dives, or ditis; richer*. See **dives**.
+ **Ditis**, e; adj. 3 art. *rich, wealthy*.
Ditissime, adv. superl. *very richly*.
Ditissimus, a, um; adj. superl. *of ditior; very rich, wealthy*. * **Ditissimus agri**, *a landed man*.
Dito, are; *to enrich*.
Ditonus, i; m. *a third in musick*.
Ditrochæus, i; m. *a foot of two trochæes*.
Dittani, a people of Spain.
DIU, adv. [*à dies*] *long, a long while*.
* **Diū est quod**, *'tis a long time since that*. * **Diū multumque**, or **multum diuque**, *a great while and in a great measure*.
Diū, ablat. ant. *of dies, by day*.
Diva, æ; f. *a goddess, saint*.
Diva, the river Dee in Scotland.
+ **Divagabilis**, le; adj. *wandering*.
Divagor, ari; *to wander about, go astray*. * **Animus huc & illuc divagatur**, *my wits are gone a wool-gathering*.
Divālis, le; adj. *divine*.
Divaricatio, ōnis; f. *a straddling, setting wide asunder*.
Divaricatus, a, um; part. of **divaricor**; *straddling, splay-footed*. * **Divaricatæ tibiæ**, *bowing outwards*.
Divarico, are; act. *to stride or straddle, set open like a pair of compasses*. * **Ramos arborum divaricare**, *to plash trees*.
Divadurum, a city in France.
+ **Divē**, adv. *divinely, holily*.
+ **Divectior** (dies) *drawing towards an end*.
+ **Divellico**, are; *to pull divers ways*.
Div-el-lo, elli and ulsi, ulsum, ellere; act. *to draw or pull off, asunder, or away*. * **Mordicus divellere**, *to tear away with the teeth*. * **Divellere vulnus**, *to make a wound wider*.
Divend-o, idi, itum, ere; *to sell abroad*.
+ **Diventilo**, are; *to fan*.
Diverberatio, ōnis; form. *a striking through*.
Diverbero, are; *to strike through, beat, cleave, or cut*.
Diverberor, ari; *to be stricken through*.
Diverbium, ii; n. [*à verbum*] *a proverb, or old saying; a bye-word, a funeral song, and the first part of a comedy*.
Divergium aquarum, [*à vergo*] *a parting of waters, so as to make an island*.
Diverse, adv. *diversly, contrarily, unlikely*.
+ **Diversiclinis**, ne; adj. *diversly declined*.
+ **Diversiclinium**, ii; n. *a place having many ways*.
Diversifico, are; *to diversify, or vary*.
+ **Diversiloquium**, ii; n. *a different speech*.
+ **Diversilöquus**, a, um; adj. *speaking diversly*.
Diversissime, adv. *very differently*.
Diversitas, atis; f. *diversity, difference, unlikeliness, contrariety*.
Diversitor, ari; [*à diverto*] *to resort often, decline or turn to*.
Diversitor, ōris; m. *an inn-keeper*.
Diverfor, ari; dep. *to sojourn, lodge*.

or resort unto. * *Diversari apud aliquem*, to board with one.
Diversior, ōris ; m. a guest, sojourner, lodger, boarder.
 † *Diversoriarus*, ii ; m. an inn-keeper.
Diversoriolum, li ; n. a poor or blind inn.
Diversorium, ii ; n. an inn, ordinary, victualling-house ; a lodging.
Diversorius, a, um ; adj. of an inn or lodging.
Diversum, adv. differently.
Diversus, a, um ; adj. -ior, -issimus ; going out of the way, wandering, diverse, different, unlike, contrary, directly opposite. * *E diverso*, on the contrary. * *In diversum*, back to back, tail to tail. * *Diversi interrogabantur*, they were asked severally. * *Ex diverso coeli*, out of some obscure uncouth place among the mountains.
Diverticulum, li ; n. an inn, digression, bye-path ; a cunning shift. * *Diverticulum querere peccatis*, to cloak his faults, carry 'em under a vizard.
Diver-to, ti, sum, tere ; act. to turn aside, go from one's purpose, make a digression, bait, or go to an inn, lodge, differ, divorce. * *Divertunt mores virginis longè ac lupæ*, the manners of a maid and a harlot differ greatly. * *Divertere à proposito*, to go from the subject, digress. * *Divertere apud hospitem*, to take up one's lodging.
Divertor, ti ; to turn aside, &c.
DIVES, gen. itis ; adj. 3 art. [diō, divus] wealthy, rich. * *Dives ingenium*, an excellent wit. * *Dives pecoris or pecore*, having much cattle.
Divexatio, ōnis ; f. a vexing greatly.
Divexo, are ; to vex or trouble greatly, rifle, plunder. * *Divexare agros*, to forage.
Divexor, ari ; to be vexed.
Divi, orum ; m. gods, canonized saints.
Diviana, [qu. diva Jana, an epithet of the moon].
Dividia, æ ; f. [à divido] wearisomeness, tediousness, trouble, discord.
Dividicula, ōrum ; n. conduit-heads.
Div-ido, ūsi, ūtum, idere ; act. [Hetrusc. iduo] to divide, distribute, assign, part, cut in pieces. * *Dividere sententiam*, to draw up his opinion into certain heads, and so declare one point after another.
Dividue, adv. by halves.
 † *Dividuum*, or -uitas, ātis ; f. a dividend, division.
Dividuus, a, um ; adj. divisible. * *Dividua luna*, at a quarter old.
Diviliria, the city Dublin in Ireland.
Divina, æ ; f. she that guesses. * *Avi divina imbrum*, a bird boding rain.
 † *Divinaculum*, li ; n. an oracle.
 † *Divinālis*, le ; adj. of divining.
Divinans, ntis ; part. divining, guessing.
 † *Divinasso*, ere ; to conjecture.
Divinatio, ōnis ; f. a divination, divining, foretelling, guessing.
Divinator, ōris ; m. a diviner, he that foretells or guesses.
Divinatus, a, um ; part. guessed.

Divinè, adv. divinely, transcendently.
Divinipotens, gen. ntis ; adj. 3 art. skilled in divine things.
Divinitas, ātis ; f. the godhead, canonization, divinity.
Divinitus, adv. Liv. divinely, from God.
Divino, are ; to divine, prophesy, foretell, conjecture.
Divinus, a, um ; adj. [à divus] divine, godly, heavenly. * *Rei divinæ operam dare*, to attend the prayers.
Divinus, i ; m. a divine, or diviner, soothsayer, fortune-teller, wizard.
Divio, the city Dijon, the metropolis of Burgundy.
Divipotes, Castor and Pollux.
Divite, or *Divisio*, the Vics, or Devises in Wiltshire.
Divise, } adv. severally.
Divisim, }
Divisio, ōnis ; f. a division, parting, distributing. * *Divisiones dare*, to make a dole.
Divisor, ōris ; m. a divider, parter, distributor, almoner.
Divisura, æ ; f. a division, cleft, or notch.
Divisus, a, um ; part. of divisor ; divided, notched. * *Non divisa sunt temporibus tibi hæc*, this plot was not laid seasonably by you.
Divisus, ūs ; m. a dividing.
Divitiacus, an Heduan, a friend of Cicero.
Divitiæ, arum ; f. [à dives] riches.
Divitior, ōris ; adj. richer.
 † *Divitiōsitas*, ātis ; f. wealthiness.
 † *Divitiōsus*, a, um ; very wealthy.
 † *Divitiissimus*, a, um ; very rich.
 † *Divito*, are ; to make rich.
 † *Divitor*, ari ; to be enriched.
Dium, ii ; n. [à dius] the open air. * *Morari sub dio*, to lie abroad all night.
Divodorum, the metropolis of Lotharingia, called Metz en Lorrain.
Divortium, ii ; n. [à diverto] a path, divorce, division, separation. * *Divortia itinerum*, the bye-ways they must travel in.
Diur, a river of Mauritania Tingitana.
Diureticus, a, um ; adj. diuretick, provoking urine.
 † *Diurnālis*, le ; adj. diurnal, of the day.
 † *Diurnata*, æ ; f. a day's journey.
Diurno, are ; to live or last long.
Diurnum, i ; n. a journal-book, a day's hire or provision.
Diurnus, a, um ; [à dies] done in or belonging to the day. * *Diurni commentarii*, day-books. * *Diurnum victum querere*, to earn one's daily bread.
Dius, an historian, who wrote of Phœnicia.
Dius, a, um ; adj. [diōs] divine, excellent, of an ancient and noble family.
Diutine, adv. very long.
Diutinus, a, um ; adj. [à diu] enduring long.
Diutissime, adv. superl. very long.
Diutiùs, adv. longer.
Diutiusculè, adv. Erasmus ; a little while.
Diuturnè, adv. a long while.
Diuturnior, and -us ; adj. comp. longer, more lasting.
Diuturnissimus, a, um ; adj. superl.

very long and lasting.
Diuturnitas, ātis ; f. length of time, continuance.
 † *Diuturno*, are ; to prolong.
Diuturnus, a, um ; adj. continuing long.
Divulgatio, ōnis ; f. a divulging, publishing.
Divulgator, ōris ; m. a publisher.
Divulgatus, a, um ; P. & A. -ior, -issimus ; published, abandoned. * *Divulgatissimus magistratus*, an office easily attainable.
Divulgo, are ; act. to publish, report, make known or common. * *Cujus primum tempus ætatis ad omnes libidines divulgatum*, who was very lewd and intemperate in his youth.
Divulgor, ari ; to be divulged.
Divulsio, ōnis ; f. a pulling asunder.
Divulsor, ōris ; m. he that pulls asunder.
Divulsus, a, um ; part. of divellor ; pulled off or asunder.
 † *Divum*, i ; n. the open air.
Divus, a, um ; adj. [diōs] holy, divine.
Divus, i ; masc. one canonized, a saint.
Dizerus, a city of Illyria.
Dizootra, a town of Armenia Minor.

D ante O.

D. O. abbreviat. for *Diis omnibus*, or *Deo optimo* or *omnipotente*.
DO, dedi, datum, dare ; act. [dōw, dōwmi] to give, permit, grant, offer, declare, make, submit, commit, deliver, put, appoint, sell, or set, give out. * *Vitio dare*, to blame. * *Dare utendum*, to lend. * *Dare operas in portu*, to be custommer, or receiver of toll in a haven. * *Dare se sonino*, to go to sleep. * *Effectum dare*, to accomplish. * *Manus dare*, to yield. * *Pœnas dare*, to suffer. * *Operam dare*, to endeavour. * *Haud paternum istud dedisti*, your father would not have done so. * *Verba dare*, to deceive. * *Dare actionem* or *judicium*, to give one leave to commence a suit. * *Dare linteamentum in plagam*, to rent a wound. * *Dare præcipitem*, to throw down headlong. * *Dare terga*, le fugæ or in fugam, to run away. * *Dare vindicias*, to adjudge the free enjoyment of litigious land (while the case is depending) to him that seems to have most right to them. * *Dare comitem*, to accompany. * *Dare famæ*, to publish. * *Dare cruci*, to crucify. * *Dare se in laqueum*, to hang one's self. * *Dare mutuo*, to lend. * *Dare oblivioni*, to forget. * *Dare operam mutuam*, to help again. * *Dare operam liberis*, to beget children. * *Dare vela*, to hoist up sails. * *Dare mihi*, lend me your help. * *Ut sese dant res*, as the affairs go. * *Paucis dabo*, I'll tell you in a word. * *Datur cernere*, one may perceive. * *Dare mancipio*, to alienate, sell outright. * *Dare natalitia*, to keep one's birthday with merriment and good cheer. * *Si dabitur*, if 'twill be granted. * *Dare operam tonforibus*, to be shaved.

shaved. * Quantum datur, as far as may be.
 Doanas, a river of India without Ganges.
 Doani, the people about Doanas.
 † Doarium, ii; n. a dowry.
 Doberæ, a people of Thrace.
 Doberus, and Deborus, a city of Pæonia.
 Dobuni, and Beduni, the people of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire.
 Docendus, a, um; to be taught.
 DŌC-EO, ui, tum, ěre; act. [à doc-
 -ēre, existimo] to teach, instruct,
 advise, inform. * Vim afferre in
 docendo, to force a belief. * La-
 tine docere, to teach one Latin. *
 Docere aliquem fidibus, to teach
 one musick, or to play.
 DŌC-eor, ěri; pass. to be taught.
 Dochi, a people of Æthiopia.
 † Dochimalcus, a, um; consisting of
 a dochimus.
 † Dochimus, a foot of five syllables.
 DŌcibilis, le; apt to learn.
 † Docibilitas, ātis; f. a being teach-
 able.
 † DŌcibilit̃er, adv. teachably.
 DŌcilis, le; adj. 3 art. [à doceo]
 apt to learn. * Docilis pravi, ready
 to learn naughtiness. * Docilis fal-
 lendi, he that soon gets the knack of
 deceiving.
 DŌcilitas, ātis; f. aptness to learn.
 Docimeum, a city of Phrygia.
 Docirata, a city of Dacia.
 Docis, idis; f. a fiery meteor like a
 beam.
 Doclea, a city of Dalmatia.
 Docleatæ, the people of Doclea.
 Docē, ius, iſſimē; adv. learnedly.
 DŌciloquium, ii; n. a learned dis-
 course.
 † DŌciloquus, a, um; speaking
 learnedly.
 Doctor, ōris; m. Plin. a doctor,
 teacher. * Nullo doctore, having
 no master. * Sapientiæ doctor, a
 philosopher.
 Doctrina, æ; f. doctrine, a way of
 teaching; theory, as opposed to prac-
 tice; instruction, the office of teach-
 ing, learning, erudition, wisdom,
 philosophy; an art or science.
 † Doctrinālis, le; adj. of doctrine.
 † Doctrino, are; to instruct.
 Doctrix, icis; f. a she-teacher, doc-
 tress.
 Doctus, a, um; P. & A. -ior, -issi-
 mus; [à doceor] taught, learned,
 wise, a good scholar. * Doctus sa-
 gittarum, skilled in shooting. * Doc-
 tus ad malitiam, unhappy, mischie-
 vious. * Doctum doces, tell me
 what I know not.
 DŌcūmen, inis; n. a lesson, essay.
 † DŌcūmentatio, ōnis; f. a teach-
 ing.
 † DŌcūmentor, ari; to instruct.
 DŌcūmentum, i; n. Cic. instruction,
 a lesson, example, proof. * Docu-
 mento habere aliquem, to follow
 any one, to square one's actions after
 another man's rule.
 Docus, ci; f. a beam; also a meteor.
 Dodecæteris, idis; f. the space of
 twelve years.
 Dodecatemorium, the twelfth part of
 the zodiac, or any thing else.
 Dodecathei, the twelve chief gods
 and goddesses.
 Dedecatheos, a private banquet that
 Octavius made to twelve guests.
 Dodona, a city of Chaonia, near

which was a grove of oaks conse-
 crated to Jupiter Dodonæus, and
 the most ancient oracle of all Greece,
 where they said the pigeons and trees
 gave forth oracles.
 Dodonæum, i; n. a kind of cym-
 bal rattling day and night, ap-
 plied to men that are over talka-
 tive.
 Dodone, ěs; f. the daughter of Ju-
 piter and Europa; also a fountain
 which puts out lighted torches, and
 lights others.
 Dodonides, the nurses of Bacchus;
 called also Atlantides.
 Dodonius, a, um; adj. of Dodona.
 † Dodra, æ; f. a drink of nine sever-
 al ingredients.
 Dodrans, ntis; m. [cui deest qua-
 drans] nine ounces, or inches, three
 quarters of any thing; also a full
 span.
 Dodrantālis, le; adj. of nine ounces
 or inches.
 Docantes, a field and city of Phry-
 gia.
 † Doerium, ii; n. a dowry.
 Dofris, Dover in Kent.
 † Doga, æ; f. a kind of boat; also
 a wine-vessel, or boat-cup; a water-
 pipe.
 † Doga, æ; m. a neat-herd.
 † Dogarius, or docharius, a cooper
 belonging to the vessels called dogæ.
 Dogma, ātis; n. a received opinion,
 decree.
 Dogmaticus, a, um; adj. wise, posi-
 tive, dogmatical.
 Dogmatistes, the author of any sect
 or opinion.
 Dogmatizo, are; to instruct.
 Doii, a people of Arabia Felix.
 DŌlabella, æ; f. a little plane.
 Dolabella, the name of a Roman fa-
 mily.
 DŌlabelliana pyra, pears with a long
 stalk.
 DŌlabra, æ; f. [à dolo] a carpen-
 ter's axe, or great plane.
 † DŌlabra, are; to hew or plane.
 † DŌlabrum, i; n. a hewing, plane-
 ing.
 DŌlāmen, inis; n. a hewing, square-
 ing.
 DŌlātes, a people of Umbria.
 † DŌlātis, le; adj. easily hewed.
 DŌlātūm, adv. artificially, smoothly.
 DŌlātio, ōnis; f. a smoothing, plane-
 ing.
 DŌlātor, ōris; m. a planer, turner.
 DŌlātōrium, ii; n. an axe or plane.
 † DŌlātura, æ; f. a planing, hew-
 ing.
 † DŌlātus, a, um; hewed, smoothed.
 DŌlendus, a, um; to be bewailed.
 DŌlens, ntis; grieving.
 DŌlensis, and Dola, the city Dole in
 Gallia Celtica.
 DŌlenter, adv. sorrowfully.
 DŌlentia, æ; f. sorrow, heaviness.
 DŌL-EO, ui, itum, ěre; neut. [à
 dolēre] to be grieved, sorrowful, full
 of pain, ach. * Dolet dictum, it
 grieves me that I said it. * Do-
 lent oculi, my eyes are sore. * Do-
 leo vicem tuam, I pity your case.
 * Dolere caput, to have the head-
 ach. * Dolendum est, it is a great
 pity.
 † DŌlesco, ěre; to begin to grieve.
 DŌliaris, re; adj. [à dolium] of or
 like a tun. * Doliare vinum, wine
 in the hoghead. * Doliaris anus,
 a tun-bellied old woman.

DŌliarium, ii; n. a wine-cellar;
 also a tun.
 DŌliarius, ii; m. a cooper.
 Doliceæ, islands of Arabia Felix.
 Doliche, a town in Macedonia, an
 isle in the Ægean sea, and a city
 of Syria.
 Dolichiste, an island over-against
 Chimæra.
 Dolichurus, long-tailed.
 DŌlienus, the tenth bishop of Jerusa-
 lem.
 DŌlichus, i; m. the space of twelve
 furlongs; also a French bean.
 DŌliolum, li; n. a little barrel.
 DŌliosum, a hill at Rome.
 Doliones, or -nii, the inhabitants of
 Cyzicus.
 † DŌlito, are; to hew much or often.
 DŌliturus, a, um; [à doleo] ready
 to grieve.
 † DŌlitus, a, um; hewed, smoothed.
 † Dolivium, ii; n. a broad or chip-
 ping-axe.
 DŌLIUM, ii; n. Fest. [à dolo, vel
 Heb. dalah, hausit] a tun, tub,
 hoghead, or any great vessel. * In-
 explebile dolium, one covetous, pro-
 digal.
 DŌLO, are; act. [ab Heb. dalal,
 attenuari] to hew, chip, or square.
 * Dolare opus or rationem, to
 smooth or polish a discourse or ora-
 tion. * Dolare dolum, to put a
 trick upon.
 DŌlo, } ōnis; m. a tuck, or rapier
 Dolon, } in a cane; also a small
 sail called the top-gallant.
 Dolomene, part of Assyria.
 DŌlon, ōnis; m. a swift Trojan,
 taken and slain by Ulysses, having
 first (in hopes of life) revealed the
 counsels of Troy.
 DŌlōpes, a people of Thessaly.
 DŌlor, ōris; m. Cic. [à dolco] grief,
 pain, ach, anguish, sorrow. * Do-
 lor quibusdam non dimittit, the
 pain follows some to their graves.
 † DŌlorificus, a, um; causing grief.
 † DŌloro, are; to cause pain or sor-
 row.
 † DŌlōrōsus, a, um; adj. full of
 pain.
 DŌlosē, adv. deceitfully.
 † DŌloſi for dolori.
 DŌlositas, ātis; f. secret malice.
 DŌlōsus, a, um; adj. deceitful.
 † DŌlūmen, inis; n. a chipping-axe.
 DŌLUS, i; m. Cic. [dolus] deceit;
 also treachery, waste. * Dolus ma-
 lus, a plot to wrong another. * Do-
 lis incedere, to attempt to wrong
 one.
 Dolus Mendesium, a famous historian
 of Egypt.
 Doma, ātis; n. a dome, the flat roof
 of an house.
 Domābilis, le; adj. tameable.
 Domacia, a city of Thessaly.
 Domada, a town of Arabia.
 Domana, a city of Armenia Minor
 and Arabia Felix.
 Domandus, a, um; to be tamed.
 Domantica, a fruitful country of Pon-
 tica.
 DŌmātio, ōnis; f. a taming.
 DŌmātor, ōris; m. a tamer.
 DŌmātus, a, um; tamed.
 Domazanes, a people of Arabia.
 DŌmestica, æ; f. [sc. bestia] a tame
 beast.
 DŌmesticatūm, adv. from house to house.
 † DŌmesticatio, ōnis; f. a keeping
 at home.

† DŌmē-

† *Dōmesticātus*, ūs ; m. a being of the household.
 † *Dōmesticor*, ari ; to keep at home.
Dōmesticus, a, um ; adj. [à domus] of the household or family, domestic, familiar, mild, tame. * *Dōmesticus otior*, I pass away the time in my chamber.
Dometiopolis, a city of Isauria.
Domicilium, ii ; n. Cic. a mansion or dwelling-house. * *Mutare domicilium*, to change one's dwelling. * *Domicilium superbæ*, a haughty place where proud people live.
† *Dōmicillus*, and *dominellus*, a young gentleman.
† *Dōmicilla*, and *dominella*, a young gentlewoman.
† *Dōmiccenium*, ii ; n. [à cœna] a supping at home.
† *Dōmicula*, æ ; f. a little house.
† *Dōmicus*, a, um ; of the house.
Domiduca, æ ; f. she that leads the bride to the bridegroom's house.
Domiduca, a name of Juno.
† *Dōmifico*, are ; to build houses.
Domina, æ ; f. [à dominus] a lady, mistress or dame ; also a wife.
Dōminans, ntis ; bearing rule.
Dōminantior, -ius, adj. comp. bearing a greater sway.
Dōminatio, ōnis ; f. Cic. lordship, sovereignty, rule, possession, power. * *Habere dominationem*, to be sovereign.
Dōminator, ōris ; m. Cic. a lord, governor.
Dōminatrix, icis ; f. a lady, goddess, governess.
Dōminātus, ūs ; m. Cic. lordship, authority, mastership. * *Crudelis dominatus*, tyranny, slavish vassalage.
† *Dōminædus*, the master of the house.
Dominica, the wife of the emperor Valens, who appeased the Goths when they were about to destroy Constantinople.
† *Dōminicæle*, lis ; n. a linen glove used by women in receiving the sacrament.
Dominicalis, le ; adj. 3 art. dominical, of the lord. * *Dominicales curiæ*, court-barons.
Dominicanus, a, um ; adj. Erasmi. belonging to the Dominican friars.
† *Dōminicida*, æ ; m. he that kills his master.
† *Dōminicum*, i ; n. a church or assembly.
Dōmicus, a, um ; of the master or lord. * *Dominicus dies*, Sunday.
Dominicus, a monk who founded the order called *ordo Prædicatorum*.
Dominicus Michael, a famous general of the Venetians.
Dōminium, ii ; n. a lordship, sovereignty, dominion.
† *Dōminor*, ari ; to have dominion or government, bear rule, rule over. * *Quam dispari domino dominaris !* by what a different lord thou art possessed ! * *Dominatur in affectibus*, it works hugely upon the affections.
† *Dōminulus*, li ; m. a young or little lord and master.
DŌMINUS, i ; m. Cic. [Heb. adon] a lord, master, owner, husband. * *Dominus epuli*, the master of the feast.
Doniportus, a, um ; [à domus & porto] carrying his house.

Dōmitatio, ōnis ; f. a taming ; also a going home.
Domitianus, i ; m. Domitian, a morose grammarian among the Romans ; also a Roman emperor, who cruelly persecuted the christians, banished St. John, and would be called god ; when he had nothing else to do, he killed flies ; whereupon, when Priscus was asked who was with him, he answered, Not so much as a fly.
† *Dōmitio*, ōnis ; f. a going to one's house ; also a taming.
Domitius, the name of several men.
Domitius Marfus, a poet that wrote epigrams, and the war between Hercules and the Amazons.
Domitius Nero, a Roman emperor.
Dōmito, are ; act. [à domo] to tame, conquer often.
Dōmitor, ōris ; m. Plin. a tamer, breaker, subduer.
Dōmitrix, icis ; f. she that tames or subdues.
Dōmitura, æ ; f. a taming or breaking.
Dōmiturus, a, um ; part. fut. in rus, of domo ; about to tame or subdue.
Dōmitus, a, um ; part. of domor ; tamed, subdued. * *Domitum habere*, to keep in order, restrain.
Dōmitus, ūs ; m. a taming.
Dommonia, æ ; f. Devonshire.
Domna, a name given to Martia, the wife of Severus.
Domna, for *domina*, a lady.
Domnonia, Devonshire.
Domnoniensis, se ; of Devonshire.
† *Domnula*, æ ; f. a little lady.
Domnus, for *dominus*, a lord.
Domnus, the son of the bishop Demetrianus, who, when Paulus Samosatenus was excommunicated, was set over Antioch.
DŌMO, avi and ui, ātum and itum, are ; act. [δᾱμω] to tame, conquer, subdue. * *Domare equos*, to break horses. * *Domare terram aratro*, to till.
† *Dōmor*, ari ; to be tamed.
† *Dōmuis*, for *domus*.
† *Dōmultio*, ōnis ; f. [ab eo] a returning home.
Dōmuncula, æ ; f. a cottage or little house.
DŌMUS, i or ūs ; f. Cic. [δῶμα] a house, family, household, lineage, a nest, cage or stable. * *Domus amica*, domus optima, home is home, be it never so homely. * *Domi est animus*, my mind is homeward. * *Domo cœnare*, to sup abroad.
Don, a river from whence some say Dodona has its name.
Dōnābilis, le ; adj. deserving.
Donacsa, a mountain of Phthiotis.
† *Donacitis*, our lady's thistle.
Dōnandus, a, um ; deserving.
Donariolum, i ; n. Erasmi. a small offering, or gift ; a fairing.
Dōnarium, ii ; n. a gift, or offering.
Dōnaticus, a, um ; adj. belonging to a gift. * *Donaticæ coronæ*, garlands given to those that win prizes.
Donatio, ōnis ; f. a donation, presenting, or giving a gift.
Donatitius, a, um ; Erasmi. given, bestowed by way of gift.
Dōnativum, vi ; n. a largess, or dole, a general's gift to the soldiers ; a donative.
Dōnativus, a, um ; able to give.
Dōnator, ōris ; m. a giver.

† *Dōnatrix*, icis ; f. she that gives.
Dōnātus, a, um ; given, or to which a thing is given, endowed.
Dōnātus, ti ; m. a bishop in Bercæ, who is reported to work many miracles ; also a learned grammarian, master to St. Jerome ; also an African heretick, who said the Son was less than the Father, and the Holy Ghost less than the Son, whose followers were called Donatists.
Donax, acis ; f. a reed of which they made arrows, an angling-rod, and a kind of fish.
Donec, adv. [à donicum] until, so long as, whilst.
Donetrini, a people of the Molossi.
† *Donicum*, [à dum & quum] the same as donec.
† *Dōnifer*, and -rus, a, um ; carrying a gift.
Dono, are ; act. [à donum] to give, present, offer, forgive, endow. * *Donare civitate*, to enfranchise.
Donor, ari ; pass. to be rewarded, endowed. * *Donatur auro*, he has gold bestowed upon him.
Dōnum, i ; n. Sall. [à do] a gift, present, reward, bribe, offering, sacrifice. * *Donum honorarium*, a present given to patrons instead of fees.
Donus, a river of Molossia ; also the sixty-sixth bishop of Rome, A. D. 354. and another A. D. 634.
Donusia, a small isle of Rhodes, into which Bacchus brought Ariadne from Naxos, when her father Minos pursued her.
Donusia, a castle of Achaia.
Donyia, one of the Cyclade isles in the Ægean sea, where there is green marble.
Dora, an island in the gulf of Persia ; and a fountain of Arabia.
Doracte, an island in the Persian gulf.
Dorata, a city of Galatia.
Dorath, a town of Mauritania.
Dorcades, islands in the Atlantick sea.
Dorcas, ādis ; f. a doe.
Dorcas, the name of a woman ; Bibl.
Dorcensis, se ; adj. of Dorchester or Dorsetshire.
Dorcestria, Dorchester.
Dorceus, ei ; m. one of Actæon's dogs, Spy-all, or Quick-sight.
Dorcinni Civitas, Dorchester in Oxfordshire.
† *Dorco*, ōnis ; m. a glutton, smell-fest.
Dores, a people in Asia, subdued by Cræsus.
Doria, and *Dorica*, part of Achaia near Athens.
Doricus, a, um ; adj. of Doria.
Dorias, a river of India without Ganges.
† *Dorica*, æ ; f. a grave kind of music.
Doricè, adv. in the Doric dialect.
Dorienses, a people of Crete and Cyrenaica.
Doricum, a city of Phrygia.
† *Dorion*, ii ; n. the grave kind of music.
Dorion, a town of Peloponnesus.
Doriphagus, i ; m. a devourer of gifts.
Doris, Dover in Kent.
Doris, a sea-nymph, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, who, marrying her brother Nereus, brought forth

forth abundance of other sea-nymphs called Nereides; taken also for the sea.

Doris, a country of Greece by the mountain Oeta, so called from Dorus, son of Neptune. * Doribus Doricē loqui, to tattle much like them.

Doris, idis; f. a cook-knife; also an herb called anchusa. * Doris dialectus, the Doric dialect.

Doris, the wife of Dionysius, the Sicilian tyrant.

Dorisci, a people about the head of the river Indus.

Doriscum, and -ca, a place in Thrace by the river Hebrus; and a promontory of Attica.

Doristus, the fifth king of Lacedæmonia.

Dorium, a town in Peloponnesus; and other places.

Dorius, the river Douro in Portugal, another in India without Ganges.

Dormiens, ntis; part. sleeping.

DORM-IO, ire; neut. [à dormir, pel- lis] to sleep, or be asleep. * In utranque aurem or utrumvis oculum dormire, to be very secure.

Dormisco, ere; neut. to be sleepy, to slumber.

Dormitans, ntis; part. slumbering.

Dormitatio, ōnis; f. a slumbering.

Dormitator, ōris; m. a sleeper, slumberer, slug-a-bed.

† Dormitio, ōnis; f. a sleeping.

Dormito, are; neut. to slumber, take a nap, be negligent, careless. * Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus, 'tis a good horse that never stumbles.

Dormitor, ōris; m. a sleeper.

Dormitorium, ii; n. a dormitory, bed-chamber, sleeping-place.

Dormitorius, a, um; cf. or for sleeping.

Dormiturio, ire; neut. to be sleepy or drowsy.

Dorobitza, a river and city of Illyris.

Dorobrevum, Rochester in Kent.

Doron, i; n. a gift.

Doron, a city of Cilicia.

Doros, a city of Phœnicia and Caria.

Dorothea, æ; f. Dorothy, a woman's name, and a noble maid of Alexandria, who, being a christian, would not prostitute herself to Maximinus, whereupon he confiscated her goods, and banished her.

Dorotheus, a pretor of Armenia, A. D. 29. and other men.

Dorpendanum, Orpington in Kent.

Dorpia, the first day of the Athenian feast called apaturia.

Dorlanes, Hercules so called among the Indians.

Dorsenus Fabius, a comical p. r.

Dorsetia, æ; f. Dorchester.

Dorsetania, Dorsetshire.

Dorsiculum, i; n. a little back.

Dorsuale, is; n. a horse-cloth.

† Dorsualia, ium; n. screens for the back.

Dorsualis, le; adj. of the back, carrying packs.

Dorsuarium, ii; n. a pannel, a pack-saddle.

† Dorsuarius, ii; m. he that carries on his back.

Dorsuarius, a, um; adj. Erasm. belonging to the back.

† Dorsugo, inis; f. the marrow of the back-bone.

DORSUM, i; n. [à dorsum] the

back, a promontory, a bed in a garden, a shelf of sand in the sea.

Dorsuſus, a, um; adj. great back'd; full of shelves.

Dorticum, a city of Mysia.

Dorventania, Derbyshire.

Dorus, the son of Epaphus, and father of Pygmaeus; also the son of Neptune, who reigned in part of Greece; also a city of Caria.

Dorx, cis; f. a roe buck.

Dorychnium, ii; n. a venomous herb with which they poisoned darts.

Doryclus, a bastard son of Priamus, slain by Ajax; also the brother of Phineus king of Thrace, and others.

Dorylæus, a city of Phrygia Major.

Dorylas, one of those that conspired against Perſeus, and was slain by him; also a centaur.

Dorylaus, an excellent soldier of Crete, familiar with Mithridates.

Doryleus, a Phrygian river.

Dorylius, the ambassador of Deiotarus to Cæſar.

Dorympoles, he that went before the bull that was to be sacrificed to Jupiter.

Doryphorus, i; m. a gentleman-pensioner.

DOS, ōtis; f. Cic. [dōs, vel dōis] a dowry or portion, in money, goods, or lands, given with a wife in marriage; also a property, a nature, advantage, and privilege; a subject, an argument, (as in Phædrus u. read duplex libelli dos est, this book contains two subjects, or proceeds on two arguments.) * Dotes naturæ, natural parts. * Dotes prædiorum, such advantages of farms, as plough-boat, hedge-boat, &c.

Dosa, a city of Assyria, and a town of India within Ganges.

Dosareni, a people of Arabia Felix.

Dosaron, a river of India within Ganges.

Dolci, a people of Asia, by the Euxine sea.

Dosiadas, the author of a poem writ in form of an altar.

Dosiades, an historian who wrote of the affairs of Crete.

Dolis, is; f. a dose, so much of physick as is taken at one time.

Dositheus, an historian mentioned by Plutarch, and other men.

Doso, a name given to Antigonus, from his large promising and performing nothing.

Dosones, large promises.

Dossuarius, a, um; carrying on his back. * Dossuaria jumenta, pack-horses. * Dossuaria corbis, a dust-basket.

† Dossum, for dorsum, the back.

† Dossuria, or dossuaria, pannels, pack-saddles.

Dotālis, le; adj. [à dos] of a dowry or portion.

† Dotālītium, ii; n. a dowry.

† Dotālītius, a, um; adj. of a dowry.

Dotāria, æ; f. a dowager.

Dotārium, ii; n. a dowry.

Dotātum, adv. plentifully.

Dotātio, ōnis; f. an endowing.

Dotātissimus, a, um; adj. richly endowed.

Dotātor, ōris; m. he that endows.

Dotātus, a, um; part. of dotor; endowed, having a good portion.

Dothien, enis; m. a bile.

Dotium, a city of Thessaly.

Doto, are; act. to endow.

Dotor, ari; pass. to be endowed.

Doveona, a city of the Cadurci in Gallia.

Dovus, the river Dove in Derbyshire.

Doxa, æ; f. glory, opinion.

D ante P.

D. P. abbreviat. for divus Pius, diis penatibus, dotem petit, devota persona, or decretum principis.

D ante Q.

D Q. abbreviat. for denique.

D. Q. Diis Quirinalibus.

D. Q. R. De qua re.

D. Q. S. De quo supra.

D ante R.

DR. abbreviat. for Drusus.

DR. P. Dare promittit

Draba or drabe vulgaris, common Arabian mustard. * Draba repens, creeping-cress.

Drabescus, i; m. a small country of Thrace.

Dracæ, a people of Asia about Caucasus.

Dracæna, æ; f. [à draco] the female dragon; also the jib quaviver.

Drachanus, ni; m. the mountain where Jupiter brought forth Bacchus.

Drachinæ, arum; pl. m. a people of Asia.

Drachma, æ; f. Cic. a drachm, the eighth part of an ounce; an Attic coin about two groats, passing at Rome for a denarius.

Drachonus, the river Drawn in Gallia Belgica.

DRACO, ōnis; m. Plin. [δρακων] a dragon, the stock of a vine. * Draco hortensis, the herb taragon.

Draco, ōnis; m. a very ancient lawgiver of the Athenians before Solon, who caused all his laws to be abrogated, except those concerning murder, because they ordain'd death for every small fault; also a mountain in Asia Minor.

Dracon, ōnis; m. the river Dragone at the foot of the mountain Vesuvius.

Dracōnarius, ii; m. an ensign-bearer of a particular company.

Dracōnigena, æ; c. bred of a serpent.

Draconigena, æ; f. the city Thebes in Boeotia, built by Cadmus and five men which sprang up of the dragon's teeth which he srew.

Draconis, an island in Libya.

Dracōites, or draconias, æ; m. a dragon-stone.

Draconon, num, a town and mountain of Icaria.

Dracontium, ii; n. the greater dragon-wort.

Dracontius, ii; m. a poet of an uncertain time; he wrote his hexameron, or work of six days, in heroic verse.

Dracuna, a town in Rhætia.

Dracunculus, li; m. [à draco] a little dragon; the lesser dragon-wort; also a sore bile.

Dracunteus, or -contius, an island by Africa Propria, called Chelbi.

Dracus, a general of the Achæi, vanquished by Lucius Mummius.

Drag-

Dragmus, a city of Crete.
 Dragogi, a people of Asia.
 † Dragomenus, or dragumanus, an interpreter.
 Drāma, ātis; n. a comedy, representation, acting, the change of the persons in a play.
 † Drāmāticum, ci; n. a comedy.
 Drāmāticus, a, um; of a comedy.
 Drances, an eloquent but weak courtier of king Latinus.
 Drangæ, a people of Persia.
 Drangæis, and Drangiana regio, a country called Sigistan, inhabited by the Drangæ.
 Dransi, a people of Thrace; they mourn at the birth of children, and rejoice at their funerals.
 Drapeta, æ; m. a runnagate.
 Drapsaca, a city of Bactriana.
 Drasoca, a town of Paropanisus, and of India within Ganges.
 Dratygenia, æ; f. a country in Asia.
 Drauca, æ; f. a city of Crete.
 Draudacum, a castle of Penestria.
 Dravus, the river Dra in Pannonia.
 Draxum, a consecrated place in Sicily.
 Dreccanum, a place in the island Coa.
 † Dremon, a kind of fish.
 † Drenso, are; to sing as a swan.
 Drepana, a city of Lycia.
 Drēpanis, f. a sea-swallow.
 Drepanum, a city in Bithynia, called afterwards Helcnopolis, in honour of Helena, Constantine's mother; also a promontory in several places.
 Drepanum, or -na, oruin; a promontory and city of Sicily.
 Drepsa, or Darapsa, the metropolis of Sogdiana.
 Dresfa, or Dresda, the town Dresden or Dresden, in Upper Saxony.
 Dresia, a city of Phrygia.
 Dricca, a river in Scythia.
 Drilon, a river dividing Macedonia from Illyricum.
 Drillæ, a people of Cappadocia.
 Drilonius, a very great city in Celtica.
 Drilophylitæ, a people of India within Ganges.
 Drimæa, a country in Greece in or near Parnassus.
 Drimati, a people of Arabia Fælix.
 Drinius, or -nus, a river in Macedonia, and another between Illyricum and Mysia.
 Drīdones, gods so called by the Lacedæmonians.
 Drios, a mountain of Arcadia.
 Drobeta, a city of Dacia.
 Drogo, an earl of Apulia.
 Dromæus, Apollo, so called of the Cretans and Lacedæmonians.
 Drōmas, ādis; f. a dromedary; also a dog's name.
 † Dromedarius, ii; m. a keeper of dromedaries.
 † Dromedus, i; m. and da, æ; f. a small swift camel.
 Dromeus, the name of a parasite.
 Dromiscos, an island by Miletus.
 Drōmo, ōnis; m. a caravel, or swift bark; also a kind of fish.
 Dromochetis, a king of the Getes, who, having taken Lyfimachus prisoner, very civilly released him.
 Dromos Achillis, a peninsula of Sarmatia, called Fidonisi.
 Drongilum, a small country of Thesaly.
 Drōpacista, æ; m. he that pulls off hair.
 Drōpax, ācis; m. a depilatory, or

medicine to take off hair.
 Dropici, a people of Persia.
 Drosache, a city of the Seres.
 Drosica, part of Thrace.
 Drosomeli; n. honey-dew.
 Druentia, the river Durance in Gallia Narbonensis.
 Druger, a people of Thrace by the river Hebrus.
 Druidæ, or -des; m. pl. priests, the same among the Gauls as the Grecian Philosophi, Persian Magi, Ionian Gymnosophistæ, Assyrian Chaldæi, and the Roman Sacerdotes. They sacrificed under oaks.
 Druna, the river Dronia, which breaks forth from the Alps.
 † Drungarius, a, um; adj. of a band of soldiers.
 † Drungarius, ii; m. a captain of a band.
 † Drungillus, i; m. the same.
 † Drungus, i; m. a band of soldiers.
 Druophytes, a kind of frogs.
 † Drupæ, or -etæ, arum; f. black ripe olives ready to drop.
 Druphegis, a city of Dacia.
 † Drupus, a, um; ripe and ready to fall.
 Drusias, a city of Judæa.
 Drusilla, æ; f. wife of Felix, governor of Judæa; also the name of Livia, wife of Augustus.
 Drusillanus, a servant of the emperor Claudius.
 Drusipara, a city of Thrace.
 Drusomagus, a city of Rhætia.
 Drusus, i; m. a noble and eloquent Roman, but ambitious and proud, Cato's grandfather; also the son of Livia Augusta, who died in Germany.
 M. Livius Drusus Salinator, he and his colleague Nero overcame Aldruba.
 J. Drusus Publicola, his house stood so, that the people might look into the windows; and when a carpenter proffered for five talents to take it down, and build it more conveniently, he told him, he would give him ten, if he would make it so open, that all the city might see what house he kept; for he was modest, thrifty, and virtuous.
 Druzon, a town of Phrygia Major.
 Dryades, um; f. nymphs of the woods.
 Dryæna, a city of Cilicia, built by Dryænus, called afterwards Chrysopolis.
 Dryantiades, the name of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, the son of Dryas.
 Dryas, ntis; m. the son of Hippolochus, and father of Lycurgus.
 Dryas, adis; f. the daughter of Faunus, who hated the sight of men, and was never seen to come abroad; whence it was forbidden for men to be at her sacrifices.
 Drybaetæ, a people of Sogdiana.
 Drytes, m. a precious stone found in the roots of trees.
 Drylæ, a town near Trapezus Pontica.
 Drymæ, a city of Libya.
 Drymia, a city of Phocis.
 Drymodus, the country which now is called Arcadia.
 Drymus, i; f. a city between Attica and Boetia.
 Drymusa, an island of Ionia.
 Dryope, es; f. a nymph whom Apollo lay with, turned afterwards into a

lute-tree.

Dryopes, um; pl. a people of Epirus, and others about Parnassus, and Oeta, whose country is Dryopia.
 Dryophonon, ni; yellow-cress.
 † Dryops, opis; m. a wood-petker.
 Dryopteris, idis; f. tree-fern.
 Drys, a city of Thrace and Oenotria, and a town in Lycia.
 Drysa, the ancient name of Samos.
 Drysmus, i; a venomous worm at the root of oaks.

D ante U.

D. V. abbreviat. for devotus vir, or diis volentibus, or dies quintus.
 D. V. C. abbreviat. for dedico, vovo, consecro.
 † Dua for duo, n.
 Duālis, le; adj. [à duo] of two, dual.
 † Dualitas, atis; f. a being two-fold.
 Dualitèr, adv. in the dual number.
 Dūbiè, adv. doubtfully.
 † Dubietas, atis; f. doubtfulness.
 † Dubingeniolus, a, um; of a bad wit.
 † Dubinus, and -enus, for dubius.
 † Dūbio, are; to doubt.
 Dūbiōsus, a, um; adj. doubtful.
 Dubis, the river le Doux in Gallia Belgica.
 Dūbitābilis, le; adj. 3 art. which may be doubted of.
 Dūbitans, ntis; part. doubting.
 Dūbitantèr, adv. doubtingly.
 † Dūbitantia, æ; f. a doubting.
 Dubitapes, a famous porter, who first made vessels of red chalk.
 † Dubitatum, adv. doubtfully.
 Dūbitatio, ōnis; f. a doubting; also a rhetorical scheme.
 Dūbitator, ōris; m. a doubter.
 Dūbitatur, imp. it is a doubt.
 Dūbitatus, a, um; part. doubted.
 Dūbito, are; to doubt, mistrust, be-think, stand in a study, be afraid.
 * Quid dubitem, what I may muse on. * Dubitare aliquid, to doubt of a thing.
 Dūbium, ii; n. a doubt.
 Dubium, a country of Persia, of a wholesome air.
 DUBIUS, a, um; adj. [à duo & via] doubtful, uncertain, unconstant, dangerous. * Dubius dies, wavering weather. * Dubia cœna, a supper where there is variety of dishes. * Dubia lux, twilight. * Dubium argentum, suspicious money. * Vitæ dubius, not knowing whether he shall live or die. * Non est in dubio, 'tis not questioned.
 Dublinia, or -ium, Dublin, the chief city in Ireland.
 Dubris, the sea-town Dover.
 † Duca, æ; f. fortune.
 Ducæ, a people of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Ducālis, le; adj. 3 art. [à dux] of a duke or captain.
 Ducatio, ōnis; f. a conducting.
 Ducator, ōris; m. a conductor.
 † Ducatrix, icis; f. a she-leader.
 Ducatus, ūs; m. a dukedom, duchy, a general's or captain's office.
 Ducatus, i; m. a ducat.
 † Duce for duc.
 Ducenārius, ii; m. a captain of two hundred.
 Ducenārius, a, um; adj. of two hundred. * Ducenarii procuratores, Roman collectors of the city revenues.

E e e e

Dūcēni,

Dūcēni, æ, a; adj. [à duo & centum] two hundred.
 Dūcēs, ntis; part. leading.
 Dūcentesimū, a, um; adj. the two hundredth.
 Ducentiēs, adv. two hundred times.
 † Ducentuplus, a, um; adj. two hundred fold.
 Ducenti, æ, a; adj. two hundred.
 † Ducilla, æ; f. a little du be's; also a tap or spigot.
 † Ducillus, i; m. a young or little duke.
 Dūcissā, æ; f. [à dux] a duchess.
 DŪ-CO, xi, ctum, cere; act. [δύω] to lead, bring, guide, govern, judge, account, think, contract, prolong, make tedious, fashion, draw, convey. * Ducere mucronem, to hold the point level to one's breast. * Ducere somnos, to take a sound sleep. * Ducere uxorem, to marry. * Ducere suspiria; to sigh. * Ducere choreas, to dance. * Ducere familiam, to be the chief or principal. * Ducere æra or aliquem ex ære, to cast one in brass. * Ducere laudi or in gloriam, to take as an honour. * Ducere sibi alampam, to give himself a box on the ear. * Ducit pocula, he drinks a good while at a time. * Ducere rationem salutis, to have a care of his health. * Ducere se, to withdraw. * Ducere classem, to be the highest scholar in the seat.
 † Duco, are; to govern.
 Ducona, a city in France, called Cahors en Querci.
 Ducor, ci; pass. to be led, forged. * Spe duci, to be deluded.
 † Ductābilitas, ātis; f. a foolish softness, aptness to be led.
 Ductārius, a, um; adj. leading, drawing, guiding. * Ductarius funis, the rope of a pulley.
 Ductatio, ōnis; f. a guiding.
 Ductilis, le; adj. easily led, guided, drawn or beat out thin.
 Ductim, adv. by little and little, by degrees, leisurely.
 Ductio, ōnis; f. a conveying. * Ductio alvi, a provocation to stool.
 Ductilatio, ōnis; f. a leading up and down.
 Ductitius, a, um; adj. easily led.
 Ductito, are; act. [à ducto] to lead about to and fro. * Restim ductitare, to lead a dance of all the company following hand in hand.
 Ducto, are; act. [à duco] to lead about, conduct, delay, deceive, esteem, obtain; also to keep a whore. * Ductare aliquem dolis, to delude one. * Ductare pro nihilo to make no account of.
 Ductor, ari; to be led or guided.
 Ductor, ōris; m. a leader, guide. * Ductor ordinum, a serjeant at arms.
 Ductrix, icis; f. a she-leader.
 Ductus, a, um; part. of ducor; led, guided, drawn, derived, deceived.
 Ductus, ūs; m. a guiding, leading, drawing, fashioning, conveying. * Ductus literarum, the frame and composure of the letters.
 Dudini, a people of Illyrium.
 Dudua, a city of Galatia.
 Dudum, a town of Libya interior.
 Dudum, adv. [à diu & dum] lately, even now, a good while, a pretty while since.
 † Duella, æ; the third part of an ounce.

† Duellarius, a, um; of war.
 † Duellator, ōris; m. a warrior.
 † Duellicus, a, um; of war, warlike.
 † Duellis, is; c. an enemy.
 † Duello, are; to fight.
 Duellona, the same as Bellona.
 Duellum, i; n. [à dico] war, a duel.
 † Duicensus, taxed with another, or double-taxed.
 † Duidens, ntis; a sheep having two teeth, or two years old.
 † Duigæ, as bigæ.
 Duillius, a Roman who first triumphed after a sea-victory; when he was told of his stinking breath abroad, he chid his wife because she had not told him of it before, who said, she would have done it, but that she thought all men had smelt so.
 † Duini, as bini.
 † Duis and duint, for des and dent, or dederis and dederint.
 Duītæ, arum; m. such as Marcion, who held a duty of the godhead.
 † Duitas, atis; f. a duty.
 Dulcacidus, a, um; [à dulcis & acidus] sweet-sour.
 Dulcamara, æ; f. woody night-shade.
 Dulce, adv. sweetly.
 Dulcedo, inis; f. sweetness. * Dulcedo iracundiæ, pleasant anger.
 † Dulce-co, ere; to be sweet.
 Dulcesco, ere; to grow sweet.
 Dulciarius, a, um; adj. of sweetmeats. * Dulciarius panis, a marchpane. * Dulciarius pistor, a confectioner.
 Dulciculus, a, um; adj. sweetish.
 † Dulciferus, a, um; bearing sweet.
 † Dulcissus, a, um; adj. flowing with sweetness.
 † Dulciloquium, ii; n. sweet speech.
 † Dulciloquus, a, um; sweet spoken.
 Dulcimodus, a, um; melodious.
 Dulciolum, i; n. a junket or sweetmeat.
 DULC-IS, e; adj. 3 art. -ior, -issimus; [γλυκὺς] sweet, delicious, pleasant. * Languide dulcis, sweetish. * Dulcissima epistola, a most pleasant letter. * Dulce amarumque unā nunc misces mihi, you feed me like an ape with a bit and a knuck.
 † Dulcifida, the herb piony.
 † Dulcisonus, a, um; sweet sounding.
 † Dulcitas, ātis; f. sweetness.
 Dulciter, -ius, -issime; adv. sweetly.
 Dulcius, a tribune and notary of the emperor, an executor of his commands against the Donatists in Africa.
 Dulcītudo, inis; f. sweetness.
 Dulco, are; to sweeten.
 Dulcor, ōris; m. sweetness.
 † Dulcoratio, ōnis; f. } a sweetening.
 † Dulcoratus, ūs; m. }
 † Dulcoro, are; to sweeten.
 Dulgibini, a people of Germany.
 Dulia, æ; f. service (of a bondman or slave).
 † Dulicē, adv. servilely, basely.
 Dulichium, an island of the Ionian sea under Ulysses.
 Dulichius, a, um; of Dulichium.
 † Dulipanum, i; an African hat.
 Dulocratia, æ; f. a government by slaves.
 Dulopolis, a city in Libya, into which, if any slave brought a stone, he was made free. Another of the Hieroduli, where there was but one free-

man, and all the rest slaves; also a city in Crete, and other places.
 Dulus, i; m. a servant or slave.
 DUM, adv. [à dum, diu] while that, until, as long as, after that, upon condition that, provided that, so that, as yet. * Dum res maleant, provided things remain as they are. * Nihil dum enim sciebant, for they knew nothing as yet. * Dum hominum genus erit, as long as the world endures. * Dum ne interpellent, so they don't hinder.
 Duma, as Idumæa; also a city of Judæa.
 † Dūmālis, le; adj. of bushes or briars.
 Dumana, a town in Asia by the side of Arabia.
 Dumatha, a city of Arabia.
 Dumbarum, a town in Scotland.
 Dumblanum, a city in Scotland.
 Dūmētum, i; n. a place where briars and thorns grow. * Dumeta Stoicorum, the intricacy or difficulty of Stoicism.
 Dummodò, adv. so that.
 Dumna, an island by Scotland called Fair-Isle.
 Dumniſſus, a place by the river Mofella.
 Dumnonii, as Damnonii.
 † Dumo, are; to bring forth bushes.
 † Dūmōſitas, ātis; f. bushiness.
 Dūmōſus, a, um; adj. full of bushes, bushy.
 DŪMUS, i; m. [à δάμν@, frutex] a bush of thorns.
 Dunax, a mountain of Thrace.
 Duncheldinum, the dukedom of Dunchelden in Scotland.
 Dunelmensis, le; adj. of Durham.
 Dunelmum, -us, or -ia, the city Durham or Dureslne in England.
 Dunestavilla, the family Dunstave.
 Dunga, a town of India within Ganges.
 Dunium, Dorchester.
 DUNTAXAT, adv. [à dum & taxo, vel à τὸ μεταξὺ, intercapedo] only, at least.
 Dunum, the city Down in Ireland; also the city Chasteaudun in Gallia Celtica.
 DUO, æ, o; adj. pl. [δύω] two. * Duabus sellis sedet, he holds with the bounds, and runs with the hare.
 † Duo for duos.
 † Duodecennis, ne; adj. of twelve years.
 † Duodecennium, ii; n. twelve years.
 Duodeciēs, adv. twelve times.
 Duodecim, indecl. twelve.
 Duodecimus, a, um; adj. the twelfth.
 † Duodēna, æ; f. a quest or jury.
 Duodēnarius, a, um; adj. the twelfth, of twelve.
 Duodeni, æ, a; adj. twelve.
 † Duodennis, ne; adj. of twelve years.
 † Duodenonaginta, indec. eighty-eight.
 Duodēnum, i; n. a dozen.
 † Duodēnus, a, um; adj. of twelve.
 Duodeoſtoginta, indec. seventy-eight.
 Duodequadrageſimi, æ, a; adj. thirty-eight.
 Duodequadrageſimus, a, um; adj. the eight and thirtieth.
 Duodequadrageſima, indec. eight and thirty.
 Duodequingageſimus, a, um; adj. the eight and fortieth.
 Duodequingageſima, indec. eight and forty.
 Duodetriceſimus, a, um; adj. the eight and twentieth.

Duodetricies, adv. eight and twenty times.
 Duodetriginta, indec. twenty-eight.
 Duodevicensi, æ, a; eighteen.
 Duodevicesimanus, a, um; the eighteenth.
 Duodevicesimus, } a, um; adj. the
 Duodevigesimus, } eighteenth.
 Duodevices, adv. eighteen times.
 Duodevicesimanus, a, um; adj. the eighteenth.
 Duodeviginti, indec. eighteen.
 † Duonus, and -um, for bonus and -um.
 † Dupia, æ; f. a kind of vessel.
 Dup'a, æ; f. twice as much. See duplus.
 Duplares, soldiers having double allowance.
 † Duplāris, re; double.
 Duplātio, ōnis; f. a doubling.
 Duplex, icis; adj. [à duo & plico] double, twofold, broad, crafty.
 Duplicarius, or duplicarius, a, um; adj. having double pay. * Duplicarii milites, soldiers receiving double pay.
 Duplicatio, ōnis; f. a doubling.
 Duplicatio, adv. doubly, two ways.
 Duplicatus, a, um; doubled.
 † Duplices, um; books of private letters.
 † Duplicitas, ātis; f. a being twofold.
 Dupliciter, adv. doubly.
 † Duplicium, āi; n. a doublet.
 Duplico, are; act. [à duplex] to double or increase. * Duplicare aciem, to double the files.
 † Duplicularius, a, um; having double allowance.
 Duplio, ōnis; m. a double mule or amercement, twice as much.
 Duplo, adv. twice as much.
 Duplo, are; to double.
 Duplūm, i; n. twice as much, the double.
DUPLUS a, um; adj. [δύπλος] double, as much more.
 † Dupondarius, of two pounds.
 Dupondius, a, um; [à duo & pondus] of two pounds.
 Dur, a river in Ireland.
 Dura, a valley in the province of Babylon, and a city of Mesopotamia; hence Durenus, a, um.
 Duraba, the city Der in Babylonia.
 Durable, le; durable, lasting long.
 Duracina Persica, peaches.
 Duracinus, a, um; adj. [à durus] whose skin or kernels are hard. * Duracinæ uvæ, muscadine grapes. * Cerasum duracinum, a Spanish cherry.
 Dūramen, inis; } n. a bough, or
 Dūramentum, i; } arm of a vine; hardness, constancy.
 Duranius, or Duranus, the river La Dordonne in Aquitaine.
 Durans, ntis; enduring.
 Dūrateus, a, um; adj. of wood. * Equus durateus, a wooden horse.
 Dūratio, ōnis; f. a continuing, persevering, duration.
 † Dūrator, ōris; m. a continuer, hardener.
 Dūratrix, icis; f. she that endures or hardens.
 Dūratus, a, um; hardened.
 Durbeta, a city of Mesopotamia near Tygris.
 Durum, a mountain of Mauritania.
 Dūre, adv. hardly, sternly, sturdily, cruelly.

Dūr-co, ēre; neut. to be hard.
 Dūresco, ēre; neut. to begin to harden. * In alicujus lectione durescere, to read an author over and over, hardly to lay him out of one's hands.
 † Dureia, æ; f. a vessel to bathe in.
 Durga, a city of Africa Propria.
 Duria, æ; f. Dorsetshire.
 Duria, or Doria, the name of two rivers in France.
 Durias, Turia, or Turulis, the river Guadalquivir in Spain.
 † Duribuccus, a, um; which will not open his jaws.
 † Duricordium, ii; n. hard-heartedness.
 Duricorius, a, um; adj. having a hard skin; also lateward.
 † Duricors, dis; hard-hearted.
 † Dūrilōquium, ii; n. a hard saying.
 Durion, or -um, a town in Gallia Narbonensis.
 Durine, a town in Sufiana.
 Duriopus, a city and country of Macedonia.
 Dūritas, ātis; f. hardness, solidity, vigour, sternness.
 Dūritēr, -iūs, -issimē; adv. hardly, cruelly, severely.
 Dūritia, æ; } f. hardness, rudeness, ei; } ness, ruggedness. *
 Dūrities animi, hard-heartedness. *
 Dūritia alvi, costiveness. *
 † Dūritudo, ānis; f. hardness, discourteousness.
 Durius, a, um; made of wood.
 Durius, or Dorius, the river Duero in Portugal.
 Dūriuscūlus, a, um; adj. somewhat hard.
 Durnomagum, the city Durnomagen in Lower Germany.
 DūRO, are; [à durus] to harden, or make hard. * Ad plagas durare, not to feel stripes.
 DūRO, are; [Heb. dur] to endure, last, continue. * Nequeo durare in his ætibus, I can't abide to stay here. * Durare in æternum, to be immortal.
 Duroa, a mountain of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Durobrivæ, Durobrovæ, and Durocobrivæ, Hertford.
 Durocastis, a town in Gallia Lugdunensis.
 Durocastrum, Dorchester in Oxfordshire.
 Durocornovium, Cirencester.
 Durocotalaunum, a city of Belgia.
 Durocottomum, a city in Gallia Belgica, called Rheims en Champagne.
 Durolēvum, or Durolenum, Lencham in Kent.
 Durolipons, Godmanchester in Huntingdonshire.
 Durolitum, Leiton or Oldford in Essex.
 Durolorum, a city in France.
 Duronis, a town of the Samnites.
 Duronum, a city of Gallia Belgica.
 Durosipons, as Durolipons.
 Durostadium, the town Duerstade in Guelderland.
 Durostena, the city Doria in Lower Mysia.
 Durotriges, Dorsetshire-men.
 Durovernum, or Durobernium, or Darvernum, Canterbury.
 Durūm, adv. hardly.
 DŪR-US, a, um; adj. ior, issimus; [à δῆρον, lignum] hard, solid, firm,

hard-hearted, cruel, sturdy, stiff, hardy, hurtful. * Durus ad studia, unteachable. * Dura mater, the outward skin that covers the brain. * Duro animo, stubborn. * Durus homo, a rustic, boor. * Durum telum necessitas, need makes the old wife trot.

Durus, the town Dover in Kent; also the river Stour in Dorsetshire.

Dufare, a rock and very high hill of Arabia, from Dufaurus, their name of God.

Dufareni, the inhabitants of Dufare.

† Dufmosus, for dumosus, bushy.

Duumvir, iri; m. one of the two magistrates of Rome, which had authority over prisons, &c. also a sheriff. * Duumviri capitales, judges of life and death.

Duumviralis, le; adj. belonging to the duumvirate.

Duumviratus, ūs; m. the duumvirate, or office of the Duumviri or sheriffs.

Dux, ducis; c. [à duco] a captain, guide, ringleader, commander, duke; a lieutenant-general, an admiral. * In Leuctricâ pugna, imperatore Epaminonda, Pelopidas fuit dux, Pelopidas was lieutenant-general. Corn. Nep. (Pelop.) * Dux & præfectus classis, admiral of the fleet. * Naturam ducem sequitur, he followeth nature's conduct.

D ante Y.

Dyas, ādis; f. the deuce or two.

Dyman, a tribe of the Dorienſes.

Dymas, the name of a man in Virgil.

Dyme, the farthest city of Achaia westward; also a city of Thrace.

Dymethus, a city in Sicily, called Forro del Oliveto.

Dymus, a river of Sogdiana.

Dynamene, a sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Dynamis, is; f. power, plenty.

Dynamius, a Roman consul.

Dynasta, or -tes, æ; m. a prince, potentate, lord, or baron.

Dynastia, æ; f. power, government, a dynasty.

Dyndasum, a city of Caria.

Dyos, a river of Mauritania Tingitana.

Dyras, a river of Trachinia.

Dyraspes, a river of Scythia.

Dyrbaei, a people of Bactria and India.

Dyrrhachium, a city in that part of Macedonia, which lies upon the Adriatick sea, called now Durazzo, where Cicero continued till he was recalled from banishment; also a city of Laconia.

Dyrrdotis, a river by Caucasus.

Dyrsela, a town of Pamphylia.

Dyrta, a city of India.

Dysares, an Arabian god, supposed to be the sun.

Dyscælius, bird-hound, costive.

Dyscolia, a difficulty, waywardness.

Dyscolus, a, um; adj. wayward, untoward.

Dyscrasia, æ; f. a disemper.

Dysenteria, æ; f. the bloody-flux, with wringing of the bowels.

Dysentericus, a, um; adj. troubled with a dysentery.

Dysis, a place in Picenum.

Dynomia, æ; f. an ill constitution of the law.

Dysforum, a mountain of Pæonia in Thrace.
 Dyspathia, æ; f. difficulty to endure.
 Dyspepsia, æ; f. bad digestion.
 Dysphylus, i; m. a false friend.
 Dysphonia, æ; f. difficulty of speech.
 Dysphoricus, a, um; adj. hard, rigorous.
 Dyspnoea, æ; f. purfiness, difficulty of breathing.
 Dyspnoicus, a, um; adj. purfy, phthifical, short-breath'd.
 Dyspontium, a city of Pisæa; from
 Dyspontius, the son of Pelops.
 † Dyfrigi, very cold.
 Dyttrapelus, implacable.
 Dytus, a city of Eubæa.
 Dysûria, æ; f. a difficulty of making water; the strangury.
 Dysûricus, a, um; troubled with the strangury.

E ante A.

E. for est or ejus.

E [ab ex] præp. serving to an abl. out of, according to, from. * E contrario, on the contrary. * Ex ordine, on a row. * E longinquo, afar off. * E regione, over-against. * E facili, easily. * E republicâ, for the good of the commonwealth. * Laborat è renibus, he has a pain in the reins. * E meo quidem animo, truly in my opinion. * E naturâ, according to nature.
 Note, E in appositione et compositione invenitur ante b, d, g, l, m, n, r, & ante j & u loco consonantium.

Ea, fœm. of is; she.

Eâ, adv. that way.

Eadem, fœm. of idem, the same woman.

Eadmundus, a king of England, whose head being cut off, was kept untouched by a wolf.

Eale, an Indian beast like a horse.

† Eample, for eam ipsam.

Eates, an historian of Cyzicus, in Pigmalion's time.

Eanus, the ancient name of Janus.

Eapiopter, adv. therefore.

Eapfe, for ea ipsa, the same woman.

Ear, aris; n. the spring.

Eares, a people of India.

Earinus, the name of a beautiful boy in Martial.

Easis, the metropolis of Gedrosia.

Easium, a city of Achaia in Peloponnesus.

Easo, the city St. Sebastian in Spain.

Eatênus, adv. so far forth. * Eatênus quoad, catênus ut, so long till. * Primò eatênus interveniebat nequid perperam fieret, at first he only hindered what might be done amiss.

E ante B.

E. B. abbreviat. for ejus bona, and Elestor-Bavariæ.

Eba, a city of Tuscany.

Ebacchor, ari; to be swingingly drunk.

† Ebeâtus, a, um; adj. deprived of happiness.

Ebellanum, a town in Spain.

Ebenum, i; n. ebony.

Ebênus, i; f. the eben-tree.

† Ebeo, are; to deprive of happiness.

Ebi-bo, bi, bitum, hère; act. to drink up all. * Ebibere sanguinem, to suck one's blood. * Ebibere imperium domini, by drinking to forget his master's command.

† Ebicûlum, i; n. the back of a knife.

† Ebion, onis; m. a poor man.

Ebionitæ, Ebionites, hereticks denying Christ's divinity, and observing Moses's law.

Ebisma, a city of Arabia Fælix.

Eblæa, a city of Albania.

Eblana, Dublin in Ireland.

Eblandior, iri; dep. to obtain by fair words; also to be mitigated. * Quibus eblandiantur solitudines iuris, which render the solitariness of a country life delightful and nothing irksome.

Eblanditus, a, um; part. obtained by flattery; also pleasing.

Eblitæi, mountains in Arabia Fælix.

Ebode, a town of Arabia Fælix, and a city of Arabia Petræa.

Ehodia, the isle Aldernay or Ornay.

Ebodurum, a city of Rætia.

† Ebor, ôris; n. ivory. See ebur.

Ehora, or Ebura, the city and university of Evora in Portugal; and two other cities of Bætica.

Eboracum, York, a city in England.

Ebôrârius, ii; m. one that works in ivory.

Ēbôrâtus, a, um; adj. covered with ivory.

Ēboreus, a, um; made of ivory.

Ebôsus, an island in the Balearic sea.

† Ebria, æ; f. a wine-vessel, a drunken woman.

† Ebriâcus, a, um; drunken.

Ebrietas, âtis; f. drunkenness, fullness of juice.

Ebrimirus, the son-in-law of Theodatus, who fell away to Belisarius.

Ebrio, are; to make drunk.

Ebriolo, are; to tittle, or make drunk.

Ebriolus, a, um; adj. tippled.

Ebriôsior, ius; adj. more drunk.

Ebriôsitas, âtis; f. sottishness.

Ebriôsus, a, um; adj. sottish, a common drunkard.

EBRIUS, a, um; adj. [αφρον, vel à bria] drunk, causing drunkenness, plentiful. * Ebria coena, a dainty supper, a gaudy.

Ebroduntii, a people of the Alps, called Le pais d'autour d'Ambrune.

Ebrodunum, and Eborodunum, the city Ambrune in Gallia Narbonensis; also the town Yuerdon of the Switzers.

Ebroinus, a very wicked man, of great power with the king of France.

Ebrus, as Hebrus.

† Ebuccinor, ari; to sound out, commend.

Ebudæ, Æbudæ, Hebudes, Hebri-des, and Ebonæ, five islands west of Scotland.

Ebullio, ire; neut. to boil or bubble up, speak haughtily. * Ebulliri virtutes, to vaunt of their virtue. * Hoc Epicurus solet nonnunquam ebulliri, this Epicurus is often forced to confess, 'tis so evident.

Ebullitio, ônis; f. a boiling, bubbling.

Ebullo, are; to bubble, or bubble out. * O si præclarum funus patru ebullit! would I could sportly see my uncle fairly buried!

EBUL-UM, i; n. or -us, i; m. [ab ἐκβολῆς, cruptio] dane-wort, or dwarf-elder.

EBUR, ôris; n. [à barrus] ivory; any thing made of ivory. * Ebur curule, the chair of state, in which the chiefest of the Roman magistrates were carried.

Ebura, the city Tulavera in Spain.

Eburarius, ii; m. a worker in ivory.

Eburâtus, a, um; adj. overlaid with ivory.

Eburiaci, or Eburaici, Ebruici, Ebriocæ, or Eburovices, a people of Gallia Celtica, whose city is called Eureux in Normandy.

Ēburneolus, a, um; set with small pieces of ivory.

Ēburneus, and nus, a, um; of ivory, as white as ivory.

Eburobritium, a town in Portugal, called Evora de Alcobassa.

Eburones, a people of Liege in Germany.

Eburonicæ, or Eburovices, those of Eureux in Normandy.

Eburum, the metropolis of Moravia, called Olmutz.

Ēbûsus, an island in the Balearic sea, where no hurtful creature is bred.

Ebutius Helvius, a master of the horse to the emperor.

Ebutius, the name of a crafty knave, against whom Cicero inveighs.

E ante C.

E. C. E Comitio or Capitolio.

† Ec, the same as ex.

Ecâlidus, a river in Tuscany, called Caldano.

† Ecâlidus, a, um; inconsiderate, rash.

Ecamedæ, the daughter of Arsinous, given to Nestor.

† Ecardia, a kind of amber, having the figure of a heart in it.

Ecastor, by Castor, an oath of the Roman women.

Echâsis, is; f. a digression.

Ecbatîna, orum; the metropolis of Media, built by Seleucus, called also Amatha.

Ecbolas, adis; f. a fig which causes abortion.

Ecbolia, orum; n. and echolinæ, arum; f. medicines to bring away a dead child.

Ecce and ecceam, for ecce ea and ecce eam.

Ecce [ab en & ce] lo, behold. * Ecce autem, but behold. * Ecce tibi Sebosus, and presently comes Sebosus.

Eccentricus, a, um; moving at an unequal distance from the centre, out of order.

Eccerê, by Ceres.

Eccheuma, âtis; or eccheumatum, ti; n. a pouring out, besmearing.

Eccillam, for ecce illam.

Eccillum, for ecce illum, look, here he comes.

Eccistam, for ecce istam.

Ecclesia, æ; f. a congregation, assembly, the church.

Ecclesiarcha, æ; m. the governor of the church.

Ecclesiastes, is or æ; m. a preacher. Eccle-

Ecclesiasticus, a, um; adj. *ecclesiastical*.
 † *Ecclesiō*, are; to gather together, provoke.
Eccos, for *ecce eos*.
Ecubi, [ab *ecquis*] any where.
Eccum, [for *ecce eum*] look, here he is.
Ecdamna, a city of Galatia.
Ecdicus, a proctor, or an attorney of a town, recorder.
Ecdippa, a town of Phœnicia.
Ecebolius, a sophister of Constantinople, noted for his frequent apostasy.
Ecelinus, the name of a cruel tyrant.
Ecestienſes, a people of Sicily.
 † *Eceſceris*, for *effeceris*.
Echedæ, a town in Attica.
Echedamia, a city of Phocis.
Echedorus, a river in Macedonia, whose water was too little for Xerxes's army.
Echelidæ, a town in Attica.
Echemenes, the name of an historian.
Echemon, the son of Priamus, slain by Diomedes.
Echemythia, æ; f. *silence*.
Echemythus, he that keeps silence.
Echeneis, idis; f. a sea-lamprey, or remora.
Echeneus, the most generous of all the Phæaces.
Echetæ, singing grasshoppers.
Echetia, a city of Italy.
Echetia, a city of Sicily.
Echetra, a city of Italy.
Echeverenses, a people of Arcadia.
Echidna, æ; f. a viper.
Echidne, ês; f. a queen of Scythia, by whom Hercules had three children at a birth, and appointed him to succeed him that could bend his bow when he came to age; which Scythia only could do, of whom the country was named.
Echidnion, ii; vipers bugloss.
Echinades, small islands by Acarnania, called also *Echinæ*, and vulgarly *Cozzulari*.
Echinatus, a, um; [ab *echinus*] set with prickles. * *Echinatus calyx*, the prickly husk of a chestnut.
Echineus, the fifteenth king of the Sicyonians.
Echinomëtra, a kind of shell-fish, a hedge-hog.
Echinon, a city of Thrace.
Echinus, i, or untis, a city or island in the Ægean sea; also a city of Phthiotis, and other places.
Echinophora, a kind of shell-fish.
Echinopus, a kind of herb.
ECHINUS, i; m. *Plin.* [ἐχίνος] a hedge-hog, a sort of crab-fish, and the ruff shell of a chestnut; a vessel to wash cups in, a bristle-brush, and a kind of bracelet, the roughest part of a beast's belly, a box into which the voices were put at trials; also a quarter-round [in a pillar] and sometimes more, swelling above the cinzures, and commonly next to the abacus carved with ovals and darts.
 * *Echinus conditaneus*, a fat tripe.
Echinussa, an island by Eubœa, called afterwards *Cimolus*.
Echion, one of those that helped Cadmus to build Thebes; hence *Echionia*, Thebes, and *Echionidæ*, the Thebans.
Echion, or -ium, vipers bugloss; also a medicine for sore eyes.

Echite, ês; f. a kind of scammony.
Echites, a precious stone resembling a viper.
Echo, ūs; f. *Ovid.* an echo, the sound of the voice.
Echo, ūs; f. *Ovid.* a nymph of the river Cephissus, who being in love with Narcissus, and slighted by him, pined away into an echo or voice.
Echoicus, a, um; of or like an echo.
Eclecta, ōrum; n. collections.
Ecligma, or -egma, ātis; n. a lochoch, an electuary.
Eclipsis, is; f. an eclipse.
 † *Ecliptico*, are; to eclipse.
Eclipticus, a, um; adj. of an eclipse.
 * *Linea ecliptica*, the ecliptic.
Ecloga, æ; f. a title, an abridgment, familiar discourse between friends; hence Virgil's *eclogues*.
Eclogarium, ii; n. an epitome.
Eclogarius, ii; m. an epitomizer, an instructor, an auditor.
Eclogium, ii; n. a pretty short discourse.
Ecnephias, a storm where a cloud is broken.
Ecnomus, a fortress in Sicily.
 † *Eco*, for *ego*, I.
Ecobrogis, a city of Galatia.
Econia, a city of Greece.
Econtra; adv. on the contrary.
 † *Ecors*, ordis, faint-hearted.
Ecpetala, ōrum; n. wide cups, flat bowls.
Ecphantus, a philosopher of Syracuse.
Ecphōra, æ; f. a juty in a building.
Ecphrasis; f. a declaration, or interpretation.
Ecplexis; f. an astonishment.
Ecpyëma, a gathering together of corruption.
Ecquandō; adv. whether at any time.
Ecquid; adv. whether or no.
Ecquis, -qua, -quod and -quid, whether any one. * *Ecqua virgo aut mulier sit*, if there be any maiden or woman.
Ecquisnam, -quænam, -quodnam or -quidnam, the same.
Ecquō; adv. whither.
 † *Ecscriptus*, for *exscriptus*.
Ecstasis, is; f. an extasy, or trance.
Ecstasticus, a, um, in a trance.
Ectasis, is; f. the making a short syllable long.
Ectenæ, or -nī; a people of Greece, who first inhabited Thebes in Bœotia.
Ecthlipsis, is; f. a cutting off.
Ecthymata, little wheals.
Ectivi, a people of the Alps, conquered by Augustus.
Ectomias, æ; m. an eunuch.
Ectrapelus, huge, monstrous, unnatural.
Ectroma, ātis; n. an abortion.
Ectropium, ii; n. a dissemper in the eye, when the nether lid will not come to the upper.
Ectypum, i; n. a counterfeit, a thing made by a pattern.
Eculeus, ei; m. a rack to punish offenders. See *equuleus*.
Ecur, a town of India within Ganges.

E ante D.

E. D. for *ejus domus* or *dominus*.
Eda, a river of Messenia.
Edacitas, ātis; f. [ab *edax*] greedy,

eating, gormandizing.
 † *Edaciter*; adv. greedily.
 † *Edaculum*, i; n. short commons, small pittance.
 † *Edaculus*, i; m. a pretty great eater.
Edana, a city of Euphrates, which the Phœnicians did inhabit.
Edax, ācis; [ab *edo*] a great eater, gluttonous, eating much, gormandizing; [met.] wasting, consuming. *
Edaces curæ, cares that waste the body.
Eddara, a city of Arabia Deserta.
Edëcimatio, ōnis; f. a punishing every tenth man.
Edëcimātor, ōris; m. he that punishes or picks out every tenth man.
Edëcimātus, a, um; adj. every tenth being chosen.
Edëcimo, are; to choose out the tenth.
Edecimor, ari; to be chosen, &c.
Edëcūmātus, a, um; adj. deprived of tithes.
Eden, Heb. pleasure; also a country in the east; the name of the garden where Adam sinned; and the name of a man.
Edenburgus, *Edinburgh*, the metropolis of Scotland.
Edendus, a, um; to be eaten.
Edens, ntis; part. eating.
 † *Edentābulum*, an instrument to pluck out teeth.
Edentatio, ōnis; f. a drawing out teeth.
Edentātor, ōris; a tooth-drawer.
Edentātus, a, um; part. of *edentor*, having his teeth drawn out.
Edento, are; act [à *dens*] to draw or dash the teeth out.
Edentulus, a, um; adj. toothless. *
Vinum edentulum, old heartless wine.
 † *Edōra*, æ; f. ivy.
Edepol, see *ædepol*.
 † *Edesius lapis*, a painter's stone which they grind their colours on.
Edessa, a city in Syria, called also *Antiochia*, *Callirrhoe*, *Iustinopolis*, and *Rhoas*, built by Nimrod.
Edetana, a country in Spain.
Edgarus Atheling, being heir to the crown of England, and seeing the country in disorder, attempted to go with his mother and sisters into Hungary, where he was born, but was driven by a tempest into Scotland, where his sister Margaret married Malcolm the king, and had by him six sons and two daughters, whereof Edgar, Alexander, and David succeeded him in the kingdom; Baker's Chron.
Edi, a people of Scythia.
Edi-co, xi, ctum, cēre; act. to proclaim, command, publish. * *Edicere conventum sociis*, to warn them in to meet at such a time. * *Edicere alicui*, to give one a strict charge.
Edictales, students in the law of two years standing.
Edictālis, le; adj. of or by edict.
Edictatio, ōnis; f. a proclaiming.
Edictātor, ōris; m. a proclaimer.
Edictio, ōnis; f. a charge, proclamation.
Edicto, are; to declare, pronounce, give publick notice of.
Edictor, ōris; m. he that proclaims or orders.
Edictum, i; n. a proclamation, an express charge.
Edictus, a, um; part. of *edicor*, proclaimed, appointed.

† *Edi-*

† Ediculum, i; n. a scholar's commons.
 Edidi, see edo.
 Edilis, le; adj. 3 art. eatable. * Edilia, man's meat.
 † Edilitas, as ædilitas.
 † Edilitus, ii; m. the clerk of the market.
 † Edim, for edam or ederim.
 Edinburgum, the city Edinburgh in Scotland.
 Ediscendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of edicor, to be learnt by heart.
 Edisc-o, edidici, ere; act. to con, or learn by heart. * Vultum alicujus ediscere, to endeavour after so perfect a knowledge of one's countenance, as to know him from all others.
 Edissa, or Hadissa, the same as Esther.
 † Edisserator, oris; m. a declarer.
 Edisser-o, ui, tum, to declare.
 Edisserto, are; to rehearse particularly.
 Edissertor, oris; m. a rehearser.
 Editio, onis; f. Cic. an edition, setting forth, publishing. * Editio consulum, the election of consuls.
 Editor, us; adj. comp. higher.
 Edititius, a, um; adj. published. * Judex edititius, an arbitrator named by one party.
 Editor, oris; m. a publisher.
 Editus, a, um; part. of edor; published, uttered, declared, spread abroad, named or appointed, set forth, made for the publick, born or begotten, descended, sprung; [met.] hatched, brought forth. * Editi iudices, chosen judges.
 Edit-us, a, um; adj. -ior, comp. -issimus, superl. high, lofty. * Locus editus, a lofty or high place.
 Editus, us; m. a setting forth; the dung of beasts, as the crotels of a hare, the scumber of a fox, &c.
 Edmundi Burgus, St. Edmund's-bury in Suffolk.
 Edmundus, i; m. Edmund, a man's name, and a king of England, chosen by the Londoners at the death of his mother, whilst another party chose Canutus, whom after many battles Edmund made his partner.
 Edo, edi, esum or estum, edere; act. to eat, or consume. * Edere pugnus, to be soundly nubbled.
 Edo, onis; m. a great eater.
 Edo, edidi, editum, edere; act. acc. to put forth, utter, publish, execute, commit, shew, bear, read, name, forget. * Ovum edere, to lay an egg. * Clamorem edere, to make a noise. * Operam annuam edere, to serve for a year. * Edere scintillas, to sparkle. * Edere animam, to give up the ghost. * Edere partum, to bring forth. * Edere urinam, to make water. * Edere nomen, to give in his name to the pretor to be enrolled. * Edere tribus, to chuse or call out such a ward. * Edere rationes, to cast up accounts.
 † Edocenter; adv. teachingly.
 Edocco, ul, tum, ere; to certify, inform, teach thoroughly.
 Edocibilis, le; adj. easily taught.
 Edoctus, a, um; part. of edoccor, instructed, informed. * Edoctus belli artes, well skilled in soldiery and tactics.
 Edola, a city of Arabia Felix.
 Edolatio, onis; f. a planing.
 Edolator, oris; m. a planer, polisher.
 Edolo, are; to plane, or polish, finish.
 Edom, the country Idumæa, so called from Edom or Esau.

† Edomabilis, le; adj. tameable.
 Edomatio, onis; f. a taming.
 Edomator, oris; m. a tamer.
 Edomitus, a, um; part. of edomor, tamed.
 Edom-o, ui, tum, are; act. to tame, break, or subdue.
 Edomor, ari; pass. to be tamed or framed.
 Edon, a mountain of Thrace.
 Edone, a kind of fish.
 Edonis, idis; f. a city of Phrygia; also a she-priest of Bacchus.
 Edonus, a, um; adj. of the mountain Edon.
 Edor, esus or estus, edi; to be eaten.
 Edormior, ire; act. to sleep away. * Edormire vinum, to recover one's wits again by taking a nap.
 Edormio, iri; to be spent in sleep.
 Edormisco, ere; to sleep out, or digest by taking a gentle nap.
 Edormitio, onis; f. a sleeping.
 † Edorsatus, a, um; broken back'd.
 † Edorso, are; to break the back.
 Edosa, a city in the gulph of the Troglodytick sea.
 Edrei, a city of king Og among the Amorites.
 Edri, the island Bardsey on the coast of Wales.
 Edron, a haven by the river Po.
 Edvardus, i; m. Edward, a man's name, and of several kings of England.
 † Educarius, ii; m. a nourisher.
 Educatio, onis; f. a nourishing.
 Educator, oris; m. a nourisher.
 Educatrix, icis; f. a nurse.
 Educatus, a, um; part. of educor; nurtured, brought up.
 Educatus, us; m. a bringing up.
 Educ-o are; act. to bring up, * Educare manimis, to suckle. * Educare oratorem, to train up one in the rhetoric school.
 Educto, xi, tum, cere; act. to bring or draw forth, deliver, raise, bring up, drink all off. * Eduxit a parvulo, I brought him up from a child. * Educere celo, to make exceeding high.
 Educus, a, um; part. of educor; brought up, raised high.
 Eduinus, i; m. Edwin, a man's name, a king of England, son of Edmund.
 † Educabilis, le; adj. very sweet.
 Edulco, are; [a dulcis] to sweeten.
 † Edulcoro, are; the same.
 Edule, is; n. [ab edo] food.
 Edulis, le; adj. eatable.
 Edulitas, atis; f. a prince's largess to the people in time of dearth.
 Edulium, ii; n. food, man's meat.
 Edulius, a mountain of Spain; called Moncayo.
 † Edulus, i; m. a great eater.
 Edumæi, a people of Arabia.
 Eduratio, onis; f. a hardening.
 Edure; adv. very hardly.
 Eduro, are; to endure, harden, or inure to hardship.
 Eduriis, a, um; adj. tough. * Edura pyra, choak pears.
 Edusa, the goddess that presided over eating.
 Edya, a nymph and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
 Edylius, the mountain whence the river Assus flows.
 Edyme, a city of Caria.

E ante E.

Ection, the father of Andromache, who reigned in Thebes.

Eetionea, a promontory of Piræus.
 Eetioneus, a, um; of Eetionea.

E ante F.

E. F. abbreviat. for ejus filius.
 Eferem, or Efrem, or Ephraim, the thirteenth bishop of Jerusalem, A. D. 126.
 Effabilis, le; [ab effor] utterable.
 † Effabilitas, atis; f. speakableness.
 Effæco, are; [a fæx] to cleanse from dregs.
 Effæcundor, ari; to be made fruitful.
 † Effamen, inis; n. speech.
 † Effamino, are; to speak.
 Effar-cio, si, tum, cere; to stuff hard, to cram in.
 Effaris, ri; to speak out; to pronounce certain forms of prayer [as the priests did at the consecration of their temples].
 † Effascimentum, i; n. } a bewitching.
 Effascinatio, onis; f. }
 Effascinator, oris; m. a bewitcher.
 Effascino, are; [of ex and fascino] to bewitch.
 † Effasilatus, a, um; loose, at liberty.
 Effatum, i; n. an axiom.
 Effata, orum; n. oracles.
 Effatus, a, um; spoken, consecrated.
 † Effaxillo, are; to stretch out the arm, so as the arm-hole is seen.
 Effeci; see efficio.
 Effectio, onis; f. an accomplishing.
 Effectivus, a, um; effectual.
 Effector, oris; m. an accomplisher.
 Effectrix, icis; f. she that accomplishes, a procuress.
 Effectum, i; n. an effect.
 † Effectuosus, a, um; effectual.
 Effectus, a, um; part. of efficio, accomplished. * Hoc tibi effectum reddam, I'll dispatch that.
 Effectus, us; m. an effect.
 Efferrate; adv. wildly, furiously.
 Efferratio, onis; f. a madding, enraging.
 Efferrator, -ius; adj. more savage.
 Efferratus, a, um; more enraged.
 Efferbeo, ere; to boil over.
 Effere-io, ire; [of ex and farcio] to stuff, cram, fill.
 Efferens, ntis; lifting up.
 Efferesco, ere; to grow mad.
 Effero, are; to enrage, over-run. * Immanitate belluarum efferrari, to be laid waste by wild beasts.
 Effero, extuli, elatum, efferre; [of ex and fero] to bring out, lift up, bury, transport. * Efferre laudibus, to cry up. * Efferre pedem, to stir out of doors. * Efferre iracundiâ, to transport with anger. * Efferre lætitiâ, to make one glad. * Efferre se, to be haughty. * Efferre malum aliquod, to overcome an evil. * Effert se alveo Nilus, Nile overflows its banks. * Effert in amorem, to be beloved.
 † Effertio, ire; to stuff or cram.
 Effertus, a, um, ior, issimus; part. of effertor; stuffed, crammed.
 † Effervens, -ior, -tissimus; fervent.
 Efferv-eo, ere; to boil over, be angry. * Effervere in agros, to overflow the fields.
 Effervescent, ntis; part. of efferveo, very hot, chafing.
 Effervescentia, æ; f. a boiling over.
 Effervesco, ere; to be very hot; to cool, wax cold. * Dum effervescebat hæc gratulatio, while gratulatory compliments pass.
 Effervo, vi, ere; to boil over.
 Efferus, a, um; adj. [ab ex & ferus] cruel, savage.

† Effexis,

† Effexis, for effeceris.
 † Effibulo, are; to unbutton, unclasp.
 Efficacia, æ; f. efficacy, force.
 Efficacior, ius; comp. more effectual.
 Efficacitas, atis; f. strength, force.
 Efficaciter, ius, issimè; adv. effectually, with vigour.
 Efficax, gen. acis; adj. ior, issimus; [ab efficio] effectual, prevailing. * Vir efficax, one that goes through with a business.
 Efficens, ntis; part. accomplishing; the efficient (cause.) * Efficens utilitatis, profitable.
 Efficienter; adv. with effect.
 Efficientia, æ; f. virtue, power.
 Efficio, eci, ectum, -icere; act. Cic. [of ex and facio] to accomplish, bring to effect, perform, make good. * Efficere epistolam, to write to one. * Argentum efficere alicui, to procure money for one. * Efficere aliquid in studiis, to profit in learning. * Similitudinem panis efficiebat, it served instead of bread.
 Efficitur; imp. it is brought to pass, clearly proved.
 Effictio, onis; f. a fashioning.
 Effictus, a, um; part. of effingor; fashioned.
 † Effigia, æ; f. an image.
 Effigatio, onis; f. a fashioning.
 Effigiator, oris; m. a fashioner.
 Effigiatum, a, um; fashioned.
 † Effigiatum, us; m. a fashioning.
 Effigies, ei; f. [ab effingo] an image, shape, form, likeness. * Habere effigiem thuris, to be like frankincense. * Muta effigies, one wholly mute in a play.
 † Effigio, are; to make the shape of any thing, draw.
 Effingo, xi, ctum, ngere; act. to fashion, represent, express, describe, feign, cut, or engrave one's picture. * Effingere vim Demosthenis, to be as powerful and persuasive as Demosthenes.
 Effio, effectus sum, -ieri; neut. to be brought to pass.
 Efflagitatio, onis; f. an importuning.
 Efflagitator, oris; m. an importuner.
 Efflagitatus, a, um; part. of efflagitor; earnestly begged.
 Efflagitatus, us; m. importunity.
 Efflagito, are; to crave earnestly, to obtain by importunity. * Efflagitare convicio, to get from by bawling, dunning, or with much ado.
 Efflamino, are; to blaze out.
 Efflans, ntis; part. puffing out.
 † Efflatio, onis; f. a belching, breaking of wind.
 † Efflatus, us; the same.
 Effleo, ere; [of ex and fleo] to weep out, waste with weeping. * Efflere oculos, to weep one's eyes out.
 Efflictum; adv. vehemently.
 Efflictio, onis; f. an afflicting.
 Efflictus, a, um; part. of effligor; afflicted, marred.
 Effligo, xi, ctum, gere; act. to beat down, dash against, afflict, torment.
 Efflo, are; act. to blow out or away. * Efflare animam or extremum halitum, to breathe one's last. * Efflavavit animam spes, my hope is quite gone.
 † Efflorationes, wheals, pustles.
 Efflor-eo, ere; neut. to spring forth.
 Effloresco, ere; neut. to spring, blow, flourish, abound, to grow into reputation.

Effluentèr; adv. abundantly.
 Effluentia, æ; f. a flowing out, or running over; the passing away of time.
 Efflui, a people of Germany, inhabiting Liffland.
 Effluo, xi, xum, ere; act. to leak, or run out, pass away (as time) slip out, run over, be published, forgotten. * Effluere ex animo or e memoria, to be forgotten. * Id effluet, it will out, I can't keep my counsel.
 Effluvium, ii; n. a running out.
 Effluus, a, um; adj. running out.
 Effluxus, us; m. a flowing out, or running.
 Effocatio, onis; f. a choking up.
 Effoco, are; [ab ex & faux] to choke, strangle.
 Effodicio, onis; f. a digging up or out.
 Effodico, are; to dig up or out.
 Effodio, odi, ossum, ere; act. to dig up, pull out, vex. * Effodere alicui oculos, to tear out one's eyes. * Effodit illius memoria pectus meum, the remembrance of him pierces my very heart.
 Effocundor, ari; to be made fruitful.
 † Effredo, are; to defile.
 Effeminate; adv. effeminately, nicely.
 Effeminatio, onis; f. an effeminating.
 Effeminator, oris; m. an effeminator.
 Effeminatorum, ii; n. a sewer.
 Effeminatrix, icis; f. a bawd.
 Effeminatus, a, um, ior, issimus; effeminate, nice, delicate. * Artes effeminatæ, wanton sports.
 Effemino, are; [à femina] to effeminate, unman. * Effeminare puerum, to abuse against nature.
 Effetè; adv. barrenly, weakly.
 Effetus, a, um; adj. past bearing, having newly brought forth, weak, consumed. * Effeta gallina, a hen past laying. * Effetus grex, the whole litter brought forth. * Effetus ager, a field worn out of heart, impoverished.
 Effor, ari; to speak out. See effaris.
 Efforo, are; to bore or pierce thorough.
 † Effosso, are; to dig out or thorough.
 Effosser, oris; m. he that digs or breaks thorough.
 Effossus, a, um; [of effodior] digged or searched out.
 † Effoveo, ere; to cherish.
 † Effoveor, eri; to be cherished.
 Effractorius, ii; m. a burgler, breaker open.
 Effractor, oris; m. a breaker open, burster.
 Effractoria, æ; f. a burgling, or breaking open.
 Effractus, a, um; part. of effringor; broken, broken down or open. * Effractus fame, hunger-starved.
 Effrenatè; adv. loosely, without bridle.
 Effrenatio, onis; f. rashness, unruly headiness.
 Effrenatus, a, um, ior, issimus; unbridled, loose, rash, unruly.
 Effreno, are; to unbridle, let loose.
 Effrenus, a, um; [ab ex & frae] fierce, unruly.
 Effrenis, ne; adj. [num] unbridled, fierce, unruly.
 Effricatio, onis; f. a rubbing off.

Effrico, are; [of ex and frico] to rub off.
 Effringo, egi, actum; [of ex and frango] to break open, down, or in pieces. * Animam effringere, to kill.
 Effrons, ntis; impudent.
 † Effugatio, onis; f. a putting to flight.
 Effugiendus, a, um; to be avoided.
 Effugio, ugi, itum, ere; act. to avoid, escape, fly away. * Me effugit memoria, my memory fails me.
 Effugium, ii; n. flight, refuge, evasion, a way to escape, a shift. * Effugia pennarum habere, to be winged, to save themselves by flight.
 Effugo, are; to put to flight.
 † Effugus, a, um; fled away.
 Effulcio, civi, ciura and tam, ere; to bear up; under-prop.
 Effulgens, ntis; shining.
 Effulgeo, si, gere; to shine or glitter, appear.
 † Effulgentia, æ; f. the falling-sickness; also a shining.
 Effulgidus, a, um; shining, bright.
 † Effulgo, ere, to shine or glitter.
 Effultus, a, um; part. of effulcior; underjet. * Atria effulta montibus, porches borne up by marble digged out of mountains.
 Effundo, udi, usum, undere; act. Liv. [of ex and fundo] to pour out, spill, consume, lavish, spread abroad, disperse, run over (as a river) to disclose. * Civitas effundit se, the people flock out. * Effundere iram in aliquem, to wreak his anger upon one. * Effundere stetus, to weep abundantly. * Effundere se in libidine, to give himself up to his lust. * Effundere equum, to ride full speed. * Effundere currum, to drive hard. * Effundere spiritum extremum, animam, vitam, to give up the ghost. * Effundere sarcinam, to throw down his lading (as a horse.) * Effundere primum impetum, to give the first charge.
 Effundus, a, um; adj. turned upside down.
 Effusè; adv. largely, excessively. * Effusè ridere, to giggle. * Effusè fugere, to fly away hastily, and in disorder.
 Effusio, onis; f. a pouring out, a great rout, prodigality, effusion. * Effusio animi, the enlargement of the mind (when joyful.) * Effusio hominum ex oppidis, the flocking of the people out of the towns.
 Effusor, oris; m. a prodigal, spend-thrift.
 Effusorie; adv. prodigally.
 † Effusorium, ii; n. an instrument to pour out by.
 Effusus, a, um; part. & adj. ior, issimus; [of effundor] poured out, overflowing, scattered, prodigal, prone. * Effusissimis habenis, with full speed. * Effusissimo studio, with the greatest earnestness. * Effusa lætitia, excessive joy. * In verbis effusior cultus, a too great liberty in the choice of words.
 † Effutillis, le; adj. blabbing.
 Effut-io, ire; neut. to blab out. * Effutire foris, to tell tales abroad.
 Effutitius, a, um; adj. serving only to fill up the room.
 Effutitor, oris; m. a blabber, babler, tell-tale.

Effutitus, a, um; blabbed abroad.
† Effūto, are; to confess.

E ante G.

Egbertus, ti; m. Egbert, a king of England, who first subdued the Welsh, and first imposed the name of England upon this island.
Egelaste, a town in Spain.
Egelastani, the inhabitants of Egelaste.
Egelātus, a, um; adj. lukewarm.
Egelidē; adv. lukewarmly.
Egelido, are; to thaw, dissolve.
Egelidus, a, um; adv. thawed, having the cold taken off; also very cold.
Egelo, are; to take away the cold.
Egemnon, the ninth king of Corinth.
Egemon, a poet who wrote the war between the Thebans and Lacedæmonians.
Egens, ntis; part. of egeo, and adj. ior, isinius; ne. dy. poor, that can scarce live. * Animo egens, cowardly. * Egens consilii, not knowing what course to take.
Egēnus, a, um; adj. Liv. poor, leg-
garily. * Res egēne, great want.
EG-EO, ēre; neut. [ab egeo, duco] to be in want, stand in need of. * Egetur acriter, I am in great want. * Egeo consilii or consilio, I know not what to do.
Egeria, æ; f. a nymph to whom the great-bellied women sacrificed, and with whom Numa Pompilius said he conversed with every night; also a fountain of Rome without the gate Capena.
Egēries, ei; f. [ab egero] a casting out, voiding.
Egerminatio, ōnis; f. a budding forth.
Egerminātus, a, um; budded.
Egermino, are; to bud out.
Egē-ro, si, itum, rēre; act. to cast forth, spend. * Egerere urinam, to make water. * Egerere sermones, to order or digest discourses in writing.
† Egescō, ēre; neut. to stand in need.
Egesinus, a philosopher, and scholar of Evander.
Egesta, tæ; f. the daughter of Hippotes of Troy, upon whom Crinilus begat Acestes; also a city in Sicily, built by Æneas, so called from her, and afterwards called Segesta.
Egestas, ātis; f. [ab egeo] need, beggariness. * Egestas patrii sermonis, the poverty of one's mother-tongue, the want of expressions in one's own language.
Egestio, ōnis; f. a casting out, voiding, lavishing, wasting.
† Egestosus, and egestuosus, a, um; very poor.
Egestum, i; n. dung, ordure.
† Egestuositas, ātis; f. extreme poverty.
Egestus, a, um; [of egeror] cast forth.
Egestus, ūs; m. a voiding, or casting forth.
Egeus, or Hegai, an eunuch of the king of Persia.
Eghelo, an Italian word for Beantri-foly.
Egica, a king of Spain, who slew Fania, that he might enjoy his wife.
Egidius, i; m. Giles, a man's name,

and a Spanish cardinal.
D. Egidius, Saint Giles, a bishop of Noviodunum, who converted the Flemings and Picards.
Egion, a city between Ætolia and Peloponnesus.
Egipia, a king of Spain.
Egirtus, a river of Aquitain, called Gers.
† Eglenterium, ii; n. the eglantine rose.
† Egloceros, and ægoceros, Capricorn.
† Eglōmēro are; to unwind.
† Eglutio, ire; to vomit up.
Egnatia, or Ignatia, a town of Italy, whose ruins are Nazzo.
EGO; pron. person. [ἐγώ] I. * Ego ipse, I myself. * Ego sum, I am. * Egomet, I myself. Proximus egomet mihi, charity begins at home.
† Egon, ōnis and egona, æ; an age.
Egola, the town Gauden in Catalonia.
Egra, the city Menosgada in Bohemia; also a city in Arabia.
Egre-dior, dēris, egressus sum, di; dep. [of ē and gradior] to go forth, transgress. * Egredi a proposito, to swerve from his purpose. * Egredi annum centesimum, to be above an hundred years old.
† Egrēgiatus, ūs; m. excellence.
Egregie, adv. excellently, singularly, greatly. * Egregie fortis, very courageous.
Egregius; adv. more excellently.
Egrēgius, a, um; adj. picked out, excellent, passing good, rare. * Egrēgius linguæ, eloquent.
Egrēgo, are; [à grex] to separate, set apart.
Egressio, ōnis; f. a going out.
Egressor, ōris; m. a straggler.
† Egressorium, ii; n. a place of egress.
Egressus, a, um; part. of egredior; gone out or beyond.
Egressus, ūs; m. a going forth, a passage.
Egr-ex, ēgis; adj. excellent, choice.
† Egūla, æ; f. brimstone used to whiten wool.
Egurgitatio, ōnis; f. a disgorging.
Egurgitator, ōris; m. a disgorger, or devourer.
Egurgito, are; [à gurgēs] to disgorge.
Egurri, or Egovarri, a people in Spain, whose town is called Medina de Rio Secco.

E ante H.

E. H. abbreviat. for ejus hæres, or ex hæreditate.
Ehe, [ē ē] an interjection of astonishment, alas!
Ehem, [ē, φεῦ] interj. alas!
Eho, or ehodum, interj. ho, soho. * Eho tu, you, come hither.
Ehud, a judge of the Israelites, who delivered them from the tyranny of Eglon.

E ante I.

E. I. abbreviat. for elector imperii.
Ei, the dative singular of is, ea, id.
EJA, [ēia] interj. away! a match, come on then.
Ejaculatio, ōnis; f. an ejaculation, shooting forth.

Ejāculātor, ōris; m. a shooter forth.
Ejāculātus, a, um; part. of ejaculor; shot, cast out or up.
Ejaculo, are; to shoot, cast out or ejaculor ari; to cast off.
Eichstadium, the city Eichstadt in Bavaria.
Eidomene, a city of Macedonia.
Ejectamentum, i; n. refuse, offals.
Ejectatio, ōnis; a casting out.
Ejectio, ōnis; f. a casting or spitting out, ejection.
Ejectitiis, a, um; adj. cast out young, cast before the time.
Ejecto, are; to spit out, vomit.
Ejector, ōris; m. a caster out.
Ejectus, a, um; part. of ejicior; cast or cut out, shipwreck'd.
Ejicio, are; [of ē and jero] to except against a judge.
Ej-icio, ēci, eciūm, icere; act. [of ē and jacio] to cast out, sling, convey, cast off, cast the young, miscarry. * Ejicere in exilium, to banish. * Ejicere navim in terram, to drive the ship against the ground. * Quod eō naves ejicere possint, because there the ships may come to a flat shore, or strand. * Ejicere sese ex oppido, to pack away from the town.
Eilecuriana Vallis, the Vale of Alesbury in Buckinghamshire.
Eliminium, a city of Dalmatia.
Eimotus, the river Eimot in Cumberland.
Einarus, a city of Crete.
Eion, a city of Chersonesus, and other places.
Eione, a promontory of Corocanda, running out between Pontus and Mæotis.
Eiones, a town of Argia.
Eioneus, a Grecian prince slain by Hector; also a Thracian, father of Rhæsus.
Eiras, a mountain in Messenia, in which the Messenians defended themselves eleven years against the Lacedæmonians.
Eiresidæ, a town of the tribe Achæmantis.
Eiscadia, a city of Portugal.
Ejūlabilis, le; adj. howling.
Ejūlatio, ōnis; f. a yelling.
Ejūlator, ōris; m. a howler.
Ejūlaus, ūs; m. a wailing.
EJULO, are; [à sono] to wail, or howl.
† Ejunat, for jejuna.
Ejuncidus, a, um; [à juncus] lean, ill-favoured, dwindled.
Ejunō, adv; by Juno.
Ejūratio, ōnis; f. a remonstrance, resignation, protesting against.
Ejūratio, ōris; m. a renouncer.
Ejūro, are; to renounce, protest against, get quit of. * Ejurare bonam copiam, to swear he is not able to pay.
Ejūsmōdi, ejūscemōdi, indec. of the same sort, such like.
Eizelos, a castle in Sicily.

E ante L.

E. L. abbreviat. for edita lex.
Ela, a city of Idumæa, a country in Asia; also the fourth king of Israel, and others.
Elabacare, a place of India within Ganges, by the sea side.
Elābilis, le; adj. sliding, fading. Ela-

Elabontas, a river by Antiochia.
 Elā-bor, bēris, plus sum, bi; dep. to escape, slide away, give one the slip. * Spes elapia est, there is no hope. * Elabi ex criminibus, to get clear of crimes laid to one's charge.
 Elābōrans, ntis; part. labouring.
 Elābōrātē, adv. exactly, painfully.
 Elābōrātiō, ōnis; f. a diligent endeavour, a working out.
 Elābōrātor, ōris; m. a perfecter, worker out, pains-taker.
 Elābōrātus, a, um; part. of elaboror; diligently and exactly done.
 Elābōro, are; act. to work out or exquisitely, effect by labour, to spend one's pains in. * Elaborare versus, to hammer them out. * In literis elaborare, to study hard.
 Elacatæum, a mountain of Thessaly, where there is a temple of Jupiter Elacatæus.
 Elacatena, or elacata, æ; f. an old kind of sauce, or salt-fish.
 † Elacero, are; to tear.
 † Elacterium, ii; n. a medicine of the juice of wild cucumbers.
 Elactesco, ēre; neut. to turn white as milk.
 Elacto, are; to suckle.
 Elæa, a city of Æolia in Asia; also an island of Propontis, a city of Phoenicia between Tyre and Sidon, a promontory of Cyprus, a city and three islands of Æthiopia.
 Elææ, a city of Thrace.
 Elæmporia, æ; f. a buying of oil.
 Elæognus, sweet willow-gall, or dutch-myrtle.
 Elæomeli, n. a gum dropping from the olive-trees in Syria.
 Elæon, i; n. oil.
 Elæophyllon, i; n. the herb mercury.
 Elæothesium, ii; n. the place where they anointed their bodies after bathing.
 Elævigātiō, ōnis; f. a smoothing.
 Elævigātor, ōris; m. a smoother, polisher.
 Elævigo, are; to smooth, plane, polish.
 Elæus, a haven of Epirus, and other places.
 Elæussa, an island of Cilicia.
 Elaites, a wood in Egypt.
 Elanguēfac-iō, ēre; to make faint.
 Elamitæ, the princes of Persia, and a people of Arabia.
 Elana, a city of Arabia Petraea.
 Elancorum, a mart town of India within Ganges.
 Elangu-co, ēre; and elanguesco, ēre; neut. to languish, pine away, lose courage, abate. * Differendo res elanguit, the matter grew neglected by delay.
 Elanguidē, adv. faintly, sickly.
 Elanguidus, a, um; adj. feeble, faint.
 Elape, clope, elaphe, or elaps, a kind of serpent.
 Elaphebolia, Grecian feasts in February, wherein flags were sacrificed to Diana Elaphebolia.
 Elaphebolion, the month February among the Greeks.
 Elaphiæa, Diana, so called from her nurse Elaphia.
 Elaphites, an island in the Adriatick sea.
 Elaphoboscum, ci; n. a wild parsnip.
 Elaphonnesus, one of the Sporades; with a city of the same name.
 Elaphos, i; a hart.

Elaphus, a mountain of Asia and Arcadia.
 Elaphusa, an island in the Adriatick sea.
 Elāpidātiō, ōnis; f. a picking up stones.
 Elāpidātor, ōris; m. a stone-gatherer.
 Elāpidātus, a, um; free from stones.
 Elāpido, are; to rid of stones.
 Elāpido, ōnis; f. a sliding away.
 † Elāpido, are; to slide away.
 Elāpius, a, um; part. of elabor; escaped, slipped away, unadvised, [Met.] gone, past. * Elapius Bacchidi, having shifted off Bacchis. * Elapia est oculis, she is slipped out of sight. * Elapius est telis, he escaped the darts. * Spes elapia est, all hope is gone.
 Elaqueātus, a, um; part. of elaqueor; set at large, rid of snares.
 Elaqueo, are; act. to unsnare, unfold.
 Elargior, iri; dep. to give liberally, lavish out, waste.
 Elargitiō, ōnis; f. a giving liberally.
 Elargitor, ōris; m. a frank giver.
 Elasseco, ēre; to tire, or bring to decay.
 Elatas, a river of Bithynia.
 Elatē, adv. haughtily.
 Elate, ēs; f. a kind of date-tree.
 Elatea, a great city of Phocis, another of Thessaly and Thesprotia, called also Elatria.
 Elateius, Cæneus.
 Elaterium, ii; n. a wild cucumber; also a medicine made of the juice of cucumber.
 Elatine, ēs; f. dog's bur, fluellin.
 Elatinus, a, um; adj. of fir.
 Elātiō, ōnis; f. a lifting up, haughtiness, jollity, loftiness.
 Elatites, a kind of blood-stone.
 Elatratiō, ōnis; f. a barking out.
 Elatrator, ōris; m. a barker, slanderer.
 Elatro, are; to bark, yelp.
 Elātus, a, um; part. of efferor; lifted up, proud, arrogant.
 Elatus, the father of Cæneus.
 Elaudātiō, ōnis; f. a commending.
 Elaudo, are; to commend one.
 Elaver, the river Aller in France.
 Elavia, a castle in Sicily.
 El-avo, avi, ōrum & autum, avare; act. to wash clean, spend all, rid one of all he has. * Elavare se bonis, to spend all, make himself a gentleman.
 Elautus, a, um; part. of elavor; well washed.
 Elaxatiō, ōnis; f. a loosing, untying.
 Elaxo, are; to loosen or widen.
 Elbestii, a people of Libya.
 Elbo, an island in Stephanus.
 Elbonthis, a city between Egypt and Cyrene.
 Elbora, the city Talavera in Spain.
 Elcebus, the city Schlestadt in Alsatia.
 Elcephium, a city of Sicily.
 Elcohoris, a town in Portugal.
 Eldamarii, Arabians about Mesopotamia.
 Eldana, the city Durnas in Spain, another of India without Ganges.
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 Electrini, } lectrides.
 Electriser, ra, rum; adj. bearing amber.
 Electrinus, a, um; made of amber.
 Electrum, i; n. [ἤλεκτρον] amber; also gold alloyed with the fifth part of silver.
 † Electrus, a, um; adj. of amber.
 Electrion, the son of Alcæus, the father of Amphitryo.
 Electuārium, ii; n. [ab eligo] an electuary.
 † Electura, æ; f. a choosing.
 † Electurio, ire; neut. to choose, be in doubt, defer.
 Electus, a, um; part. of eligor; chosen.
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 Elegiātion, a short poem in Elegiack verse.
 Elegidium, ii; n. a mournful song.
 Elegiographus, i; m. a writer of elegies.
 Elegus, a, um; adj. mournful.
 Elegus, i; m. a mournful verse.
 F f f f f
 Elei,

Effutitus, a, um; blabbed abroad.
† Effūto, are; to confess.

E ante G.

Egbertus, ti; m. Egbert, a king of England, who first subdued the Welsh, and first imposed the name of England upon this island.
Egelaste, a town in Spain.
Egelastani, the inhabitants of Egelaste.
Egēlātus, a, um; adj. lukewarm.
Egēlīdē; adv. lukewarmly.
Egēlido, are; to thaw, dissolve.
Egēlidus, a, um; adv. thawed, having the cold taken off; also very cold.
Egēlo, are; to take away the cold.
Egemnon, the ninth king of Corinth.
Egemon, a poet who wrote the war between the Thebans and Lacedæmonians.
Egens, ntis; part. of egco, and adj. ior, iſſimus; needy, poor, that can scarce live. * Animo egens, cowardly. * Egens consilii, not knowing what course to take.
Egēnus, a, um; adj. Liv. poor, leg-
gally. * Res egenæ, great want.
EG-EO, ēre; neut. [ab ego, duco] to be in want, stand in need of. * Egetur acriter, I am in great want. * Egeo consilii or consilio, I know not what to do.
Egeria, æ; f. a nymph to whom the great-bellied women sacrificed, and with whom Numa Pompilius said he conversed with every night; also a fountain of Rome without the gate Capena.
Egēries, ei; f. [ab egero] a casting out, voiding.
Egerminatio, ōnis; f. a budding forth.
Egerminātus, a, um; budded.
Egermino, are; to bud out.
Egē-ro, ſi, ſtum, rēre; act. to cast forth, spend. * Egerere urinam, to make water. * Egerere sermones, to order or digest discourses in writing.
† Egēſco, ēre; neut. to stand in need.
Egeſinus, a philosopher, and scholar of Evander.
Egeſta, tæ; f. the daughter of Hippotes of Troy, upon whom Crinifus begat Acetes; also a city in Sicily, built by Æneas, so called from her, and afterwards called Segesta.
Egeſtas, ātis; f. [ab egeo] need, beggarliness. * Egeſtas patrii sermonis, the poverty of one's mother-tongue, the want of expressions in one's own language.
Egeſtio, ōnis; f. a casting out, voiding, lavishing, wasting.
† Egeſtoſus, and egeſtoſus, a, um; very poor.
Egeſtum, i; n. dung, ordure.
† Egeſtoſitas, ātis; f. extreme poverty.
Egeſtus, a, um; [of egeror] cast forth.
Egeſtus, ūs; m. a voiding, or casting forth.
Egeus, or Hegai, an eunuch of the king of Persia.
Eghelo, an Italian word for Beantri-foly.
Egica, a king of Spain, who slew Famiia, that he might enjoy his wife.
Egidius, i; m. Giles, a man's name,

and a Spanish cardinal.
D. Egidius, Saint Giles, a bishop of Noviodunum, who converted the Flemings and Picards.
Egion, a city between Ætolia and Peloponnesus.
Egiſſa, a king of Spain.
Egirtius, a river of Aquitaine, called Gers.
† Eglenterium, ii; n. the eglantine rose.
† Egloceros, and ægoceros, Capricorn.
† Eglōmēro are; to unwind.
† Eglutio, ire; to vomit up.
Egnatia, or Ignatia, a town of Italy, whose ruins are Nazzo.
EGO; pron. person. [ἐγώ] I. * Ego ipſe, I myself. * Ego ſum, I am. * Egomet, I myself. Proximus egomet mihi, charity begins at home.
† Egon, ōnis and egona, æ; an age.
Egola, the town Gauden in Catalonia.
Egra, the city Menofgada in Bohemia; also a city in Arabia.
Egre-dior, dēris, egreſſus ſum, di; dep. [of ē and gradior] to go forth, transgreſs. * Egredi à propoſito, to ſwerve from his purpose. * Egredi annum centeſimum, to be above an hundred years old.
† Egreſſiatus, ūs; m. excellence.
Egreſſe, adv. excellently, ſingularly, greatly. * Egreſſe fortis, very courageous.
Egreſſiūs; adv. more excellently.
Egreſſius, a, um; adj. picked out, excellent, paſſing good, rare. * Egreſſius linguæ, eloquent.
Egreſſo, are; [à grex] to ſeparate, ſet apart.
Egreſſio, ōnis; f. a going out.
Egreſſor, ōris; m. a ſtraggler.
† Egreſſorium, ii; n. a place of egreſs.
Egreſſus, a, um; part. of egredior; gone out or beyond.
Egreſſus, ūs; m. a going forth, a paſſage.
Egr-ex, ēgis; adj. excellent, choice.
† Egūla, æ; f. briſtles uſed to whiten wool.
Egurgitiatio, ōnis; f. a diſgorging.
Egurgitator, ōris; m. a diſgorger, or devourer.
Egurgito, are; [à gurgis] to diſgorge.
Egurri, or Egovarri, a people in Spain, whose town is called Medina de Rio Secco.

E ante H.

E. H. abbreviat. for ejus hæres, or ex hæreditate.
Ehe, [ē ē] an interjection of aſtoniſhment, alas!
Ehem, [cū, qeū] interj. alas!
Eho, or ehodum, interj. ho, ſoho. * Eho tu, you, come hiſher.
Ehud, a judge of the Iſraelites, who delivered them from the tyranny of Egion.

E ante I.

E. I. abbreviat. for elector imperii.
Ei, the dative ſingular of is, ea, id.
EJA, [ēia] interj. away! a match, come on then.
Ejaculatio, ōnis; f. an ejaculation, ſhooting forth.

Ejāculātor, ōris; m. a ſhooter forth.
Ejāculātus, a, um; part. of ejaculor; ſhot, caſt out or up.
Ejāculo, are; to ſhoot, caſt out or Ejaculor ari; ſo far off.
Eichſtadium, the city Eichſtadt in Bavaria.
Eidomene, a city of Macedonia.
Ejectamentum, i; n. reſuſe, offal.
Ejectatio, ōnis; a caſting out.
Ejectio, ōnis; f. a caſting or ſpitting out, ejection.
Ejectitius, a, um; adj. caſt out young, caſt before the time.
Ejecto, are; to ſpit out, vomit.
Ejector, ōris; m. a caſter out.
Ejectus, a, um; part. of ejicior; caſt or cut out, ſhipwreck'd.
Ejēo, are; [of ē and jero] to except againſt a judge.
Ej-icio, ēci, eſtum, icere; act. [of ē and jacio] to caſt out, ſling, convey, caſt off, caſt the young, miſcarry. * Ejicere in exilium, to baniſh. * Ejicere navim in terram, to drive the ſhip againſt the ground. * Quod eō navis ejicere poſſint, be-
cauſe there the ſhips may come to a flat ſhore, or ſtrand. * Ejicere ſeſe ex oppido, to pack away from the town.
Eilecuriana Vallis, the Vale of Alesbury in Buckinghamſhire.
Eliminium, a city of Dalmatia.
Eimotus, the river Eimot in Cumber-
land.
Einarus, a city of Crete.
Eion, a city of Cheronneſus, and other places.
Eione, a promontory of Coroconda, running out between Pontus and Mæolis.
Eiones, a town of Argia.
Eioneus, a Grecian prince ſlain by Hector; also a Thracian, father of Rhæſus.
Eiras, a mountain in Meſſenia, in which the Meſſenians defended them-
ſelves eleven years againſt the Lacedæmonians.
Eireſidæ, a town of the tribe Achæ-
mantis.
Eitadia, a city of Portugal.
Ejūlābilis, le; adj. howling.
Ejūlātio, ōnis; f. a yelling.
Ejūlātor, ōris; m. a howler.
Ejūlatus, ūs; m. a wailing.
EJULO, are; [à ſono] to wail, or howl.
† Ejunat, for jejunat.
Ejuncidus, a, um; [à juncus] lean, ill-favoured, dwindled.
Ejunō, adv; by Juno.
Ejūratio, ōnis; f. a remonſtrance, re-
ſignation, proteſting againſt.
Ejūratio, ōris; m. a renouncer.
Ejūro, are; to renounce, proteſt a-
gainſt, get quit of. * Ejurare bo-
nam copiam, to ſwear he is not able to pay.
Ejuſmodi, ejuſcemodi, indec. of the ſame ſort, ſuch like.
Eizelos, a caſtle in Sicily.

E ante L.

E. L. abbreviat. for edita lex.
Ela, a city of Idumæa, a country in Aſia; also the fourth king of Iſrael, and others.
Elabacare, a place of India within Ganges, by the ſea ſide.
Elābilis, le; adj. ſliding, ſading. Ela-

Elabontas, a river by Antiochia.
 Elā-bor, bēris, p̄sus sum, bi; dep. to escape, slide away, give one the slip. * Spes elapsa est, there is no hope. * Elabi ex criminibus, to get clear of crim.s laid to one's charge.
 Elābōrans, ntis; part. labouring.
 Elābōrātē, adv. exactly, painfully.
 Elābōrātiō, ōnis; f. a diligent endeavour, a working out.
 Elābōrātor, ōris; m. a perfecter, worker out, pains-taker.
 Elābōrātus, a, um; part. of elaboror; diligently and exactly done.
 Elābōro, are; act. to work out or exquisitely, effect by labour, to spend one's pains in. * Elaborare versus, to hammer them out. * In literis elaborare, to study hard.
 Elacatæum, a mountain of Thessaly, where there is a temple of Jupiter Elacatæus.
 Elacatena, or elacata, æ; f. an old kind of sauce, or salt-fish.
 † Elacero, are; to tear.
 † Elacterium, ii; n. a medicine of the juice of wild cucumbers.
 Elastefco, ēre; neut. to turn white as milk.
 Elastō, are; to suckle.
 Elæa, a city of Æolia in Asia; also an island of Propontis, a city of Phœnicia between Tyre and Sidon, a promontory of Cyprus, a city and three islands of Æthiopia.
 Elææ, a city of Thrace.
 Elæemporā, æ; f. a buying of oil.
 Elæognus, sweet willow-gall, or dutch-myrtle.
 Elæomeli, n. a gum dropping from the olive-trees in Syria.
 Elæon, i; n. oil.
 Elæophyllon, i; n. the herb mercury.
 Elæothesium, ii; n. the place where they anointed their bodies after bathing.
 Elævigātiō, ōnis; f. a smoothing.
 Elævigātor, ōris; m. a smoother, polisher.
 Elævigo, are; to smooth, plane, polish.
 Elæus, a haven of Epirus, and other places.
 Elæussa, an island of Cilicia.
 Elaites, a wood in Egypt.
 Elanguescio, ēre; to make faint.
 Elamitæ, the princes of Persia, and a people of Arabia.
 Elana, a city of Arabia Petræa.
 Elancorum, a mart town of India within Ganges.
 Elangu-co, ēre; and elanguesco, ēre; neut. to languish, pine away, lose courage, abate. * Differendo res clanguit, the matter grew neglected by delay.
 Elanguidē, adv. faintly, sickly.
 Elanguidus, a, um; adj. feeble, faint.
 Elape, clope, elaphe, or elaps, a kind of serpent.
 Elaphebolia, Grecian feasts in February, wherein flags were sacrificed to Diana Elaphebolia.
 Elaphebolion, the month February among the Greeks.
 Elaphiæa, Diana, so called from her nurse Elaphia.
 Elaphites, an island in the Adriatick sea.
 Elaphoboscum, ci; n. a wild parsnip.
 Elaphonnesus, one of the Sporades; with a city of the same name.
 Elaphos, i; a hart.

Elaphus, a mountain of Asia and Arcadia.
 Elaphusa, an island in the Adriatick sea.
 Elāpidātiō, ōnis; f. a picking up stones.
 Elāpidātor, ōris; m. a stone-gatherer.
 Elāpidātus, a, um; free from stones.
 Elāpido, are; to rid of stones.
 Elāpso, ōnis; f. a sliding away.
 † Elāpso, are; to slide away.
 Elāpius, a, um; part. of elabor; escaped, slipped away, unadvised, [Met.] gone, past. * Elapsus Bacchidi, having shifted off Bacchis.
 * Elapsa est oculis, she is slipped out of sight. * Elapsus est telis, he escaped the darts. * Spes elapia est, all hope is gone.
 Elaqueātus, a, um; part. of elaqueor; set at large, rid of snares.
 Elāquco, are; act. to unsnare, unfold.
 Elargior, iri; dep. to give liberally, lavish out, waste.
 Elargitiō, ōnis; f. a giving liberally.
 Elargitor, ōris; m. a frank giver.
 Elasseco, ēre; to tire, or bring to decay.
 Elatas, a river of Bithynia.
 Elatē, adv. haughtily.
 Elate, ēs; f. a kind of date-tree.
 Elatea, a great city of Phocis, another of Thessaly and Thesprotia, called also Elatria.
 Elateius, Cæneus.
 Elaterium, ii; n. a wild cucumber; also a medicine made of the juice of cucumber.
 Elatine, ēs; f. dog's bur, fluellin.
 Elatinus, a, um; adj. of fir.
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 † Elegatus, i; m. a kind of sea-fish.
 Elegca, a small country beyond Euphrates.
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 Elegiographus, i; m. a writer of elegies.
 Elegus, a, um; adj. mournful.
 Elegus, i; m. a mournful verse.
 F f f f

Elei, a people of Peloponnesus.
 Eleus, a, um; adj. of the Elei.
 Eleides, Bacchus's women-priests.
 Eleleus, one of Bacchus's surnames.
 Eleluphacos, i; f. } sage.
 Eleluphacum, i; n. }
 Elementarius, a, um; adj. of elements, principles or letters, learning the first rudiments of A, B, C. * Literæ elementariæ, the alphabet.
 ELEMENTUM, i; n. [ab antiquo oleo, pro oleo, i. e. cresco] an element, principle; a letter, as A, B, &c.
 Elenchus, i; m. a confutation, a table of the heads of a discourse; also a great long pearl.
 Elencticus, a, um; adj. reproving.
 Elesto, are; [à lentus] to soften.
 Ecco, ere; to sit or spoil.
 Eleos, a night-hawk.
 Eleoselinum, i; n. smallage.
 Eleotaphyles, a vine grafted on an olive.
 Elephantia, æ; f. [ab elephas] the leprosy.
 Elephantiacus, a, um; adj. leprous.
 Elephantiasis, is; f. the leprosy.
 Elephantina, a city in Egypt, and an island of Nilus.
 Elephantini, or -iæ, a people of Apulia.
 Elephantinum, i; n. a kind of black paint made of burnt ivory.
 Elephantinus, a, um; adj. of or like an elephant.
 Elephantis, an island of Nilus; also a pecten who wrote of venery.
 Elephantophagi, Æthiopians near Egypt.
 Elephas, antis; } an elephant; ivory.
 Elephantus, i; m. }
 Elephas, a monster, a lobster. * Elephantum ex mulca facit, he makes a mountain of a mole-hill. * Elephantin corio circumtegit, properly to be covered with an elephant's skin, to be all over in a sea.
 Elephas, a mountain of Æthiopia, called Felles.
 Elete, a city of Calosyria.
 † Elevamen, inis; n. a lifting up, comforting.
 Elevamentum, i; n. a helping up.
 Elevatio, ōnis; f. a lifting or heaving up; an exclamation; also a diminishing.
 Elevator, ōris; m. a lifter up.
 † Elevies, ei; f. a winnowing, cleansing.
 Elivo, are; act. to lift or heave up, to slight, undervalue. * Elevare invidiam, to lessen or take away much of the envy. * Elevare testimonium, to weaken the force of an evidence.
 Elevor, ari, atus; pass. to be made low, to be lessened, to be slighted, &c. to be disparaged.
 Eleuntii, the people of Eleus.
 Elæus, ntis; f. a city of Thrace.
 Elæus, a, um; adj. of Elis.
 Eleusa, a town in Cilicia, and an island over-against Cyprus.
 Eleusin, } a city of the island The-
 Eleusis, } ra.
 Eleusinia, ōrum; n. Grecian sacrifices of very great esteem among them.
 Eleusius, the name of a man whom Ceres taught all manner of agriculture, who gave name to the city Eleusis; also a bishop of Cyzicus, who fell from the catholick faith to the Macedonian heresy, but af-

terwards recanted, laid down his bishoprick, and led a private life.
 Euthæa, a city in Crete.
 Eleutheræ, a city of Boeotia, Pontus and Lycia.
 Eleutheria, ōrum; n. sacrifices to Jupiter Eleutherius, kept every fifth year.
 Eleutherinæ, a city in Crete.
 Eleutheris, a city of Boeotia.
 Eleutheriscus, a city of Macedonia.
 Eleutherium, a town in Mysia.
 Eleutherius, a name of Jupiter, given him when the Grecians cut off Mardonius, and three hundred thousand Persians, not leaving one.
 Eleutherocilices, a people of Asia.
 Eleutheropolis, a free city with laws proper to themselves; also a city of Palestine, called also Hebron.
 Eleutherus, the twelfth bishop of Rome; also a river of Phœnicia and Sicily.
 Eleutho, a goddess that was thought to assist at womens labours.
 Eleutii, a people of Apulia.
 Eigos, a town in Lycia.
 Elias, adis; adj. of Elis.
 Elibatio, ōnis; f. a tasting or sacrificing.
 Elibatio, ōnis; f. a delivering.
 Elibero, are; to set at liberty.
 Eliberri, or Illiberis, a town in Spain, and Gallia Narbonensis.
 Elito, are; to taste, or pour out; to main.
 Elibro, are; to weigh or poise.
 Elibyrge, a city of Tartessus.
 † Elicitor, ōris; m. he that seeks or finds fountains.
 Elice, as helice.
 Elices, m. pl. [ab elicio] gutters.
 † Eliciator, ōris; m. a drainer of water.
 Elicio, ui, itum, ere; act. [of è and lacio] to draw from, get out by fair means. * Elicere premiis, to entice by rewards. * Elicere alvum, to make one loose. * Elicere fulmen, to send down lightning.
 Elicitatio, ōnis; f. a draining; also prizing.
 † Elicito, are; to drain often.
 Elicitor, ari; dep. to out-bid.
 Elicitus, a, um; part. of elicio; drained, drawn out.
 Elicius, a, um; adj. casting out or down; hence it is an epithet of Jupiter, from his casting down lightning.
 † Elico, are; to drain water, turn upside down.
 Elicoci, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.
 † Elicones, they that turn things upside down.
 Elicranum, a city of Illyrium.
 Eli-do, si, sum, dère; act. [of è and lacio] to dash out or against, break, squeeze, pound. * Elidere ignem, to strike fire. * Elidere murum, to break down a wall. * Elidere partum, to make one miscarry. * Elidere fauces or spiritum, to choke one. * Elidunt factus suos, overlay their pigs. * Elidere pontum, to dam up the sea.
 Eli-dor, di; pass. to be dashed or killed. * Elidi ægritudinibus, to be quite wasted and spent with vexations, sickness.
 Eliensis, se; adj. of Ely.
 Eligendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus

of eligor; to be chosen.
 Eligius, i; m. a bishop of Noviomagum, who had been a goldsmith, and gave to the poor all he got by his trade, A. D. 650.
 El-igo, ègi, ectum, igère; act. [of è and lego] to elect, pick, choose.
 Eligar-io, ire; to devour.
 † Eliguratio, ōnis; f. a devouring.
 Eliguritor, ōris; m. a liquorish devourer.
 Elimatè, adv. smoothly, curiously.
 Elimator, ōris; m. a polisher.
 Elimatus, a, um; polished, finished.
 † Elimentum, i; n. filings, dross.
 † Elimes, a banished man.
 Elimia, a city of Macedonia.
 Elimiotæ, the people of Elimia.
 Eliminatio, ōnis; f. a turning out of doors.
 Elimino, are; act. [à limen] to turn out of doors. * Eliminare dicta, to tell tales out of doors.
 Eliminator, ari; pass. to be turned or told out of doors.
 Elimo, are; act. [à lima] to polish with a file, perfect.
 Elineor, ari; [à linea] to be raised, or blotted out.
 † Elinguatio, ōnis; f. a plucking out of the tongue.
 Elinguatus, a, um; part. of elinguor; whose tongue is pulled out.
 Elinguis, gne; adj. 3 art. tongueless, speechless. * Elinguem reddere, to nonplus.
 Elinguo, are; act. [à lingua] to pull or rend out the tongue.
 Elinguor, ari; pass. to be tongueless, or tongue-tied.
 Elini, a people of Thesprotia, whose country is Elinia, and a city of Sicily.
 El-ino, èvi, inère; act. to raise, or blot out.
 † Eliochryson, the herb aurelia, or gold-flower.
 Eliocrata, a city of Spain called Losca.
 Eliones, a people of Africa Propria.
 Elionora, æ; f. Elenor, a king of England's daughter, wife of Alphonsus king of Spain.
 Elíquabilis, le; adj. 3 art. which may be melted.
 Elíquamen, inis; n. the dripping of meat, any liquor drawn out of a thing.
 Eliquatus, a, um; part. of eliquor; melted, clear. * Eliquatum vinum, burnt wine, or aqua vitæ, brandy.
 Eliquesco, ère; neut. to melt away.
 Eliquo, are; to melt down, purge, cleanse, strain, consume, spend, to mince it in speaking.
 Elis, is or idis; f. a city and country of Peloponnesus between Arcadia and Achaia.
 Eliso, ōnis; f. an elison, a squeezing, or cutting off.
 Elitphasi, a people of Peloponnesus.
 † Elisse, for elidisse.
 Elissus, a city of Arcadia; also a river of Sicyonia and Elis.
 Elisus, a, um; part. of elidor; broken, squeezed, strangled, dashed against.
 † Elitigatus, a, um; without controversy.
 Elix, icis; m. [ab elicio] a water-furrow.

Elixatiles pilces, *very small fishes*.
 Elixatio, ōnis; f. a boiling.
 Elixir, n; indec. an Arabian word for quintessence.
 Elixo, are; act. [ab elixus] to boil or seeth.
 Elixoca, an Hyperborean island less than Sicily.
 Elixus, a, um; adj. [à lix] sodden, boiled.
 Elixus, a river of the island Ceos.
 Eliza, or -sa, the same as Dido.
 Elizari, a people of Arabia Felix.
 Ellam, for en illam, behold her.
 Ellandunum, Wilton in Wiltshire.
 Elleborine, the herb epicaetis.
 † Elleboritis, the lesser centory.
 Elleborum, i; n. hellebore.
 Ellipsis, i; f. a defect, a crooked line in the cross section of a cone or cylinder.
 Ellopia, a country of Eubœa, and the island itself, from Elops the son of Jupiter.
 Eliopium, a city of Ætolia.
 Ellum, for en illum, there he comes!
 † Ellus, for ille, he.
 Ellus, the fifth Roman consul without a colleague; also a river that empties itself into Hermus.
 Ellychnium, ii; n. a match, or wick of a lamp.
 Elmantica, a city of Iberia.
 Elmis, inthis; a kind of earth-worm.
 Elōco, are; act. to put out of its place, to let or lease out. * Se curandum elocare, to bargain with one for his cure. * Filiam elocare, to match his daughter.
 Elōcor, ari; to be hired, displaced.
 † Elōcō, for illicō, presently.
 Elōcūtio, ōnis; f. utterance, elocution, ready delivery.
 Elōcūtor, ōris; m. an orator.
 Elōcūtorius, a, um; adj. of elocution.
 Elōcūtrix, icis; f. she that speaks readily.
 Elōcūtus, a, um; part. of eloquor; having spoken.
 Elōgium, ii; n. [à logos] a public testimony, declaration made by the cryer, commendation, last will, the reason, cause; also an inscription on a tomb. * Elogia, the confessions of a prisoner.
 Elōhim, the Hebrew word for God.
 Elōi, Heb. my God.
 Elone, a city of Perriœbia.
 Elongo, are; act. to lengthen, defer, prolong.
 Elops, or ellops, opis; a kind of fish, and the name of a Centaur.
 Elōquens, ntis; eloquent, well-spoken.
 Elōquenter, adv. eloquently.
 Elōquentia, æ; f. eloquence. * Eloquentia lucrosa, pleading.
 Elōquentissimē, adv. very eloquently.
 Elōquium, ii; n. speech, eloquence; also an oracle.
 Elōquor, ōris, cutus sum, eloqui; dep. to speak out or eloquently. * Politē eloqui, to pronounce like an orator.
 Elorini, a people of Sicily.
 Elorius, a, um; of Elorum.
 Elorum, and -rus, a river of Sicily.
 Elos, the maid of Athamus, who gave name to Elos a city of Achaia.
 Elotæ, serjeants, or such like officers among the Lacedæmonians.
 Elōtus, a, um; part. of elavor;

washed clean or clear.
 Elpēnor, one of Ulysses's companions, who had been turned into a hog by Circe, and being restored, broke his neck.
 Elpia, a city of Daunia.
 Elpidius, a Cappadocian, who lived 25 years in a cave, and eat but twice a week.
 Elpis, the wife of Bœtius.
 Elteshamum, Eltham in Kent.
 † Eluacrum, i; n. a bucking-tub.
 Elucens, ntis; shining out.
 Elū-ceo, xi, cēre; neut. to shine forth, appear. * In causis & foro elucere, to be an eminent lawyer.
 Elūcesco, ēre; neut. to appear forth, wax bright.
 Elucidatio, ōnis; f. a gloss or comment.
 Elūcido, are; act. to make bright or clear.
 Elūcificatio, ēre; act. to cause to shine.
 † Elūcifico, are; to pluck out one's eyes.
 Eluctans, ntis; part. of elucto; striving to get forth.
 Eluctatus, a, um; part. of eluctor; having overcome by wrestling or struggling. * Obstantia eluctatus, having surmounted all difficulties.
 † Elucto, for eluctor.
 Eluctor, ari; dep. to break through, strive, or struggle with.
 Elūcubratus, a, um; part. of elucubror; polished, studied.
 Elūcubro, are; to work or study.
 Elūcubror, ari; to do any thing with great care and pains.
 † Elūcus, ci; m. a lover of trifles, one that is sick of yesterday's drinking.
 Elūdēns, ntis; deceiving.
 Elū-do, si, sum, dēre; act. to shift off, deceive, huffe. * Canes eludere, to put off the dogs.
 Elū-geo, xi, ētum, gēre; to bewail; also to leave off mourning.
 Elui, a people of Aquitain.
 Eluia, a city of Paphlagonia.
 Elvidius, ii; m. a scholar of Auxentius, who confessed that Mary was a virgin when she brought forth Jesus, but said that afterwards she had other children by her husband, which St. Jerom confutes as an idle opinion.
 Eluina, a name of Ceres.
 Elul, an Hebrew month answering to part of August, and part of September.
 Elumbatus, a, um; adj. whose loins are broke or weak.
 Elumbis, be; broken-back'd, feeble.
 El-uo, ui, utum, uere; act. [of ē and lavo] to wash clean off. * Crimen eluere, to clear himself of a crime.
 Eluri, a people of Scythia.
 † Elus, for olus, a pot-herb.
 Elusa, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, and Palestine.
 Elusaberris, the metropolis of Aquitain, called Aux.
 Elufates, a people of Aquitain.
 Elucatio, ōnis; f. purblindness.
 Elusco, are; [à luscus] to make purblind, or put out one eye.
 Elusii, a people of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Elusio, ōnis; f. a deceiving, mocking.
 Elūsus, a, um; part. of eludor; de-

Elut, or Elus, a city of Idumæa.
 † Elūtē, adv. cleanly.
 Elutheria, æ; f. liberty, free town.
 Elutia, orum; n. [ab elutus] gold metal.
 Elutriatus, a, um; part. poured from one vessel to another, racked.
 Elūtrio, are; [ab eluor] to pour from vessel to vessel, to draw off liquors.
 Elutus, a, um; part. of eluor; washed, rinsed. * Nihil est elutius, nothing is more unsavoury.
 Elūvies, ci; f. [ab eluo] the break.
 Eluvio, ōnis; ing in of a great flood, an overflowing, a contagion, a sink of mischief, a town-ditch, furrows made in the earth by the violent descent of rain-water from the mountains.
 Eluxatus, a, um; part. of eluxor; out of joint, dislocated, sprained.
 Eluxo, are; act. to sprain, or put out of joint.
 Eluxuor, ari; dep. to grow rank or luxurious; to be over full of fruit or bunches [as trees].
 Elydna, a city of India without Ganges.
 Elyma, a city of Macedonia and Sicily.
 Elymæ, a country in Assyria, near Persia.
 Elymais, a country near Persia, and a city in Persia.
 Elymas, an Arabick word for a sorcerer.
 Elymi, allies of the Carthaginians.
 Elymiotæ, a people of Macedonia, whose country is called Placani.
 Elymnium, an island with a city of Eubœa.
 Elymus, a nobleman, who gave name to Elyma in Macedonia.
 Elyrus, a city of Crete.
 Elysi, a people of Germany.
 Elysium, ii; n. [ἡ βότρυς] paradise, the place where the souls of the blessed inhabit, according to the poets.
 Elysius, a, um; adj. Elysian, of paradise. * Elysi campi, a pleasant place in Bœotia, or, as the poets feign, the receptacle of the blessed souls departed.

E ante M.

E M. abbreviat. for ejusmodi.
 E. M. abbreviat. for ex more.
 † Em and im, for eum.
 Emācēratus, a, um; part. made lean.
 Emācēro, are; act. to oak, waste.
 Emāciatus, a, um; part. made lean.
 Emācio, are; act. to make lean.
 Emācitas, ātis; f. [ab emax] a desire of buying.
 Emācresco, ēre; to grow lean.
 Emacror, ari; dep. to grow or make lean.
 Emācūlo, are; act. to take out spots.
 † Emād-co, ēre; neut. to be wet.
 Emānatio, ōnis; f. a flowing from, proceeding, emanation.
 Emānātor, a, um; part. ready to come out.
 † Emanceps, ipis; adj. 3 art. free from bondage.
 † Emancipatio, ōnis; f. a setting free.
 Emancipatus, a, um; part. of emancipor; set at liberty. * Emancipatus foeminae, bewitched to a woman, under a female yoke.
 Emancipo, are; act. to make free, alienate.

alienate, to give one's self up.
 Emanco, are; act. to maim, cut off.
 † Emando, are; to dispatch away.
 Emān-eo, si, sum, ēre; neut. to absent himself from his colours.
 Emano, are; neut. to flow or run out, to be divulged. * In vulgus emanare, to become common. * Saniem emanare, to void corrupt blood.
 Emanſio, ōnis; f. an absenting one's self from one's colours.
 Emanſor, ōris; m. one that lies out of his quarters; a truant.
 Emanſer, adv. ſaleably.
 Emanuel, elis; m. an emperor of Conſtantinople, and other men.
 † Emarcum, ci; n. a kind of grape.
 Emarceſco, ēre; to fade, wither.
 Emargino, are; to pare off the ſcurf about a ſore.
 Emascūlātor, ōris; m. a gelder.
 Emascūlo, are; [a maſculus] to geld, abuſe againſt nature.
 Emathia, æ; f. a famous country of Europe, called afterwards Macedonia, and is ſometimes taken for Thracia.
 Emathius, a, um; adj. of Emathia.
 Emathius, a grandſon of Noah, ſaid to poſſeſs and give name to Emathia.
 Emātūreſco, ēre; neut. to grow mild by age, to ripen. * Ira Cæſaris ematuruit, Cæſar's anger is well appeaſed.
 Emātūrus, a, um; adj. rotten-ripe, mellow.
 Emax, ācis; adj. 3 art. [ab emo] given to buy, a great buyer.
 Embacida, a god of the heathens.
 Embamma, ātis; n. ſauce.
 Embārus, a madman in the iſland Pyreum, who only could be perſuaded to offer his daughter in ſacrifice to appeaſe the wrath of the gods, having ſent a famine among them. Hence Embarus ſum.
 Enibas, ādis; a buſkin.
 Embatæ, packet-boats.
 Embāter, eris; m. the fight in a creſt-bow.
 Embateuticum juſ, a law by which they might keep things pawned.
 Emblēma, ātis; n. an emblem, picture, chequer-work of marble, a ſmall image, or rather ornament to ſcrew on or take off at pleaſure; alſo a graff. * Emblematis exornare, to adorn, ſet off, embellish.
 † Embola, the compoſition wheat, which the Egyptians paid yearly to Rome.
 Embōla, orum; neut. interludes in plays.
 Embolaria, æ; f. a woman-player.
 Embolicus, a, um; adj. belonging to the compoſition called embola.
 Embolimæus, a, um; adj. inſerted. * Embolimæus annus, the leap-year.
 Emboline, ēs; f. a ſhrub in Aſia good againſt poiſon.
 † Emboliſmalis, le; of the leap-year.
 Emboliſmus, the adding of a day in the leap-year.
 Embolium, ii; n. the entrance of a comedy; and the linch-pin of a wheel.
 Embolus, i; m. the bar of a door, or any thing put into another, entering upon a journey, the beak of a ſhip.
 † Embrimium, ii; n. a kind of bed.

Embroche, ēs; f. a watering; a bathing any part in liquor, and applying of cloaths dipped in oil, &c.
 Embronium, ii; n. a kind of garment.
 Embryo, ōnis; m. embryum, yi; neut. an untimely fruit or birth, the imperfect ſhape of a child unborn.
 Embryorectes, æ; m. an inſtrument to draw forth dead children out of the womb.
 Emecatus, a, um; paſſed by.
 Emecatus, ēs; m. the mouth of a river.
 Emēditātus, a, um; premeditated.
 Emēditor, ari; to premeditate.
 Emēdullātus, a, um; whoſe marrow is taken out.
 Emēdullo, are; [à medulla] to take out the marrow, declare fully.
 Emēdullor, ari; dep. to have the marrow taken forth.
 † Emem for eundem.
 † Emembris, re; out of joint.
 Emembro, are; [à membrum] to diſm mber.
 Emēnor, ōris; adj. unmindful.
 † Emenda, æ; f. a mulct or fine.
 Emendābilis, le; adj. amendable.
 Emendāre, adv. correſtly, exactly.
 Emendātio, ōnis; f. an amending, corr ſting; alſo a penalty.
 Emendā or, ōris; m. a correſtor, reformer.
 Emendātrix, icis; f. ſhe that correſts.
 Emendātūrus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of emendor; about to correſt.
 Emendātus, a, um; part. of emendor; amended, congruous, lettered.
 Emendicābilis, le; adj. 3 art. which may be obtained by begging.
 † Emendicābūlum, i; n. a begging.
 Emendicatio, ōnis; f. a begging.
 Emendicātor, ōris; m. a beggar.
 Emendicātrix, icis; f. ſhe that obtains by begging.
 Emendicātus, a, um; part. of emendicor; obtained by begging. * Honos emendicatus, honour got by cringing and creeping.
 Emendico, are; act. to beg, obtain by begging.
 Emendo, are; act. [à menda] to amend, correſt, cure. * Alvim citam emendat, it ſtops a laſk.
 Emenſus, a, um; part. of emetior; having meaſured or paſſed. * Emenſus eſt ſol ardua, 'tis afternoon.
 Ementior, iri; dep. to forge or feign, make lyes, counterfeit. * Stirpem ementiri, to diſown his family, to pretend himſelf of another lineage.
 Ementitè, adv. lyingly, falſely.
 † Ementitio, ōnis; f. a forging, lying.
 Ementitor, ōris; m. a counterfeit or liar.
 Ementitus, a, um; part. counterfeit.
 † Ementum, i; n. a feigning.
 Emecatio, ōnis; f. a buying off.
 Emecātor, ōris; m. a buyer off.
 Emecor, ari; dep. to buy off.
 Emēr-eo, ēre; } to ſerve out one's
 Emēr-eor, ēri; } whole time faithfully, to be made free; to merit.
 Emer-go, ſi, ſum, gēre; to riſe above water; to come out of adverſity, obſcurity, poverty; get clear of. * Valitudine incommoda emergere, to recover health. * Se ex malis emergere, to looſe or free himſelf from miſchiefs. * Ex quo emergit, whence it follows.

Emergi, to be rid of.
 Emericus, a king of Hungary.
 Emerita, the ſiſter of Lucius, king of England, who was burnt for chriſtianity.
 Emerita Auguſta, a city of Spain on the borders of Portugal, famous for purple.
 Emeritum, ti; n. an old ſoldier's penſion.
 Emeritus, a, um; part. emereor; having ſerved his time, diſcharged, put to penſion. * Arma emerita, weapons laid up after a victory. * Emeritis ſtipendiis ambitionis, all ambitious thoughts being diſcharged and diſbanded.
 Emerſurus, a, um; ready to eſcape.
 Emerſus, a, um; part. of emergor; riſen, or coming out. * Emerſus ab admiratione animus, being come to itſelf, having left wondering.
 Emerſus, ſus; m. and emerſio, ōnis; f. a riſing up.
 † Emertio, ōnis; f. a diſcharge.
 Eneticum, ci; n. a vomit.
 Eme-tior, tiris, nſus ſum, tiri; dep. to meaſure over, perfect a long work. * Emetiri iter, to travel, take a journey. * Emetiri voluntatem aliqui, to fulfill one's deſires or wiſhes.
 Emē-to, ſui, ſum, tēre; act. to reap down.
 † Emēto, are. See emeto, ēre.
 † Emicadium, ii; n. an oil-veſſel.
 Emicans, ntis; part. ſhining forth.
 † Emicantim, and -ter; adv. ſhiningly.
 Emicātūm, adv. glitteringly.
 Emicatio, ōnis; f. a ſhining out, ſpringing or leaping up.
 Emico, are; neut. to ſhine forth, ſpring or leap up, excell, ſtart up. * Præ omnibus emicat, he ſurpaſſes them all.
 Emigrans, ntis; part. departing.
 Emigratio, ōnis; f. a removing.
 Emigrātor, ōris; m. a departer.
 Emigro, are; neut. to depart or remove. * Emigrare ē vitā, to die.
 † Emina, half a lextarius.
 Eminatio, ōnis; f. a threatening.
 Eminens, ntis; part. of emineo; eminent, excellent. * Eminens ingenium, a notable wit.
 Eminenter, adv. eminently.
 Eminentia, æ; f. eminence. * Eminentia in pictura, riſings or eminences in a picture cauſed by ſeeming ſhadows, a relief.
 Eminentior, gen. ōris; adj. comp. ſimius; moſt excellent.
 Eminentior, Eaſtonneſs in Suffolk.
 Emīn-eo, ēre; [ab ē & manco] to be apparent, over-top, excell. * Eminebat aquam, it ſtood above the water.
 † Emingo, ēre; to piſs far.
 † Eminſcor, ſci; to remember.
 Eminitor, ari; to threaten much.
 Eminor, ari; dep. to threaten aloud, charge one.
 Emīnulus, a, um; adj. of emineo; ſtanding a little higher.
 Emīnuo, ēre; act. to diminiſh.
 Emīnus, adv. [à manus] aſar off, at a diſtance.
 Emīnūtio, ōnis; f. a diminiſhing.
 Emīnutor, ōris; m. a diminiſher.
 † Emio, ire; to adorn.
 Emiror, ari; to gaze or wonder at.
 Emiſa, a city of Phœnicia.
 Emiſ-ceo, cui, cēre, tum; act. to fill or pour out.

Emissarium, ii; n. a sluice, flood-gate.
Emissarius, a, um; adj. sent out, set apart. * **Equus emissarius**, a stallion. * **Palme emissarius**, a twig or sprig.
Emissarius, ii; m. a scout, spy, informer, lacquey, or post.
Emissilis, le; adj. 3 art. which may be sent or thrown out.
Emissio, ōnis; f. an emission, sending forth, a shooting forth, deliverance, liberty.
† **Emissitæ**, arum; f. things cast out for a scramble; also refuse.
Emissitius, a, um; adj. spying, sent out for a spy, thrown abroad, of no value, trash. * **Oculi emissitii**, fly peering eyes.
Emissus, a, um; part. of emitter; sent or cast forth, uttered. * **Vox emissā cælo**, a voice from heaven.
† **Emittis**, a quaffing cup of one draught.
Em-itto, isi, issum, ittere; act. to send or throw out, publish, empty, shut out, lay or bried. * **Sanguinem emittere**, to let one bleed. * **Manu emittere**, to let one go free. * **Aculeos in aliquem emittere**, to give one shrewd cutting language, to make sport with.
Emmanuel, Heb. God with us.
† **Emmation**, or emmoton, a medicine in which tents are dipped.
Emni, a people of Taprobane.
EMO, emi, emptum, emere; act. [ab emō meum facio] to buy, purchase, corrupt. * **Decumanas** or **vestigalia emere**, to farm the tithes or taxes.
Emōdūlatio, ōnis; f. a singing in time and measure.
Emōdūlator, ōris; m. a singer.
Emōdūlor, ari; dep. to sing out.
Emodus or **Hemodus**, a great mountain in Asia, dividing India from Scythia.
Emōlior, iri; dep. to put out by force, to endeavour to do. * **Fretum emoliri**, to trouble the sea, to make it rage and roar (of the winds.)
Emollescō, ere; to mollify.
† **Emollidus**, a, um; adj. soft, nice, wanton.
Emolliens, ntis; part. mollifying.
Emollimentum, i; n. a softening.
Emollio, ire; act. to soften, loosen, civilize, effeminate. * **Alvum emollire**, to make one loose.
Emollitio, ōnis; f. a softening.
Emollitus, a, um; part. softened.
Emolo, ere, to grind out; consume.
Emolumentum, i; n. the increase of measure by grinding; toll, profit or gain.
Emōn-co, ui, itum, ere; act. to warn, admonish, give a strict charge.
Emōnia, the island Maid in the east of Scotland.
† **Emoratus**, a, um; well-manner'd.
† **Emord-co**, ere; to bite out.
Emōribundus, a, um; ready to die.
Emōrior, rēris, ri; dep. to die outright. * **Risu emori**, to be in a strange fit of laughing; to be bit with a tarantula.
Emoriri for **emori**.
Emorsus, ūs; m. remorse, gnawing.
Emortualis, le; adj. of death. * **Dies emortualis**, the day of one's death.
Emortuus, a, um; part. of emorior; quite dead, unprofitable.
Emotio, ōnis; f. a stirring forth, emotion.

Emotus, a, um; part. of emoveor; removed; cast away, off or up.
Em-oveo, ōvi, ōtum, ovēre; act. to remove, put out of place, enkindle, raise upwards.
Empanda, a goddess supposed to preside over open things.
Empasma, ātis; n. a powder to allay inflammation, and scarify the outside of the skin.
Empedocles, a philosopher and poet of Agrigentum, who wrote of the nature of things; he would have nothing eaten that had life; he said all things consisted of love and discord, and that the soul was in the blood; they say he fell into Tētnā as he was searching the nature of it: others, that he threw himself in, that he might be esteemed a god, but the fire casting up his iron slippers, betrayed him.
Empelathra, a city of India within Ganges.
Empetron, i; n. the herb samphire.
Emphāsis, is; f. a figure whereby an accent is put upon a word; earnestness.
Emphaticē; adv. emphatically.
† **Emphatico**, arc; to speak earnestly.
Emphaticus, a, um; adj. emphatical, earnest, forcible.
Emphracta, ōrum; n. a kind of ships with decks.
Emphysēma, atis; a swelling of the guts.
Emphyteusis, is; f. a grafting.
Emphyteuta, and -tes, æ; m. an improver.
† **Emphyteutarius**, ii; m. he that makes a thing better than he received it.
Emphyteuticus, a, um; adj. farmed out, set out to be improved.
Empiria, æ; f. experience, skill.
Empirice, ēs; f. skill gained from practice in physick.
Empiricus, ci; m. an empiric, or physician that cures by receipts taken upon trust, a mountebank, quack.
Emplagia, æ; f. the palsy.
Emplasticus, a, um; adj. of or like a plaister.
Emplastratio, ōnis; f. a grafting.
Emplastraturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of emplastro, about to graft.
Emplastro, arc; to inoculate, or lodge a bud by incision.
Emplastrum, ri; n. Cels. [ἐμπλαστρον] a plaister of clay or wax put about a graft, being lodged by incision; any plaister.
Emplecton opus, a work well knit and couched together.
Emplocia, feasts at Athens, wherein the women used to go about with their hair twisted.
Empneumatosis, is; f. windiness.
Emponēma, a making better.
Empōreticus, or -cuticus, a, um; of merchants or markets. * **Charta emporetica**, brown paper to wrap wares in.
Empōreuma, ātis; n. merchandize, chapman ship.
Empōrium, ii; n. [ἐμπόριον] a mart, or market-town.
Emporium, a city in Macedonia, and other places.
Empōros; m. a merchant.
Emprosthotonus, a cramp in the fore-part of the body, and bending the body downwards.

Emptio, ōnis; f. a buying.
Emptionālis, le; adj. of buying.
† **Emptitium**, ii; n. a market-town.
Emptitius, a, um; adj. saleable, that is or may be bought.
Emptito, arc; to use to buy.
Emptivus, a, um; adj. hired.
Emptor, ōris; m. Cic. a buyer, customer, chapman. * **Bonæ fidei emptor**, he that buys a thing innocently, thinking it to be the seller's own.
† **Emptorium**, ii; n. a mart-town.
† **Emptulus**, a, um; adj. which may be bought.
Emptūr-io, ire; act. to intend or long to buy.
Emptūritio, ōnis; f. a longing to buy.
Empus, a, um; part. of emor, bought, hired.
† **Empuris**, the herb samphire.
† **Empus**, is; n. an imposthume.
Empūsa, æ; f. a hobgoblin. * **Ludus empūsæ**, scotch-hoppers, or fox in the hole.
Empyēma, ātis; n. an imposthume, or gathering of corruption between the breasts and lungs.
Empyēsis, is; f. a kind of imposthume in the side or stomach.
† **Empyi**, sub as have an imposthume in the stomach, and spit corruption.
Empyicus, he that spits corruption.
Empylus, an orator familiar with Marcus Brutus.
Empyraus, a, um; and -ius, a, um; adj. fiery, burning. * **Cælum empyraeum**, the highest heaven.
Emūcidus, a, um; very mouldy.
Emugio, ire; to hollow out, cry aloud.
Emulc-co, ere; to stroke gently.
Emulcrale, is; n. a milking-pail.
Emulgatio, ōnis; f. a publishing abroad.
Emulgator, ōris; m. a reporter.
Emulgentes venæ, the pumping-veins passing from the hollow vein to the reins.
Emul-geo, si and xi, etum, gere; act. to milk out.
† **Emulgo**, arc; act. to publish or blab abroad.
Emulsus, a, um; part. of emulgeor; drawn dry, drained.
Emunctio, ōnis; f. a snuffing, wiping the nose.
Emunctor, ōris; m. a cheat, coxwain; cleanser.
Emunctorium, ii; n. a pair of snuffers.
Emunctura, æ; f. a candle-snuff.
Emunctus, a, um; part. of emungor, cleansed, snuffed, choused.
Emundatē; adv. very cleanly.
Emundatio, ōnis; f. a cleansing.
Emundo, arc; to cleanse, make clean.
Emun-go, xi, etum, gere; act. to wipe the nose, snuff, cheat. * **Emungere se cubito**, to play the sponger. * **Argento senem emunxi**, I have got something out of him.
Emūnimen, inis; n. } a fortification.
Emunimentum, i; n. }
Emūn-io, ire; act. to fortify, raise bulwarks, fence.
† **Emūnitas**, ātis; f. freedom.
Emūnitor, ōris; m. a fencer, fortifier.
† **Emurmuratio**, ōnis; f. a murmuring.
Emurmurātor, ōris; m. a mutterer.
Emurmūro, arc; to mutter or mumble.
Emusco,

Emusco, are; act. [*ā muscus*] to rub off moss.
 + Emulsitatus, a, um; adj. wrought by rule.
 Emut-io, ire; neut. to mutter or hum.
 Emūto, are; act. to change from right to wrong.

E ante N.

E. N. abbreviat. for etiam nunc, est noster, or &c non.

E N. for enim.

EN, [*hē*] adv. lo, behold, looke there.

Enaim, the Anakims, giants driven out by the Canaanites.

Enæmon, a medicine to stop blood.

Enæō.ēma, ātis; n. that which swims in the middle of the urinary.

Enagora, an island of Asia.

Enargia, æ; f. energy, evidence.

Enarrātilis, le; adj. 3 art. which may be recounted.

Enarratio, ōnis; f. a full account.

Enarrātius; adv. very plainly.

Enarrātor, ōris; m. he that declares.

Enarro, are; act. to declare at length, recount over the whole.

Enarthrosis, is; f. the joining together of the bones.

Enascor, sci; to rise from, be born of.

Enatatio, ōnis; f. a swimming out safe.

Enato, are; neut. to swim safe to land [in the proper and figurative sense.]

Enatus, a, um; part. of enascor, sprung of.

Enāvatus, a, um; bestowed upon.

Enavigandus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of enavigor, to be sailed out of.

Enavigatio, ōnis; f. a sailing out, by or through.

Enavigatus, a, um; sailed through.

Enavigo, are; neut. to sail out of, to come to safe harbour, to escape, get free from.

Enāvo, are; act. to effect by industry, endeavour earnestly.

Encænia, orum; n. feasts of dedication among the Greeks.

+ Encænio, are; to renew or shift, put on any new thing.

Encanthis, idis; f. a little knob in the corner of the eye.

Encardia, æ; f. a precious stone with the figure of a heart.

Encarpa, orum; n. fruit-work or flower-work.

Encaustes, æ; m. an enameller.

Encaustice, es; f. enamelling.

Encausticus, a, um; adj. enamell-

Encaustus, ed.

Encausto, are; to enamel.

Encaustum, i; n. enamel.

Encelādas, di; m. the son of Titan and Terra, the biggest of all the giants that conspired against Jupiter; whom he slew with a thunderbolt, and laid him under mount Ætna.

Encentris, is; f. a scate to slide upon.

Encheleæ, a town of Illyris, near which Cadmus and Harmonia his wife were turned into serpents.

Enchiridion, ii; n. a handful, a

Enchiridium, manual, pocket-book, also a dagger and a bundle; that part of an oar which is held by the rower.

+ Encholpismus, the injection of a medicine into the womb.

+ Enchombomata; n. womens garments.

+ Enchordus, a, um; stretched with strings.

Enchrista, æ; f. thin ointment.

Enchusa, æ; f. wild-bugloss.

Enchytus, a, um; adj. poured or dropped in.

Enclasis, is; f. a bruise.

Enclisis, is; f. inclination, alteration, mood.

+ Encitico, are; to incline.

Encliticus, a, um; adj. inclining, giving back, enclitick.

Encolpiæ venti, winds that arise out of creeks and corners.

Encombomata; n. women's garments.

Encomiastes, æ; m. an encomiast, one that makes an oration in praise of another.

Encomiasticus, a, um; adj. in or for one's praise.

Encomium, ii; Cic. [*ἐγκώμιον*] an oration in praise of one; a commendation.

Encranion, the brain-pan.

Encrānicholi, anchovies.

+ Encraticē; adv. temperately.

Encratitæ, hereticks following Saturninus and Marcion, who despised marriage; Encraticks.

Encriis, idis; f. a pancake fried with oil and honey.

Encyclides, round, circular.

Encyclius, and -icus, a, um; round.

Encyclopædia, æ; f. the circle of liberal sciences.

+ Ende, anciently for in.

Endelechia, æ; f. a continuing, everlastingness.

Endemas, or endemius morbus, an epidemical disease.

+ Endeplozo for imploro.

Endera, a place in Æthiopia.

Enderum, a town of Illyricum.

+ Endiadis for hendiadis.

Endiæum, i; n. the cloth or cork of a glisten-pipe.

Endideium, a city of Rhætia.

Endigeti, a people of Spain.

+ Endiomis, or endionedis, or endionadis, is; f. a rough garment of a ram's skin.

+ Endōmus, a rough or lined garment.

+ Endivia, æ; f. garden endive.

+ Endo or indu, within.

+ Endocclusus and endofesto, for inclusus and infesto.

+ Endogenicē; adv. naturally.

+ Endogenicus, a, um; adj. natural.

+ Endogredi and indotium, for ingredi and initium.

Endomata, or endomatica; n. that which the emperors allowed the publicans to exact for themselves over and above the publick tribute.

+ Endopescisco, endopeditus, endopetator, endoploro, endoprocinctu, and endoriguus, for empesco, impeditus, imperator, imploro, in procinctu, irriguus.

+ Endopicus, a, um; laid up within.

Endrōmidatus, a, um; adj. having an Irish mantle on.

+ Endrōmides, dum; single-soled shoes or pumps.

Endrōmis, idis; f. a coarse winter gown, an Irish mantle.

Endymion, ōnis; m. a shepherd, the son of Athlius, whom Jupiter took

into heaven, but falling in love with Juno, and lying with a cloud in her head, he was thrown down, and condemned to perpetual sleep; whence the proverb Endymi. * Iommum dormire; afterwards the moon fell in love with him, and hid him in a cave of the mountain Latmus in Caria, where she conversed with him: he was indeed an astronomer, and first found out the course of the moon.

+ Enebra avis, an unlucky bird.

Enecatio, ōnis; f. a killing outright.

Enecatus, a, um; killed out-right.

Eneco, ui and avi, cum and atum, are; act. to kill out-right, pester one.

* Famine enecare, to starve one.

Enectus, a, um; part. of enecor, killed, in distress.

Enedria, æ; f. a pain in the fundament.

Enelata, orum; the sides of a ladder; also the linch-pins of a wheel.

Enema, or eniema, ātis; n. a glisten or glisten-pipe.

Energia, æ; f. energy, efficacy, force, virtue.

Energumenon, a master-piece.

Energumēnus, i; m. a demoniack.

Enervatio, ōnis; f. a weakening, or making feeble.

Enervator, ōris; m. a weakener.

Enervatus, a, um; part. of enervor, weakened, nice. * Oratio enervata, a weak trifling speech.

Enervis, ve, adj. feeble, effeminate.

Enervus, a, um; nate.

Enervitas, ātis; f. weakness.

Enervo, are; act. [*ā nervus*] to enfeeble, weaken, effeminate. * Poplites enervare, to hamstring one.

Enēti, a people heretofore inhabiting Paphlagonia.

Enetis, idis; adj. 3 art. of the Eneti.

* Equæ Enetides, mares coming from thence.

Enetus, a, um; adj. of the Eneti.

+ Eneus, or enneus, stupid, dumb.

+ Engaria, compelled service.

Engaltimuthi, that speak out of their bellies.

Engenales, a people of Illyricum.

+ Engisoma, an instrument used about broken skulls.

+ Englanterium, for eplanterium.

Engonasi, or -sis, Hercules on his knee, a constellation.

Engyum, a city of Sicily.

Enhæmum, a medicine effectual in contracting scars.

Enhippus, a king of the Argives, of great success, whose buckler among the Grecians was carried before those who had done any notable exploit.

Enhydriis, is; and Enhydrus, i; m. a water-nake.

Enhydrius, i; f. a round, smooth, white stone, wherein somewhat seems to move as it is shaken.

+ Enideo for eniteo.

Enidios, a kind of stone.

Eniensēs, a people of Greece.

+ Enigma, ātis; n. a riddle.

+ Enigmatizo, are; to speak mystically.

Enigr-co, ere; } neut. to grow black.

Enigresco, ere; }

Enim, [*ā nam*] conj. for, truly, indeed [when a causal, 'tis placed

after another word; when an affirmative, at the beginning of a sentence]

[sentence] as, Enim cognovi nunc, Plaut. now indeed I know.
 Animvero, conj. truly, forsooth, contrariwise, to wit.
 Eningia, Finland, in the north parts of Europe.
 Eniochidas, an Athenian general.
 Eniopæus, i; m. Hector's coachman, slain by Diomedes.
 Enipeus, a river of Thessaly, near which Cæsar overcame Pompey.
 Enisis, a city in Sicily, called Nisi.
 Enispe, a city of Arcadia, now lost.
 Enisus, a, um; part. of enitor, straining, endeavouring.
 Enit-co, ere; } neut. to shine forth,
 Enitesc-o, ere; } excell. * Enitent Athenæ cunctis gentibus, Athens is emper's of the universe.
 Eni-tor, tēris, sus and xus sum, ti; dep. to endeavour, strain hard, to climb up with difficulty, lay at, bring forth. * Eniti ova, to lay eggs.
 Enixē, iūs, iſimē; adv. with might and main, earnestness.
 Enixim; adv. with tooth and nail.
 Enixus, a, um; adj. ior, iſimus; part. of enitor; endeavouring, earnest, having earned. * Enixioris operæ sibi conscii, knowing they had laboured too hard.
 Enixus, ūs; m. Cic. a travailing, bringing forth.
 Enna, a famous city in the heart of Sicily, where Ceres Ennea had a temple.
 † Ennam, for etiamne.
 Enneacrunus, a fountain at Athens, built by Pisistratus; also Athens itself.
 Enneadecaeteris, the space of nineteen years.
 Enneaphonus, or enneaphthongus, having nine sounds.
 Enneaphyllon, i; n. a herb with nine leaves.
 Enneas, ādis; f. the number nine.
 Q Ennius, a famous and ancient Latin poet, born at Rudia in Calabria, brought to Rome by Cato Centorius, so beloved of Scipio Africanus, that he caused his image to be set on his own sepulchre; he wrote the second Punic war in hexameter verse; he died of the gout, contracted by hard drinking; Virgil said, he gathered gold out of his dunghill. Also another that wrote of augury.
 Ennua, the mind, thought.
 † Ennōmio, onis; m. he that registers the souls of the dead.
 Ennōsigæus, a surname of Neptune, from his shaking the earth.
 Eno, are; neut. to swim out, save himself by swimming, to pack away.
 Enōdātē, iūs, iſimē; adv. plainly.
 Enōdātio, ōnis; f. a making plain.
 Enōdātor, ōris; m. an explainer.
 Enōdātus, a, um; explained, cleared.
 Enodia, a name of Hecate.
 Enōdis, de; adj. 3 art. having the knots done away, smooth, easy, that which is not perplex'd.
 Enōdo, are; act. [a nodus] to take off the knots, explain, resolve. * Enoda mihi, tell me the bottom of it.
 Enōdūlo, are; act. to make plain, smooth, even.
 Enona, a city of Dacia.
 Enope, a city of Peloponnesus.
 Enorchis, a stone that being broken

resembles a testicle.
 Enormis, me; adj. [à norma] irregular, ill-proportion'd.
 Enormitas, ātis; f. misshapenness, hugeness.
 Enormiter; adv. irregularly.
 † Enoron, raging night-shade.
 Enosis, an island by Sardinia, called St. Pierre.
 Enotābilis, le; notable, remarkable.
 Enōtātio, ōnis; f. a marking out.
 Enōtātor, ōris; m. he that marks out.
 Enōtātus, a, um; marked out.
 Enotesc-o, ōtui, ere; neut. to be known abroad.
 Enōto, are; to observe, mark out.
 Enotocetæ, a people having their ears hanging down to their ankle, able to pluck up trees by the roots, &c.
 Enōvātio, ōnis; f. a renewing.
 Enōvātor, ōris; m. he that renews or changes.
 Enōvātus, a, um; adj. renewed.
 † Enrythmus pulsus, a natural pulse, and in good order.
 Ens, ntis; n. [a sum] a being.
 † Ensatus, a, um; adj. armed with a sword.
 † Ensicium, a killing or cutting with a sword.
 Ensiculus, i; m. a little sword.
 Ensifer, eri; m. a sword-bearer.
 Ensiformis, me; adj. of a sword fashion.
 ENSIS, is; m. [ab ēre, occido] a sword. * Ensis falcatus, a falchion or hanger.
 Entēlēchia, æ; f. an act, understanding, power to move or act of itself.
 Entella, a city of Sicily, and a city of Liguria.
 † Entēni, a kind of earth-worms.
 † Entenna, æ; an insect.
 † Enterātus, a, um; enlownelled.
 † Enterione, the pith of wood.
 Enterocete, es; f. bursteness.
 Enterocelicus, a, um; bursten.
 Enteron, i; n. an entrail.
 Enthecatus, a, um; inspired.
 Enthēca, æ; f. a case, store-house; also a ship's lading.
 † Enthecarius, ii; m. a merchant.
 Enthemata, um; n. tents which stop the bleeding of wounds; grafts.
 † Entheco, are; to inspire.
 Enthecus, a, um; adj. divined, inspired.
 Enthusiasmus, i; m. enthusiasm, fancy, delusion.
 Enthusiasta, æ; m. an enthusiast, fanatic.
 Enthusiasticus, a, um; adj. enthusiastic, fanatical.
 Enthymēma, ātis; n. a syllogism, wherein one of the propositions is suppressed; an enthymeme.
 Enthusiasmus, i; m. an inspiration.
 Entolina, æ; f. an ambassador's commission.
 Entoma, orum; n. insects.
 † Entoridia, in the mean while.
 Entribæ, a people of Thrace.
 † Enūbilis, le; adj. past marriage.
 † Enūbilo, are; to make or grow clear.
 † Enūbilus, a, um; without ous.
 Enu-bo, psi, ptum, ūere; to marry below her rank.
 † Enuclea, æ; f. a kernel.

Enucleantē, } adv. pithily, exactly,
 Enucleatē, } plainly, evidently.
 Enucleatim,
 Enucleatio, ōnis; f. an unfolding, explaining.
 Enucleātor, ōris; m. he that unfolds.
 Enucleatus, a, um; part. of enucleor; explained, manifested. * Enucleatz suffragia, fair elections.
 Enucleo, are; act. [a nucleus] to take out the kernel, to reach the substance of a matter, discover, make plain.
 Enūdātē; adv. very plainly.
 Enūdātio, ōnis; f. a making stark-naked.
 Enūdo, are; act. to make stark-naked, to make plain and evident.
 Enula, [ab helenium] } elecampane.
 Enula campana, }
 Enulus, one that was saved by a dolphin from drowning.
 Enūmērābilis, le; which may be reckoned.
 Enūmērātim; adv. by number.
 Enūmērātio, ōnis; f. a reckoning up.
 Enūmērator, ōris; m. a reckoner.
 Enūmēro, are; to reckon up fully, to count, to pay.
 Enumerator, ari, atus, pass. to be reckoned up, to be paid.
 Enunciatio, ōnis; f. Quint. a declaring, proposition, axiom.
 Enunciative; adv. in terms.
 Enunciativus, a, um; adj. that explains, declarative.
 Enunciator, ōris; m. a declarer.
 Enunciatrix, icis; f. she that declares, or makes propositions.
 Enunciātum, i; n. a proposition.
 Enunciātus, a, um; part. of enuncior; declared, pronounced.
 Enuncio, are; act. to utter, tell abroad, declare, discover. * Distortum enunciandi genus, an awkward way of explaining.
 † Enunquam, whether at any time.
 † Enuo, ere; to deny.
 Eruptio, ōnis; f. a marrying below one's degree.
 Enūtr-io, ire; act. to nourish or bring up.
 Enyalius, the son of Bellona; also an epithet of Mars, and sometimes war.
 Enydra, a city of Casiotis in Syria.
 Enydris, is; f. an otter; also a water-snake.
 Enydros, i; m. a kind of serpent; also a precious stone sweating out moisture.
 Enyo, ūs; f. the sister of Mars, in Latin called Bellona, and is put for war.

E ante O.

Eō [ab is] adv. by so much, therefore, for as much, to the end, to that place or point. * Eō loci, in that place, in that condition, Cic. * Eō spectat, it tends to that. * Eō insolentiae processit, he is come to that degree of pride. * Eō ad, dum, untill, till such time as.
 Eo, ivi, itum, ire; neut. [ēw] to go, come. * Ire in matrimonium, to marry. * Ire cubitum, to go to bed. * Ire inficias, to deny. * Ire in opus alienum, to meddle with another's business. * Ire ad arma, to take up arms. * Ire in conciliū, to consult. * Ire suppetias, to help.
 * Ire

* Ire obviam, to meet. * Pedibus ire in sententiam, to condescend to one's opinion. * Ire perditum, to take a course towards one's ruin. * I in malam rem, go and be hanged. * Valetudo it in melius, he grows better and better. * Pessum ire, to go to wreck. * Segetes eunt in articulos, the corn begins to be knotted. * Ire in duplum, to pay a double mulct. * Iter ad me, they come to me.

Eoa, a city of Africa Propria.

Eodanda, an island of Arabia Felix.

Eodem; adv. to the same place or end. * Eodem loci, in the same place, in the same state; Cic. * Eodem tendunt, they aim at the same mark.

† Eon, the compass of the eye.

Eon, or Eone, the tree of which the ship Argo was made.

Eordææ, two countries of Mygdonia; and two more, one in Iberia, and another in Thrace.

Eordæus, } a, um; adj. of Eor-
Eordus, } dææ.

Eordi, a people of Thessaly.

Eordista, one of Eordææ.

Eoritæ, a people of Arachosia.

Eos, i; f. the morning.

Eos, a mountain in Egypt.

Eovesum, Evesham in Worcester-shire.

Eōus, i; m. one of the horses of the sun, the day-star.

Eōus, a, um; eastern.

Eousque; adv. so far, long or largely; unto, or till that.

E ante P.

EP. abbreviat. for epistola or epulatio.

E. P. abbreviat. for edendum parçæ, or è publico.

Epacria, a city of Attica.

Epactæ, arum; f. things added.

Epæa, a city of Greece.

Epæi, the citizens of Epæa, against whom Nestor waged war.

Epāgoce, es; f. a comparing things together that are alike.

Epāgon, ontis; m. a truckle in a crane, or the like.

Epāgris, one of the Cyclades, called also Hydryssa.

Epamanduodurum, a town of Gallia Belgica.

Epaminondas, dæ; m. a great captain of the Thebans against the Lacedemonians, for virtue admired of all, outstripped by none; he never told a lie either in jest or earnest; being wounded at Mantinea with a head of a spear, he lived to hear his army had the victory, and then commanded it to be plucked out, and said, he had lived long enough.

Epanadiplosis, is; f. a beginning and ending with the same word in a sentence.

Epanalepsis, is; f. a repetition of the same word for enforcement sake.

Epanaphora, æ; f. when the same word begins several sentences.

Epanastrophe, es; f. a returning, and putting things in order.

† Epanconifinus, a leaning upon the elbow.

Epangelia, æ; f. a promise.

Epanodos, i; f. a repetition of things in an order inverted.

Epanorthōsis, is; f. a recalling and correcting of something before spoken.

Epanterii, a people of Italy.

Epaphæresis, is; f. a notching of the hair, or letting blood.

Epaphus, the son of Jupiter and Io, who built Memphis in Egypt; also an historian.

Epaphroditus, a master of requests to Nero, condemned to die by Domitian for assisting Nero in killing himself; also a grammarian who is said to have thirty thousand choice books in his library.

† Epar, for hepar, the liver.

Epa. chia, æ; f. a province.

Eparchuotes, one of a province.

Eparchus, i; m. a provincial, or president of a province.

Epardus, a river running through the country of the Mardi.

Eparitæ, a people of Arcadia.

Epasco, avi, ere; to eat up.

Epaunum, the Pau in Aquitaine.

Epauxisis, is; f. an increase.

Epeclasis, is; f. a producing.

Epei, a people in the west of Peloponnesus.

Epe. acum, or Epiacum, Pap-Castle in Cumberland.

Epenthesis, is; f. the insertion of a letter.

Eperingium, ii; n. dodder growing about sea-holm.

Epetini, a people of Liburnia.

Epetium, the town Spezza in Illyris.

Epeus, the son of Endymion, who first found out the battering-ram, which gave occasion to the fable of his making the Trojan horse; also a very fearful coward, who caused the proverb, Epeo timidior.

Epexegetis, is; f. an explanation.

Epha, an Hebrew measure of nine gallons.

† Ephalmator, ōris; m. a leaper, tumbler.

† Ephalmo, are; to tumble, shew tricks.

Epharmōsis, is; f. a fitting, comparing.

† Ephēbatus, a, um; come to fifteen years of age.

Ephebia, æ; f. ripeness of age.

Ephebicus, a, um; adj. youthful.

Ephebium, ii; n. a place where young men exercise.

† Ephebius, a, um; adj. of youth.

EPHEBUS, i; m. [ἔφης] a stripping of fifteen years, a youth, a lad.

* Excedere ex ephebis, to be at man's estate.

Ephedia, æ; f. a seat; also an herb growing upon trees.

Ephedron, i; n. the herb horse-tail.

Ephemera, æ; f. a quotidian fever.

† Ephemereuta, æ; m. a servant that gave notice to the guests when they should sit down.

Ephemeris, idis; f. a dial, journal, or day-book.

Ephemeron, ri; n. lilly of the vallies, meadow saffron; also a day-fly.

Ephemerus, a, um; of a day.

Ephefinus, } a, um; of Ephe-
Ephefius, } sus.

Epheftii, the household-gods.

Epheftia, Theban feasts in remembrance of Tiresias.

Ephestris, idis; f. a garment worn over armour.

Ephesus, si; a famous mart town of Ionia, built by the Amazons,

where was the temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world.

Epheta, arum; pl. m. fifty Athenian judges, and as many Argives, appointed by Demophoon to judge of manslaughter in the Palladium; they were to be fifty years old, and of approved integrity.

Ephialtes, æ; m. the night-mare.

Ephialtes, the son of Neptune, who grew nine inches every month in height, and at last, with his brother Ochas, made war against the gods, and was struck with a thunder-bolt to hell; also the god Pan.

Ephialtia, or -ion, the herb peony, good against the night-mare.

Ephialtium, a promontory of the island Carpathus.

Ephidrosis, is; f. a sweating about the head and breast.

Ephipparchia, æ; f. a body of sixteen troops of horse, one thousand twenty-four.

Ephippiarius, a, um; of a saddle or trappings.

Ephippiarius, ii; m. a saddler.

Ephippiatus, a, um; saddled.

Ephippium, ii; } n. a saddle, or
Ephippia, orum; } clothes used before the invention of saddles.

Ephippio, are; to saddle or harness.

Ephippus Cumæus, a scholar of Ilocrates, who wrote a history of thirty books from the destruction of Troy to his own time.

Ephod, Heb. a linen garment worn by the Jewish priests; Bibl.

Ephoria, æ; f. the office of the ephori.

Ephori, orum; m. Lacedemonian magistrates, answering the Roman tribunes of the people, and as they might appeal from the consuls to the tribunes, so from the kings to the ephori.

Ephorus, an historian of Cumæ, and others.

Ephyra, an island in the Argolic gulf; also a name of Corinth.

Ephyraeus, a, um; }

Ephyreus, a, um; } adj. of Ephyra.

Ephyreias, adis;

Ephyris, a town of Laconia.

Epiacum, Pap-Castle in Cumberland.

† Epialis, is; f. a hedge-sparrow.

Epialos, or -la febris, a fever caused by cold flegm, where is heat and cold at the same time.

Epibades, um; f. passage boats.

Epibatæ, arum; m. soldiers put aboard for service.

Epibaterium, ii; n. a speech made by him that was returned from a long voyage.

Epibaterius, a surname of Apollo, to whom Diomedes dedicated a temple, for his escaping a tempest that shipwreck'd the Greeks in their return from Troy.

Epibathra, æ; f. the ladder of a ship.

Epicara, a city of Dalmatia.

Epicauma, atis; n. a foul sore in the eyes.

Epicedium, ii; n. a funeral song, or discourse in praise of the dead.

Epicharmus, a philosopher of Syracuse, who first invented comedies amongst them.

Epichirema, atis; n. an undertaking, an argument, a reasoning.

Epi-

Epichysis, is; f. a tunnel or funnel.
Epichytum, poured upon.
Epicitharisma, ātis; n. the last part of the interlude when musick played.
Epicles, a famous harper of Athens.
Epiclintæ, arum, earthquakes moving sidelong.
Epicœnus, a, um; adj. common to both sexes.
Epicombia, orum; n. money or the like scattered among the people at a coronation, &c.
Epicopus, a, um, ready to sail.
Epicrasis, is; f. a slow and moderate evacuation of bad humours.
Epicratefis, is; f. the dignity of a planet.
Epicroculum, i; n. a kind of yellow cloak.
Epicrocus, a, um, shining yellow.
Epicrotus, i, a paved way.
Epictetus, ti; m. Epictete, a Stoick philosopher of Hierapolis in Phrygia, servant to Epaphroditus, Nero's favourite. Lucianus a Syrian gave three hundred drachmas for his candlestick; his Enchiridion is yet extant: He comprised all his philosophy in two words, bear and forbear.
Epicureus, a, um; adj. voluptuous.
Epicurus, i; m. one that gives himself wholly to pleasure, an epicure.
Epicūrus, i; m. an Athenian philosopher, who placed the chiefest happiness in the pleasures of the mind, thought God regarded not the affairs of men, and that the soul died with the body.
Epicus, a, um, heroical, lofty, epic.
Epicyclus, i; m. a lesser orb, whose center is in the circumference of a greater.
Epicyēma, a second conception upon another.
Epidamnus, or -num, the town Durazzo; in that part of Macedonia which lies upon the Adriatick sea.
Epidaphne, the same as Antiochia in Syria.
Epidaurus, or -um, a city of Peloponnesus, famous for a temple of Æsculapius, and from whence the Romans in a great plague were bid by the oracle to fetch Æsculapius to Rome; but when the people were unwilling to part with him, the god is said to have swam to their ship in the form of a snake, which they brought to Rome in great solemnity; also the city Ragusa in Dalmatia.
Epidelius, Apollo so called from the town Epidelia, near Malca, a promontory of Laconia, where he had a temple; for when Delos was taken, a barbarian threw his image into the sea, which swam to Peloponnesus, where the Laconians took him up, and worshipped him by that name.
Epidemeticus, ci; m. an harbinger, that provides lodgings for a prince's train.
Epidemia, æ; f. a journey; also a pestilence, and universal sickness.
Epidemicus, a, um; adj. general.
Epidemius, epidemical.
Epiderma, ātis; n. the outside, surface.
Epidermis, idis; f. the outward skin covering the main skin of the body.

Epidesis, is; f. a binding of a joint for the stopping of blood.
Epidesmus, i; m. a binding or swathing.
Epidia, the island Ila in Scotland.
Epidiclicus, a, um; adj. demonstrative.
Epidipnis, idis; f. a banqueting-dish after dinner or supper.
Epidium, or **Epidiorum**, a promontory in Scotland, called the Mull of Cantire.
Epidromes, is; f. the arming of a
Epidromis, idis; f. net, the drawing ropes.
Epidromus, i; m. the poop or missen-sail.
Epigæum, æi; n. near the earth.
Epigastrium, ii; n. the outward part of the belly from the stomach to the navel.
Epigenes, an astrologer and historian; also a tragical poet of Sicyonia.
Epiglossis, f. the throat-flap,
Epiglottis, idis; f. or after-tongue, closing the larynx.
Epigoni, ōrum, such as are born of second marriage.
Epigoni, the authors of a second Theban war, and the new brood of Macedonians, by the women of Asia under Alexander.
Epigramma, ātis; n. an epigram, superscription; also the brand of a villain.
Epigrammatarius, ii; m. a maker
Epigrammatista, æ; f. of epigrams.
Epigrammatographus, i; m. a writer of epigrams.
Epigræa, a fountain in Bœotia, not far from Dirce.
Epigraphe, ēs; f. an inscription.
† Epigri, ōrum, pins that fasten pieces of wood together.
Epigryphus, m. he that has a crooked nose.
Epil, a people of Ætolia and Elis.
Epilicia, æ; equity, moderating the rigour of the law.
Epilicizo, are; to mitigate the rigour of the law.
Epilepsia, æ; -is, is; f. the falling-sickness.
Epilepticus, a, um; troubled with the falling-sickness.
Epileucadis, a city behind Acarnania.
Epilimma, ātis; n. an ointment.
† Epilobium, ii; n. narrow-leaved willow-flower.
† Epilōgo, are, to conclude.
Epilōgus, i; m. an epilogue or conclusion.
Epimachus, a martyr of Alexandria under Decius.
Epimaritanæ, a people of Arabia Felix.
Epimedium, ii; barren-wort.
Epimelas, a white precious stone with a black colour over it.
Epimelis, a medlar-tree.
Epimēnia, ōrum; n. gifts given every month; also a month's pay.
Epimenides, dis; m. an epick poet of Crete, who being sent by his father Agialarchus to keep sheep, slept seventy years together; whence the proverb, Epimenidis somnum dormire. Also several other men.
Epimetheus, the son of Japetus, and brother of Prometheus, who having made an image of a man in clay, was turned into an ape, and sent into the island Pitheculia.

Epimethis, the daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion.
Epimone, ēs, f. a tarrying long upon one subject or matter.
Epimythium, ii; n. the moral of a fable.
Epinicia, ōrum, n. songs of triumph, bonfires; a feast made upon a victory gained.
Epynictis, idis; f. a wheal rising in the skin by night; also a night-rigger, and a dissemper in the eye.
Epiphānes, the surname of Antiochus king of Syria, who built the city Epiphania; and other men.
Epiphānia, appearance, the epiphany, or twelfth-day.
Epiphania, a city of Bithynia, Syria, Cilicia, and another by Tigris.
Epiphanius, a bishop of Salamis in Cyprus, who flourished under Theodosius Magnus; he left a book of eighty heresies, and condemned the use of images and pictures in the church; also a sophister who wrote exertations while he was a boy.
Epiphonēma, ātis; n. an acclamation, or sententious clause of a discourse.
Epiphōra, æ; f. an effluxion into the eye, with a water issuing out at it.
Epiphoremata, -um; n. the second course.
Epiphthegma, ātis; n. an acclamation in a camp, when they are removing bag and baggage.
Epiphyxis, an addition, or coagmentation of a bone with a peculiar circumscription.
Epiploce, ēs, a gradual rising of one clause of a sentence out of another.
Epiploōcēle, ēs; f. burstennē's.
Epiploocelius, a, um, bursten.
† Epiploomistæ, great, fat, gor-bellied men.
Epiploomphalon, a falling of the caul out of the navel.
Epiploon, the caul.
Epipolæ, a country near Syracuse.
Epipompeuticus, a, um; adj. of or with pomp.
Epipomphalon, li, the falling of the caul out at the navel.
Epirhedium, ii; n. [à rheda] a stage-coach.
Epirota, one of Epirus.
Epiroticus, a, um, round, copped.
Epirrēma, ātis, that part of a comedy wherein the chorus speaks.
Epiroticus, a, um; adj. of Epirus.
Epirus, ri; f. a country in Greece, called at first Molossia, and afterwards Chaonia; it was fruitful in corn and bread, and had an excellent breed of mares.
Episcenium, ii; n. the upper part of the theatre, where the principal ornaments were placed.
Epischidion, il, n. a wedge.
Episcōpalis, le; adj. of or like a bishop, episcopal.
Episcōpātus, ūs; m. episcopacy; the time of the bishop's continuance; also an episcopal see.
Episcopium, ii; n. a bishop's palace.
Episcopus, a, um; adj. sent out for to spy. * Phaselus episcopus, a brigantine.
† Episcopo, are; to play the bishop, to overlook diligently.

Episcopos, ari, to become a bishop.
 Episcopos, i; m. [ἐπίσκοπος] a bishop, overseer. * Episcopi vicarius, a suffragan.
 Epistagma, ātis; n. a prince's commission.
 Epistata, æ; f. a woman overseer. * Epistata villatica, a farmer's wife.
 Epistates, æ; m. an overseer or steward.
 Epistathmi, harbingers for a prince's train.
 Epistathmia, æ; f. the office of an harbinger.
 Epistemonarcha, a title of the emperors of Constantinople.
 Epistolā, æ; f. an epistle, letter.
 Epistolāris, re; adj. of or for a letter, epistolar.
 Epistolicus, a, um; adj. of an epistle.
 Epistollum, ii; n. a little letter.
 Epistolophorus, i; m. a letter-carrier.
 Epistomium, ii; n. the cock of a conduit-pipe, a spigot, the stopple of an organ-pipe.
 Epistrophe, es; f. when divers sentences end alike.
 + Epistropheus, ci; the first joint of the neck upon which it turns.
 Epistrophus, a king of Phocis, who came to the Trojan war.
 + Epistula, æ; f. an epistle.
 Epitylium, ii; n. the chapter of a pillar.
 Epitagma, ātis; n. the main body of the Roman horse, of sixty-four troops, or four thousand ninety-six men.
 Epitalium, a city of Triphylia, called Zunchia.
 Epitaphium, ii; n. an epitaph.
 Epitasis, is; f. the second or busy part of a comedy.
 Epitaua, a city of India, within Ganges.
 Epiteon, the son of Neleus.
 Epithalamium, ii; a wedding song.
 Epitheria, a city by the gulf of Arabia, called also Arsinoe.
 Epithēsis, is; f. a counterfeit inscription.
 Epithētes, is; m. a deceiver.
 Epitheton, or -tum, i; n. an epithet, adjective.
 Epithymia, æ; concupiscence, desire.
 Epithymicus, a, um; concupiscible.
 Epithymon, i; dodder, growing about thyme.
 Epitimia, æ; f. a rebuking.
 Epitōgium, ii; n. [à toga] a loose upper garment.
 Epitome, ēs; f. an abridgment.
 + Epitōmo, are, to abridge.
 Epitonia, orum; n. the pins of a stringed instrument.
 Epitonium, ii; n. a stretching instrument; also a squirt.
 Epitrachelium, ii; n. the patriarch-band.
 Epitrangi, a kind of worms infesting vines.
 Epitragia, Venus so called, because she turned herself into a goat.
 Epitragias, a kind of fish that sinks like a goat.
 Epitrapezia, orum, vessels belonging to the table.
 Epitrapezius, a, um, of the table.
 Epitrius, i; m. a foot of four syllables, the first short, and the other three long.

Epitrochasmus, i; m. a slight running over several things for brevity's sake.
 Epitrope, ēs; f. permission either serious or ironical.
 Epitrophium, ii; n. an hospital for poor children.
 Epitropus, i; m. a farmer, bailiff, proctor, factor, procurator, tutor.
 Epitymbia, Venus so called, before whose statue at Delphi they were wont to call upon the dead.
 Epityrum; n. a kind of sauce made of olives; also a cheese-cake.
 Epium, a city of Arcadia.
 Epizephrii, a people of Locris, with whom whosoever drank wine more than the physicians prescribed were punished with death.
 Epizeuxis, is; f. an immediate repetition of the same word.
 Epizygis, is; f. the hole wherein the nut of the steel-bow lies.
 Epōcha, æ; } a famous event, or
 Epōche, ēs; f. } action from whence
 other actions are wont to be dated;
 also a suspending one's assent or judgment.
 Epōdes, is; m. a kind of stinking fish.
 Epodus, i; an epode, a kind of lyric poetry, wherein the first verse is longer than the second.
 Epol, an oath by Pollux.
 Epōmis, idis; f. a mourning or livery-hood.
 Epona, a beautiful maid, the daughter of Fulvius Stellus and a mare.
 Epona, as Hippona, the goddess of labouring beasts and muliters.
 Epope, the same as Acrocorinthus, where Sisyphus saw Ægina ravished by Jupiter.
 Epopeus, the seventeenth king of the Sicyonians.
 Epopeus, or -pus, a mountain in Aruna, under which Typhoeus is supposed to lie and belch out flames.
 Epops, opis, a lapwing.
 Epoptæ, arum, those that are past their first initiation, and are admitted to the sight of mysteries.
 Eporedia, a city of the Salassii.
 Epos; ind. n. a poem. * Epos trip-ton, an heroic poem.
 Epostracismus; m. a play called a duck and a drake, and a white penny cake, with an oyster-shell.
 Epōto, are, to drink up all.
 + Epotorium, ii, n. a tippling-house.
 Epotus, a, um, drunken.
 + Epudoratus, a, um, shameless.
 Epula, the city which is now called Ambracia.
 EPULÆ, arum; [qu. edipulæ] banquets, feasts, victuals, dishes of meat, or food for men, and fodder for beasts.
 Epulandus, a, um, to be eaten, devoured, or fed upon.
 Epularis, re; adj. of a feast. * Epularis sermo, table-talk.
 Epulārium, ii; n. a banquetting-house.
 Epulatio, ōnis; f. a banquetting.
 Epulātor, ōris; m. a banquetter.
 Epulātorius, a, um; adj. fit for entertainments.
 Epulatus, a, um, having feasted.
 Epūlis, idis; f. the excrescence of flesh about the gums.
 Epūlo, ōnis; m. a guest or glutton;

also a provider of feasts in the honour of the gods; a brother of a corporation.

Epulo, the proper name of a man in Virgil.

Epulor, ari, to feast or banquet. * Dapibus epulamur opimis, we make gallant cheer.

+ Epulōsitas, ātis; f. a great banquetting.

Epulōsus, a, um, full of feasting, or liberal at feasts.

Epulum, i; n. [qu. edipulum] a public feast, a solemn feast or banquet, a great treat or regale; a meal. * Epulum funebre, a funeral feast.

+ Epūlus, a, um; adj. of feasts or banquets.

Epytus, or Epitus, a king of Alba.

E ante Q.

EQ. abbreviat. for eques or equestris.

Equa, æ; f. [ab equus] a mare.

Equabona, the city Couna in Spain.

+ Equapium, ii; n. alisander or love-age.

Equāria, æ; f. a stud of horses or mares.

Equārius, a, um; adj. of horses. * Equarius medicus, a farrier.

Equārius, ii; m. a horse-breaker.

Equārius, ii; m. [ab equus] a horse-man, a knight, the horse or cavalry, and in cards the knave.

Equester vel -ris, re; adj. of the horse, knightly, equestrian.

Equestre, is; n. the race of a horse.

Equestria, fourteen rows of benches for gentlemen to sit in the theatre.

Equestris, Venus so called by Æneas; a city of the Sequani in Gallia, called Neufchattel; and other places.

+ Equestris, is; m. a horseman.

Equestris, re; adj. of a horseman or gentleman. * Equestre agmen, a troop of horse. * Ars equestris, the art of horsemanship. * Annulus equestris, the ring of a Roman gentleman.

+ Equicervus, a beast between a horse and a stag.

Equidem; adv. [of et and quidem] surely, truly.

Equiferus, i; m. a wild horse.

+ Equila, æ; f. a mare.

Equile, is; n. a horse-stable.

Equilium, an island of the Venetians, by the mouth of the river Po.

Equimentum, i; n. the hire of a jallion.

+ Equinoctialis, le; adj. equinoctial, of the equinox.

Equinus, a, um; adj. [ab equus] of a horse.

Equio, ire, to desire to go to horse.

+ Equipastor, a horse-keeper.

+ Equipensito, are, to judge aright.

Equiria, orum, n. tournaments on horse-back.

Equirine, an oath by Quirinus.

Equiselis, is; f. the herb horse-tail.

+ Equifessor, ōnis, a horse-rider.

Equisetum, i; the herb horse-tail.

Equiso, ōnis; m. a groom or jockey.

+ Equistatium, ii; n. the standing of horses.

Equitabilis, le; adj. which may be ridden.

+ Equitarius, ii; m. a farrier. Equi-

Equitatio, ōnis; f. a riding.
 † *Equitator*, ōris; m. a rider.
Equitatus, ūs; m. the cavalry.
Equitissa, æ; f. [ab eques] a woman-rider.
Equitium, ii; n. a stud or race of horses.
Equitius, the surname of a Roman family.
Equito, are; to ride, bestride.
Equitus, a Roman consul with Gracianus.
Equotutium, a town in Apulia Daunia, called Foggia.
Equula, æ; f. [ab equa] a filly, or mare-colt.
Equuleus, ei; m. a horse-colt; also a rack, or wooden-horse.
Equulus, i; m. a little horse.
EQUUS, i; m. [ἵππος] a horse, a battering-ram, and a sea-fish, a constellation. * *Equus* October, a horse sacrificed every fifth year to Mars. * *Equus* admissarius, a stallion. * *Equus* tolutarius, an ambler. * *Equus* meritorius, a hackney. * *Equus* fuscipolus, a broken-winded horse. * *Equus* desultorius, a pad-nag. * *Equus* helciarius, a drawer. * *Equus* scutulatus, a dapple-grey. * *Equis* & *quadrigis*, or *velis equisque*, with might and main. * *Equus* Trojanus, the cause of miseries.

E ante R.

E R. for *erit*, or *erunt*.
E. R. for *ea res*.
 † *Era*, for *Æra*, a file or account.
 † *Eradicātor*, ōris; m. a rooter up.
 † *Eradicātus*, adv. from the root.
Erādico, are; act. [à radix] to root up. * *Eradicare* aures alicujus, to make a noise in a man's ears, to weary out with idle babbling. * *Dii* te *eradicent*, a mischief light on thee.
Erā-do, ū, fum, dēre; act. to scrape. * *Albo* senatorio *eradere*, to put one out from being senator.
Eræa, a city of Greece, now lost.
Eranarches, is; m. a collector of tribute.
Eranistes, a collector.
 † *Eranus*, a, um; adj. of the tribute *eranus*.
 † *Eranthemum*, i; n. a kind of camomile with purple flowers.
Eranusa, an island in Locris.
Erānus, i; m. a contribution; also the stone called the turquoise.
Eraphiotes, Bacchus, so called from his raising of strife or contention.
Erasia, the daughter of Phineas king of Pæonia.
Erasinades, an unfortunate general, who lost all his men and himself, which occasioned the proverb, *Militavit cum Erasinate*, all things go ill with him.
Erasinii, a people of Thrace.
Erāsīnus, the river Rasino in Peloponnesus, and another in Arcadia.
Erāsio, ōnis; f. a raising, or blotting out.
Erasistratus, a famous physician of Aristotle's family.
Eraimus, mi; m. a man's name; a bishop of Campania under Dioclesian; a raven is reported to have fed him in the deserts; also a noted commentator and grammarian in the fifteenth century, author of the

Colloquies taught at school.
Eraflus, a chamberlain of Rome, converted by St. Paul.
Eraflus, a, um; part. of *erador*; raised out, cashiered. * *Timor* *eraflus* *ex animo*, a mind quit of all manner of fear.
Erate, a sea-nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.
Erāto, ūs; f. one of the Muses.
Eratothēnes, a philosopher of Cyrene, keeper of the king's library, called for his learning, Plato Minor.
Erbeffus, a city of Sicily.
Erchia, part of Attica.
Ercinia, as Hercynia.
Erciscendus, and *erciscundus*, a, um; part. to be divided. * *Judicium* *familiæ* *erciscundæ*, a writ for parting of an estate in execution of a will.
Ercisco, ēre; act. [ab *ēre*, v. *sep-tum*] to divide or part [an estate.]
Ercisc-or, -eor, eri. See *ercisco*.
Ercius, a name of Jupiter.
 † *Ercius*, a, um; divided.
Erdsonia, a city of Apulia Daunia.
Erdfordia, the metropolis of Thuringia.
Erdini, a people of Fermanaugh in Ireland.
Erēbeus, a, um; adj. of hell.
Erebinthus, a name of Bacchus.
Erebinthus, i; m. chick-pease.
Erēbus, i; m. hell, or the god of hell.
Eretheus, a king of Athens.
Erethia, a town of Attica.
Erethio, ōnis; f. a lifting up.
Erethor, ōris; m. a lifter up.
Erethius, a, um; part. of *erigor*; raised, forward, ready. * *Erethia* *signa*, banners displayed. * *Erethius* *animi*, bold, courageous. * *Capillo* *erecto*, his hair standing on end.
E regione, just over-against, over the way.
Erembi, a people of Arabia.
Eremia, for *ē re mea*.
Eremicola, æ; m. an hermit.
Eremigātus, a, um; rowed over.
Eremipeta, æ; m. } an hermit.
Eremita, æ; m. }
Eremitariū, a, um; of an hermit.
Eremodicium, ii; n. the letting of a suit full.
Eremsus, an island about Lemnos, and a country in Æthiopia and Germany.
Eremsus, a, um; adj. desert, solitary.
EREMUS, i; f. [ἐρημὸς] a wilderness.
Erenata, for *ē re nata*, as the present state requires.
Erene, an island before Taprobane.
Erenia, a town of the Megarenenses.
Erē-po, pŭ, pēre; to creep up, out, or over.
 † *Ereptatio*, ōnis; f. a creeping out.
Ereptator, ōris; m. a creeper forth.
Ereptio, ōnis; f. a taking away.
Erepto, are; to creep out.
Ereptor, ōris; m. a spoiler, a taker away, a snatcher.
Ereptus, a, um; part. of *eripior*; taken away; also rescued, dead. * *Tempus* *eriptum* *ex summis* *occupationibus*, time pinched or stolen from very urgent business that required it all.
 † *Eres*, a hedge-hog.
Eresii, a people of Æolia.

Eressa, a city of Æolia.
Erefus, or *Erefus*, a city of Lesbos, the country of Theophrastus.
Eretria, a famous city of Euboea, from Eretrius the son of Phaeton; also a city in Thessaly, called Valia.
Eretria, æ; a kind of ceruse. * *Eretria* *terra*, white earth.
Eretum, a town of the Sabines.
Erevatis, a city of Lycia.
Ereuthalion, a famous warrior, whom Nestor slew.
ERGA [ab *εργον*, opus] præp. serv. acc. towards, against, over-against. * *Divina* *bonitas* *erga* *homines*, the goodness of God towards mankind.
Erga, a town in Spain.
Ergane, a river whose water makes men drunk.
Erganes, a king of Æthiopia, who slew all the priests of Jupiter, and took away their priesthood, because they were wont in their zeal to command the kings themselves to be slain.
Erganica, or -cum, a city in Spain.
Ergastes, or -icus, i; m. a workman.
Ergasteria, a town between Pyrgamus and Cyzicus.
 † *Ergasteriacum*, ci; n. tribute paid for shops.
Ergasterium, ii; n. a work-house, bridewell.
Ergastularius, ii; m. a jailor, the overseer of the bondmen.
Ergastulum, i; n. [ἐργαστήριον] a work-house, or bridewell. * *Ergastulo* *nautico* *mancipare*, to make one a galley-slave.
Ergastulus, i; m. a bondman, slave kept in prison to work.
Ergata, æ; f. an iron crow for a press, a cap-stan, wind-beam, crane.
Ergavia, a city in Spain.
Egavica, a town in Spain.
Ergaviceses, the people of Ergavica.
Ergetium, a city in Sicily.
Ergetini, the inhabitants of Ergetium.
Ergias, an historian of Rhodes.
Erginus, a king of Orchomenus, slain by Hercules, because he exacted yearly tribute of Thebes; also a river in Thrace.
ERGO [ab *εργον*] conj. therefore. * *Ergone*? is it even so?
Ergo [ab *εργον*] adv. (with a genitive case) for the sake of. * *Illius* *ergo*, for his sake.
Eribæa, the name of Juno, from her tormenting of Io; also a city of Macedonia.
Eribotes, a very skilful physician, who cured Oileus.
ERICA, æ; f. [ἐρεῖκη] heath or ling.
Eriæum, honey gathered from heath.
Ericates, one of Lycaonia, slain by Messapus, the companion of Æneas.
Ericca, a town of Athens.
 † *Ericco*, a kind of shrub.
Eriçetum, i; n. [ab *erica*] a heath, or place where heath grows.
Erichtho, a Thessalian witch.
Erichthonius, the fourth king of Athens, bred of the seed of Vulcan falling to the earth, in his striving to lie with Minerva; being deformed in his feet, he found out the use of coaches to hide it.
Ericinum, a town of Sardinia, and a city of Macedonia.

ERI

ERR

ERU

Ericius, } [ab eres] a port-
Ericus, i; m. } cullis; also an
 hedge-hog.
Ericussa, an island of Æolia and
 Ionia.
Eridanus, a river in Italy, called also
 Padus.
Erigeron, ontis; m. the herb groundsl.
Erigidus, a, um; very cold.
Erigo, exi, estum, igere; act. [ab
 è & rego] to raise up, comfort, re-
 new. * **Erigere mentem**, to take
 courage. * **Erigere aures**, to hearken.
 * **Erigere se**, to take heart of
 grate.
Eri-gor, gi; pass. to be lifted up or
 raised, to be encouraged. * In di-
 gitos erigi, to stand on tip-toe.
Erigone, es; f. the daughter of Ica-
 rius, who for grief of her father's
 death (being slain by the drunken
 rufficks) hanged herself, and was
 translated to the sign Virgo.
Erigonius canis, the dog-star.
Erigonus, a river in Thrace, and
 the name of a famous painter.
 + **Erim**, for eum.
Erimum, a city of the Oenotri, called
 Regina.
Erinaceus, ei; m. [ab eres] a hedge-
 hog.
Erinæi, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.
Erindes, a river of Asia.
Erineses, a river in India.
Erineus ei; f. a city in Doris, Italy,
 and Achaia; also a river in Si-
 cily.
Eriniates, a town of Megaris.
Erinna, a poetess, and a familiar of
 Sappho.
Erinnys, vos and yis; f. the name
 of one of the furies of hell.
Eriophorus, a, um; bearing wool.
Eriopolium, ii; n. a wool-market.
Erioxylum, i; n. the wool of the
 shrub xylon; cotton.
Eriphia, æ; f. an herb that brings
 forth leaves in February.
Eriphia, æ; f. a witch that be-
 witched whatsoever creatures she
 looked upon.
Eriphrysa, an island of Æolia.
Eriphyle, the wife of Amphiarus,
 whom for a golden bracelet she be-
 trayed to the Theban war, where
 he perished.
Eriphylæus, a, um; of Eriphyle.
Er-ipio, ipui, eptum, ipere; act. [ab
 è & rapio] to take away by force;
 refuse. * **Orationem eripere** ex
 ore alicujus, to take the tale out of
 one's mouth, to interrupt in speaking.
 * **Eripere aliquem à morte**, Cic.
 Morti aliquem, Virg. Mortem a-
 licui, Sen. to preserve life. * **Eri-
 pere se moræ**, to go instantly about
 it.
Eris, the name of a river.
Eris, idis; contention, and an Egyp-
 tian herb with a leaf like wake-
 robin.
Eriscthon, òni; m. a Thessalian,
 who slaying Ceres in cutting down
 her grove, was made so hungry, that
 he eat his own flesh.
Eristma, atis; n. a short ladder.
Eristmæ, arum; buttresses, shore-posts
 or props.
 + **Eristum**, i; n. wild mustard-seed.
Eristhenes, the son of Medea, whom
 she slew because he did not fight
 well.
Erithace, es; f. bees-wax.
Erithacus, i; m. a robin-red-breast.

Erithales, the herb houghleek.
Erithini, or -yni, rocks in the Eux-
 ine sea, upon the coasts of Bithy-
 nia.
 + **Erithrataones**, a kind of wild geese,
 which, being kept in the house, die
 for anger.
 + **Erithrodanum**, i; n. the herb wood-
 roof or madder.
 + **Eritudo**, inis; f. servitude.
Erivatio, ònis; f. a draining of wa-
 ter.
Erivo, are; [à rivus] to drain away
 water.
 + **Erix**, icis; heath.
Eizeli, a people of Phrygia.
Ermæa, an island by Sardinia.
Ermione, a town by the Argolick
 gulf.
Erneum, a kind of wine-vessel.
Ernodurum, a town of Gallia Lug-
 dunensis.
Ernulphi Curia, Finsbury, or St.
 Neot's in Huntingdonshire.
 + **Ero**, ònis; a leather bag.
Erocade, part of the tribe Hippo-
 thoontis.
Erocius, a city of Phocis.
Erodus, ii; m. a ger-falcon.
Erō-do, si, sum, dēre; act. to gnaw
 off or about.
Erogatio, ònis; f. a laying out or
 spending, bestowing.
Erogator, òris; m. an almoner.
Erogatorius, a, um; adj. bestowing,
 giving out. * **Modiolus erogato-
 rius**, a bucket drawn up with a
 pulley, and so emptying itself.
Erogatus, a, um; part. of erogor;
 bestowed, laid out.
Erogenetion, i; n. an herb procuring
 love.
Erogito, are; to desire earnestly.
Erogo, are; act. to spend, lay out,
 bestow; also to beg. * **Pecuniam**
erogare in classem, to be at the
 charge of building a fleet of ships.
Eropæi, a people of Africa Propria.
Eropia, one of the Cyclades, called
 also Syphnus.
 + **Eropolistides**, a word made by
 Plautus, to signify sold for love.
Eros, the servant of Antonius, of
 whom, when Anthony called for
 his sword to kill himself, he took the
 sword as if he was about to give it
 him, but killed himself.
Eros, love.
Erōho, ònis; f. a consuming, eating
 up.
Erostratus, a villain, who, when he
 could not get him a name by vir-
 tuous exploits, set on fire the temple
 of Diana; but the Ephesians, to
 frustrate his intent, commanded he
 should never be named; yet they could
 not hinder his name from coming to
 us.
Erōsus, a, um; part. of erodor;
 gnawn about, eaten in two.
Erōtēma, atis; n. an interrogatory.
Erotematicus, ei; m. he that ex-
 amines upon interrogatories.
Eroticus, a, um; adj. of love.
Erotopægnion, a poem of Livius An-
 dronicus concerning love-toys.
Erotylus, i; m. a precious stone like
 a flint, used in divination.
Erpillum, i; n. wild thyme.
Erpis, a city of Mauritania Tingi-
 tana.
 + **Errābilis**, le; adj. which may err.
Errābundus, a, um; adj. [ab erro]
 wandering about.

Erranaboa, a river in India falling
 into Ganges.
Errans, ntis; part. of erro; wander-
 ing. * **Sydera errantia**, the pla-
 nets.
Errantia, æ; f. a wandering.
Erraticus, a, um; adj. vagrant,
 straying, creeping. * **Febris erra-
 tica**, an ague coming at uncertain
 times. * **Herba erratica**, an herb
 growing all about in the fields. *
Stellæ erraticæ, the planets.
Erratilis, le; adj. wandering.
Erratio, ònis; f. a wandering, going
 astray.
Erraticus, a, um; adj. wandering,
 straying.
Errator, òris; m. a wanderer.
Erratrix, icis; f. she that wanders.
Erratum, ti; n. an error, fault, mis-
 take.
Erratur, imperf. there is a mistake.
Erraturus, a, um; ready to err.
Erratus, a, um; wandered about, done
 amiss.
Errhinum, i; n. sneezing-powder.
ERRO, are; neut. [ἐρρω] to err,
 wander all about, stray, or go out
 of the way, mistake, run crookedly.
 * **Toto cælo or totâ viâ errare**,
 to be very wide of the matter. *
 In aliquem rem errare, to blunder
 upon it. * **Teneo quid erras**, I
 know where the mistake lies. * **Er-
 rabatque aures & tempora circum**
crebra manus, he box'd him about
 the head and ears soundly. * **Si**
erratur in nomine, if they miscall
 it, give it a wrong name.
Erro, ònis; m. a wanderer, vaga-
 bond. * **Errones**, the planets.
Erroneus, a, um; adj. erroneous,
 wandering.
 + **Erroneus**, ei; m. a vagabond.
Error, òris; m. an error, wandering,
 mistake, deceit. * **Error labyrinthi**,
 the windings and turnings of a
 labyrinth. * **Errores Ulyssis**, the
 long and wearisome voyages of U-
 lysses.
Erruca, a city of Italy.
Ersenius, a famous fencer.
Ertha, a city of Parthia by Euphra-
 tes.
Erizica, a country of Armenia.
 + **Ervangina**, æ; f. a weed winding
 about corn, or bank.
 + **Erub-eo**, ēre; neut. to blush.
Erubescendus, a, um; to be ashamed
 of.
Erubescens, ntis; part. blushing.
Erubescencia, æ; f. a blushing.
Erubesco, ēre; neut. to blush, to be
 ashamed. * **Erubescere aliquid**,
 Cic. alicujus, Quint. Curt. aliqua
 re, Ovid. to be afraid or ashamed
 of any person or thing.
Erubrus, the river Rober in Germa-
 ny.
ERUCA, æ; f. [ab edo] a canker-
 worm; also the herb rocket.
Eructans, ntis; belching out.
Eructator, òris; m. a belcher.
Eructo, are; act. [ab erugo] to belch
 out, cast up. * **Eructant sermoni-
 bus suis cædem bonorum**, they
 cast out big words how they will
 slay the good and virtuous.
Eructus, a, um; part. of erugor;
 belched up.
Erudero, are; [à rudus] to take a-
 way rubbish, to cleanse.
Erudiendus, a, um; part. fut. in
 dus of erudior; to be instructed.
 Erū-

Erudio, ire; act. [à rudis] to teach, instruct, train up. * **Erudire** aliquem artes, puerum artibus, to train up any one in arts.
Eruditè, ius, iſſimè; adv. learnedly.
Eruditio, ōnis; f. learning. * **Variā** eruditione repletus homo, a man of great learning, a general scholar.
Eruditulus, a, um; adj. smattering in learning.
Eruditus, a, um; adj. & part. of erudior; learned. * **Pulvis** eruditus, the skill of mathematicks, and the place where they draw their figures. * **Eruditum** palatum, a delicate palate, or a sound judgment.
Erugatio, ōnis; f. a smoothing of wrinkles.
Erugatorius, a, um; making smooth.
Erugatus, a, um; part. smoothed.
Erugo, are; to smooth, or take away wrinkles.
Erugo, ere; [ἐρύγω] to belch.
Ervilia, æ; f. } birds pease. See
Ervilium, i; n. } ervum.
Eru-mpo, pi, ptum, inperere; act. to break forth, fully out. * **Erumpere** in navem, to board a ship. * **Erumpere** stomachum in aliquem, to vent one's passion upon one. * **Quorsum** hoc erumpet? what will this come to? * **Erumpere** in adum, in effectum, to take effect, come to a head, be just ready to put in execution. * **Erumpet** in nervum, 'twill turn to harm.
Erunco, are; to weed out.
Eru-o, i, tum, ere; act. to pluck up or out, demolish, with much ado to bring to light. * **Aurum** terrā erudere, to dig up gold.
Erupta, a city of Arabia Deserta.
Eruptio, ōnis; f. a breaking out, a fierce rally.
Erupturus, a, um; ready to break out. * **Hæc** quo eruptura sint timeo, I am afraid what will become on't.
Eruptus, a, um; part. of erumpor; broken out.
Erus, i; m. a slave.
Erutius Clarus, the second consul of Rome with Cethegus.
Erutus, a, um; part. of eruor; weeded, subverted.
ERVUM, i; n. [ὄρεβρον] bitter vetches or tares.
Eryannos, a river of Troas flowing from mount Ida.
Erybium, a city of Doris under Parnassus.
Eryce, a city of Sicily.
Erycina, a name of Venus worshipped at Eryce.
Erycinus, a, um; of Eryce.
Erymanthis, idis; of Erymanthus.
Erymanthus, or -on, a wild boar of Erymanthus.
Erymanthus, a mountain of Arcadia, where Hercules tamed the wild boar that wasted the country, and brought him alive to Eurytheus, at which strange sight he ran under a kettle.
Erymanthus, } a, um; adj. of Ery-
Erymanthæus, } manthus.
Erymnæ, a city of Lycia.
Erynge, es; f. } sea-holly.
Eryngion, ii; n. }
Erysihe, a city of Acarnania.
Erysimum, i; n. bank-cresses, hedge-mustard.

Erysipelas, atis; n. St. Anthony's fire.
Erysipelatosus, a, um; troubled with St. Anthony's fire.
Erysiceptum, English galingale, flat vervain.
Erysthea, a city of Cyprus.
Erythace, es; f. bees meat while they labour, honey-suckle.
Erythanon, an excrecence about the root of citius non ladanifera.
Erythea, or -thya, an island between Gades and Spain, now lost.
Erythini, a people of Paphlagonia.
Erythra, a city of Ionia, called Enopopolis, another of Libya, Locris, Boeotia, and Cyprus, called also Paphos.
Erythræolos, a promontory of Libya.
Erythræ, a city of Asia, the country of Sibylla Erythræa.
Erythræis, idis; of Erythræa.
Erythræum, a promontory of Crete.
Erythræum mare, a part of the ocean washing Arabia from the south, bounded on the west with the gulf of Arabia, on the east with the Persian gulf, so called from king Erythras son of Perseus and Andromeda.
Erythræus, a, um; adj. red. * **Erythræus** lapis, a kind of pearl.
Erythranon, a kind of ivy.
Erythras, the son of Perseus and Andromeda, who reigned on the borders of the Red-sea.
Erythrinus, i; m. a rocket; a sea-
Erythinus, } fish, all red saving the
 belly, which is white.
Erythrodanum, i; n. madder with which they dye woollen.
Erythroides, the second skin of the four covering the testicles.
Erythron, i; a kind of night-shade.
Erythrotaon, ōnis; m. a bustard.
Eryx, ycis; m. the son of Venus, who was wont to challenge all strangers at whirlbats, and having slain many, was at last slain by Hercules, at his return from Spain; also a mountain in Sicily.
Eryxias, the twentieth prince of Athens.

E ante S.

E. S. abbreviat. for è senatu.
Es, for ede, or esto.
Esacus, a son of Priamus, who drowned himself because he had been the cause of Hesperia's death, whom he loved.
Esbonitæ, a people of Arabia Petraea.
Eshus, a city of Judæa.
Esca, æ; f. [ab edo] food, provender; also a bait.
Escalè, is; n. a platter.
Escalis, le; adj. belonging to food. * **Argentum** escalc, plate for the table.
Escamus, a river of Moesia.
Escaria, æ; a grid-iron; table.
Escarius, a, um; adj. of or for food. * **Vasa** escaria, dishes of meat.
Escaroticus, a, um; causing a crust upon a seared wound.
Escarus, i; a fish which is said to chew the cud.
Escatilis, le; adj. of or for food.
Escatio, ōnis; f. a feeding.
Escendo. See ascendo.
Eschara, æ; f. the crust upon a seared wound.
Escharites panis, bread baked on a grid-iron.
Escharoticus, a, um; adj. bringing to a crust.
Escit, and esit, for erit.
Esco, are; to feed upon.
Esco, ari; to be fed upon or with.
Escosus, a, um; adj. full of meat.
Esculentia, æ; f. fatness.
Esculentum, i; n. meat.
Esculentus, a, um; adj. good to eat. * **Homo** esculento ore, one with meat sticking in his teeth.
Esculetum, i; n. [ab esculus] a grove of oaks.
Esculeus, } a, um; adj. of an oak.
Esculinus, }
Esculus, i; f. [ab esca] an oak.
Essecatio, ōnis; f. a cutting of a child out of the womb.
Esco, are; to cut out.
Esernius, a famous fencer, who was matched only by Pacidianus, which occasioned the proverb, Esernius cum Pacidiano.
Esia, or Æsia, a river in France, called Ovis.
Esilio, ire; to leap out.
Esionensis, a people of Asia.
Esis, a river in Italy.
Esitatio, ōnis; f. Feat. an eating often, a feeding upon.
Esitator, ōris; m. he that eats often or feeds upon.
Esito, are; [ab edo] to eat often or feed upon.
Esio, for ero, I shall be.
Esopia, a feat.
Elopos, i; a kind of wild lettuce.
Esotericus, a, um; adj. esoteric, inward.
Esox, a salmon or lax.
Espineta, the virginals.
Esquilia, and Esquilinus Mons, one of the seven hills on which Rome is built.
Essæi, or Esseni, the Essenes, monastic philosophers among the Jews, who kept neither wife nor servant, referred all to destiny, thought the soul mortal, &c.
Esse, infinitive present tense of sum or edo; to be, or to eat.
Esse, a; f. [ab assideo] a seat in a waggon.
Essedarius, ii; m. a waggoner, or one that fights in a waggon or chariot.
Esedones, a people of Asia about Mæotis.
Essedum, i; n. a chariot, waggon. See esseda.
Essentia, æ; f. essence, being.
Essentialis, le; adj. essential.
Essentialiter; adv. essentially.
Essexia, Essex.
Essi, for edi, I have eaten.
Essui, a people of the Celtæ.
Essus, a city of Locris.
Estiones, a people of Helvetia.
Esto, of sum, be it so.
Estola, the river Esta in Spain.
Estor, ōris; m. a great eater.
Estrix, icis; f. a ravenous woman.
Estur; imp. [ab illis] they eat.
Esubiani, a people of the Alps.
Esubopes, a king of Colchis, who is said to have dug up much gold and silver.
Esula, æ; f. [ab edo] the herb spurge.
Esuriâlis, le; adj. hungry. * **Esuriales** feriae, fasting-days.
Esuribo, for esuriam.
Esuribundus, a, um; very hungry.
Esuriens, ntis; part. of esurio; hungry.

Esuriētē; adv. *hungrily*.
 Esūries, ei; f. } *a great stomach*.
 Esurigo, inis; f. }
 Esurio, ire; [ab edo] *to be hungry*.
 Esurio, ōnis; m. *a good trencher*.
 Esuritor, ōris; } *man*.
 Esuris, *the city Xeres in Spain*.
 Esuritio, ōnis; f. *hunger*. * Pater
 esuritionum, *a miser*.
 Esuritrix, icis; f. *she that hath a good*
stomach.
 Esuritūus, a, um; part. fut. in rus
 of esurio; *ready to hunger*.
 Esus, ūs; m. *an eating*.
 Esus, *a fountain of Rhodes*.

E ante T.

ET. for etiam.

Et [et] conj. *and, as well, both,*
also, and yet. * Et quidem, *no*
marvel then. * Me aspicias, & qui-
 dem ut iratus videris, *you behold*
me, and that with a sour look.
 * Et quidem & vero, *and sure e-*
nough.

Etacis, *a city of Laconia*.

Italus, *a king of Corinth*.

Exalos, *an island of Arabia Fæ-*
lix.

Etburga, *the daughter of Edward the*
elder, king of England.

Etearchus, *a king of Oaxus in*
Crete.

Etelesta, *a city of Spain*.

Etenim; conj. *for, because, surely,*
but, and also, likewise.

Etenimvero, *for truly*.

Eteocles, *the son of Œdipus king of*
Thebes, by his own mother Jo-
casta.

Eteocretæ, *an ancient people of*
Crete.

Eteones, *the city Scarphe upon a hill*
in Eubœa.

Etesia, arum; m. *certain easterly*
winds blowing yearly about the dog-
days.

Etesius, a, um; *easterly*.

Etesticuiatio, ōnis; f. *a gelding*.

+ Etesticūlo, are; *to geld*.

Eteta, *a city of Mœsia called Re-*
cana.

Etexo, ēre; *to untwist*.

Etgarus, Edgar, *a king of England,*
who built as many monasteries as he
reigned years.

Ethalia, *an island in the Ligustick*
sea.

Ethalion, *one of the Tyrrhene sea-*
men which were turned into dol-
phins.

Ethanim, *the seventh month among*
the Jews, answering to our Sep-
tember.

Ethecuta, *an island by Caria*.

Etheg, *a town of Mœsia*.

Ethelbaldu, di; m. *Ethelbald, the*
third king of England.

Ethelbertus, ti; m. *Ethelbert, the*
fourth king of England.

Ethelredus, di; m. *Ethelred, the 5th*
and 13th king of England.

Ethelwulfus, fi; m. *Ethelwolf, the*
11th king of England.

Ethemon, *the name of several men*.

+ Ethesius, *a stone of which they were*
went to make mortar.

Ethica, æ; f. *moral philosophy*.

Ethice, es; f. *moral philosophy*.

Ethicus, a, um; adj. *moral, of man-*
ners.

Ethini, *a people of Africa Propria*.

Ethnarches, *a ruler of the people*.

Ethnarchia, æ; f. *principality*.

Ethnestæ, *a people of Thessaly, from*

Ethnestus, *the son of Neoptole-*
mus.

Ethnicus, a, um; adj. *ethnick, hea-*
thenish.

Ethnicus, ci; m. *a heathen or gen-*
tile.

Ethologia, æ; f. *buffoonery, the counter-*
feiting men's manners.

Ethologus, i; } m. *a buffoon*.

Ethopœus, i; }

Ethopœia, æ; f. *a representation of*
manners.

+ Ethronus, i; *a jack out of office*.

Etiam; conj. [et et and jam] *also,*
moreover. * Etiam atque etiam,
again and again. * Tu taces e-
tiam? do you not hold your peace?

* Dum etiam, *yet*. * Tum etiam,
untill then. * Etiam nunc, *imme-*
diately.

Etiamnum, *till now, to this present*.

* Etiamne amplius? *what more*
yet?

Etiamfi; conj. *although*. * Etiamfi

sint maxima, *be they never so great*.

Etini, *a people of Sicily*.

Etocetum, *the wall about a mile from*
Lit' hfield in Staffordshire.

Etifi; conj. *although, suppose*.

Etymologia, æ; f. *etymology, or a*
derivation of words from the original.

Etymologicus, a, um; adj. *etymolo-*
gical.

+ Etymologizo, are; *to derive words*.

Etymologus, i; m. *an etymologizer*.

Etymon, i; *the etymology*.

E ante V.

Eu; interj. *well*.

Eva, æ; f. *Eve, the first woman*;
 Bibl. *a city of Arcadia*.

Evacuatio, ōnis; f. *an emptying*.

Evacuatus, a, um; *emptied*.

Evacuare, are; *to empty clean*.

+ Evadatus, a, um; *going under*
sureties.

+ Evadesco, ere; *to decline in esti-*
mation.

Evadne, *the daughter of Mars, and*
wife of Capaneus, whom she loved
entirely; she threw herself upon his
funeral-pile, and was burnt with
him.

Evā-do, fi, sum, dēre; act. Cic.

to escape, get safe away, get up,
appear, be or become, to purpose or
effect, to climb up, to go. * Vi-

tam evadere, *to die*. * Huc eva-

sit res, *the upshot was this*. * Quorsum hoc evadet? *what will*
this come to? * Spes evasit vana,

the hope was frustrated. * In a-

liquod evadet magnum malum,

it will be a bad business in the end.

* Annem evadere, *to pass over a*
river.

Evæmon, *the father of Eurypylus,*
who came with forty ships to
Troy.

Evænetus, *a king of the Lacedemo-*
nians, who, appointed by the Gre-
cians, together with Themistocles,
kept the entrance of Thessaly against
Xerxes.

Evāgatio, ōnis; f. *a wandering or*
roving about.

Evāgator, ōris; m. *a straggler*.

Evāgatrix, icis; f. *she that strays*.

Evāginatio, ōnis; f. *an unsheathing*.

Evāginator, ōris; m. *he that un-*
sheaths.

Evagino, are; *to unsheath*.

Evagio, ire; *to cry like a child*.

+ Evāgo, are; *to wander out*.

Evāgor, ari; dep. *to wander out,*
disgrace, run or spread abroad, over-
flow. * Evagari in luxuriam, [et

a tree] *to run into wood*.

Evagoras, *a king of Cyprus, to*
whom Iliocrates wrote; also an his-
torian.

Evagrius, i; m. *a presbyter, who re-*
mained fourteen years in solitude,
and lived upon bread and oil, and
was wont to dip himself in a well
to allay the heat of the flesh.

Evagrius Ponticus, *a deacon of Con-*
stantinople.

Evagrius Scholasticus, *a writer of*
an ecclesiastical history in six books,
beginning where Socrates and
Theodoret left off, and continu-
ing to the twelfth year of Mauri-
tius.

Eval-eo, ui, itum, ēre; neut. *to*
recover health, to be worth or a-
ble.

Evālesco, ēre; *to get up by degrees,*
begin to amend.

Evallatio, ōnis; f. *a casting out of*
doors, or barring out.

Evallo, are; [a vallus] *to keep off by*
a bulwark, shut out of doors.

+ Evallo, ēre; *to winnow*.

Evan, *a surname of Bacchus, from the*
noise of the women, called Evantes,
celebrating his feasts.

Evander, dri; m. *the son of Carment-*
es, and king of Arcadia, slaying
his father by chance, his mother
persuaded him to flee into Italy;
where he drove out the Aborigi-
nes, and built the town Pallan-
teum, upon the hill Palatinus,
where afterwards Rome was
built.

Evandria, *a town of Portugal*.

Evandrius, a, um; *of Evander*.

Evanesce, ntis; *vanishing*.

Evān-co, ēre; } neut. *to vanish a-*
way, come to no-
thing, be gone, lost, grow out of es-
teem. * In tenuem auram evanuit,
he vanished out of sight. * Oratio-

nes reliquit, quæ jam evanuerunt,
he left orations behind him which
are now quite lost.

Evangelicus, a, um; *of the go-*
spel.

Evangelismus, i; m. *good news;*
also the annunciation, or lady-day.

Evangelista, æ; m. *an evangelist*.

Evangelium, ii; n. *the gospel, or glad*
tidings; sacrifices offered to the gods;
a thanksgiving for good news received;
also a reward given him that brought
it.

Evangelizo, are; *to preach the gospel*.

Evangelus, i; m. *a bringer of good*
news.

Evangelus, *a Greek historian, who*
wrote of military discipline.

Evānidus, a, um; adj. *vanishing,*
vain, frail.

Evanno, are; *to fan or winnow a-*
way, try.

Evanoridas, *one of Elis, who wrote of*
the Olympic victors.

Evans, ntis; *rejoicing; also raging*.

Evanthe, *the mother of the Graces*.

Evāporatio, ōnis; f. *a steaming or*
breathing out.

Evāporo, are; *to steam out*.

Evarchus, *a river in Asia, dividing*
Cappadocia from Paphlagonia.

Evarestus,

Evarisius, the fourth bishop of Rome, A. D. 192.
 Evarix, a king of the Goths, who shut up their churches, and imprisoned the clergy.
 Evasio, ōnis; f. [ab evado] an evasion, escaping.
 Evastatio, ōnis; f. a wasting.
 Evastator, ōris; m. a waster.
 Evasto, are; to waste utterly.
 Evax; interj. O brave! ab I
 Evax, a king of India, who wrote to Nero concerning the nature of gems.
 Evazie, a people of Sarmatia, about the river Tanais.
 † Eubages, the British bards.
 Eubius, a certain author mentioned by Ovid.
 Eubœa, the largest island of the Ægean sea, called also Macris, Abantis, Chalcis, Asopis, Oche, and Elopia, and now Negroponte.
 Eubœus, and Euboicus, a, um; adj. of Eubœa.
 Eubonia, the isle of Man.
 Eubule, one of Orpheus's grand-daughters.
 Eubulides, an historian who left a book concerning Diogenes.
 Eubulus, an Athenian, that was an enemy to Demosthenes; also an historian who wrote concerning Mithra; also a comedian.
 Euburates, a people of Liguria.
 Eucæria, æ; f. opportunity.
 Eucarpia, a town in Lesser Phrygia, where clusters of grapes grow so big, that one of them often breaks a cart, and is feigned to be bequeathed by Jupiter to Bacchus and Ceres.
 Euchania, a city by Constantinople, called afterwards Theodoropolis.
 Eucharis, gracious.
 Eucharistia, æ; f. a thanksgiving; also the Eucharist, or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
 Eucharisticus, a, um; adj. of thanksgiving, eucharistical, or of the eucharist.
 Eucherius, the name of two bishops of Lugdunum.
 Euchrestemata, tum; profits.
 Euchteria, orum; n. oratories, or places where books of record were kept.
 Euchyla, or euchyna, orum; n. meats of good juice.
 Euchymia, æ; f. goodness of juice.
 Euclides, a famous geometrician in the time of Ptolemy the first, who wrote of geometry and music; and another of Megara, scholar of Socrates.
 Eucrasia, æ; f. a good constitution of body.
 Eucrates, a subtle fellow, who always found some shift or other to break his promise; which caused the proverb, * Vias novit quibus effugit Eucrates.
 Eucratida, a city of Bactria.
 Eucresii, a people of Peloponnesus.
 Eudæi, a people of Palestine.
 Eudæmon, happy.
 Eudæmon, the name of Arabia Felix; also a grammarian, an I Greek poet.
 Eudæmonia; f. happiness.
 Eudæmonidas, a proper name of a man.
 Eudanidas, the son of Archidamus, and brother of king Agis.
 Eudemia, an island in the Ægean sea.

Eudemus, an historian of Naxos, and an orator of Megalopolis; also the seventh king of Corinth.
 Eudæum, æi; n. the thread of the Eudæon; i; } glister-pipe; also the stopper-hole of a ship.
 Eudipne, an island of Libya.
 Eudipus, a city in Cappadocia.
 Eudixata, a town in Armenia Major.
 Eudo, a river of Caria; also a king of the Franks, A. D. 899. and a duke of Valconia.
 Eudocia, the daughter of Theodosius, and wife of Valentinianus.
 Eudora, a sea-nymph; also one of the seven Atlantides.
 Eudorus, the son of Mercury, by Polymela, who followed Achilles to the Trojan war.
 Eudoses, a people of Germany.
 Eudoxia, æ; f. a good name or fame.
 Eudoxia, the wife of Theodosius Junior.
 Eudoxius, a Roman consul; also the first bishop of Germanica in the borders of Syria.
 Eudoxus, a famous astrologer and geometer of Cnidus, who first regulated the course of the year among the Grecians; also an historian of Rhodes, and other men.
 Eudrapa, a town of Mesopotamia.
 Evectio, ōnis; f. an advancing, lifting. * Evectiones, post-war-rants.
 Evector, ōris; m. a lifter up, advancing.
 Evectrix, icis; f. she that advances.
 Evectus, a, um; part. of evechor; advanced, carried out.
 Evectus, ūs; m. an exporting by sea, or carrying forth by waggon.
 Evē-ho, xi, ctum, here; act. to lift up, extoll, advance, carry out, convey. * Evehere merces, to export commodities.
 Eve-hor, hi, ctus; pass. to be carried, or conveyed out. [Met.] to be exalted, praised, lifted up, extolled, advanced.
 † Evēlātus, a, um; winnowed.
 Ev-ello, ulsi, ulsum, ellere; to pluck up or away, deliver, abolish. * Evellere sibi scrupulum ex animo, to move or take away a doubt. * Evellere aculeum severitatis, to abate the edge of.
 Euemeridas, an historian of Cnidos.
 Euēmerus, an historian of Messina, who wrote of the gods.
 Evēn-io, i, tum, ire; act. to come to pass, come out, to end, come to an issue.
 Evēnit; imperf. it happens.
 Eventilatio, ōnis; f. a winnowing.
 Eventilator, ōris; m. a winnower.
 Eventilatus, a, um; winnowed.
 Eventilo, are; to winnow, fan or sift.
 Eventilor, ari; to be sifted, tried.
 Eventum, i; n. an event.
 Eventurus, a, um; about to happen.
 Eventus, ūs; m. the issue or success. * Non sine eventu, with a good come-off.
 Evenum, a river of Troas.
 Evenus, a river of Æolia; also the son of Mars, and an Elegiac poet of Paros; also a philosopher, who was wont to say, Hunger was the best sauce.
 † Everbëratus, a, um; beaten out.
 Everbëro, are; to beat out. * Ever-

berare flusius, to row.
 Everganeus, a, um; well wrought.
 Evergetæ, a people of Scythia.
 Evergetes, a surname of Ptolemy king of Egypt, who succeeded Philadelphus, from the many favours he bestowed on the cities of Greece.
 Eveigo, ère; to cast out.
 † Everrator, or everriator, ōris; m. a cleanser; also an executor, or administrator.
 Everriculum, i; n. a drag-net; also an extortioner, a basem. * Everriculum omnium malitiarum, that prevents all querks.
 Ever-ro, ri, tum, rëre; to sweep clean, examine. * Everrere sermonem, to look into a discourse narrowly, to cleanse, reform, and mend it.
 Everso, ōnis; f. an overthrowing.
 Everso, are; to overthrow often.
 Evertor, ōris; m. an overthrower, or spendthrift.
 Evertus, a, um; part. of evertor; overthrown, broken, set awry. * Eversus fortunis, undone.
 Eversus, a, um; [of everror] made clean, brushed.
 Ever-to, ti, tum, tère; to overthrow, turn upside down; abolish, destroy. * Evertere aliquem bonis, to turn one out of all he has.
 Evastanum, Evesham in Worcestershire.
 Evesperis, a city of Libya.
 Evestigatio, ōnis; a searching out.
 Evestigatus, a, um; part. searched.
 Evestigio; adv. forthwith, out of hand.
 Evestigo, are; to search out.
 Evcto, are; to forbid or forewarn.
 Euexia, æ; f. a good state of body.
 Euexippe, the daughter of Scedafus, who, with her sister Theano, was ravished and slain by certain Spartans; when their father could not have justice against them, he slew himself.
 † Eufortunium, ii; n. good luck.
 Eugalacton, i; n. an herb good to breed milk.
 Eugamon, an historian of Cyrene.
 Euganci, a people dwelling by the Adriatic sea.
 EUGE, [ēyē] interj. O brave! well done!
 Eugenia, æ; f. nobleness of blood.
 Eugenia, æ; f. the daughter of Philip, a nobleman of Rome; she embraced the faith of Christ, and forsook her parents; she went in man's habit, and was made governess of a monastery in Egypt; returning afterwards to Rome, she was slain on the 29th of December.
 Eugenium, a city of Illyricum.
 Eugenius, a name of several popes.
 Eugepæ; O brave boy! bravely done!
 Eugia, a country of Arcadia.
 Eugoa, a town of Ethiopia.
 Euhus, or Euius, a surname of Bacchus, given him by Jupiter at the war of the giants, when he turned himself into a lion, and slew one of them.
 Euhoc [ē.ī] interj. hallow! ho!
 Euhydra, a city of Phœnicia.
 Euhydrium, a city of Thessaly.
 Evia, a city of Macedonia.
 Evibratio, ōnis; f. a brandishing, daring.

E U M

E V O

E U P

† Evibrātor, ōris ; m. a brandisher or darter.
 Evibro, are ; to brandish, shoot, or throw at a distance. * Ad rabiem evibrare, to make one stark mad.
 Evictio, ōnis ; f. the recovery of a thing unlawfully alienated ; an eviction by law.
 Evictor, ōris ; m. he that prevails.
 Evictus, a, um ; part. of evincor ; cast, overcome.
 Evidens, ntis ; evident, plain, clear.
 † Evidentiālis, le ; adj. evident.
 Evident-er, -iūs, -issimē ; adv. evidently.
 Evidentiā, æ ; f. evidence, clearness.
 Evigilāndus, a, um ; part. of evigilātor ; to be passed without sleep.
 Evigilātio, ōnis ; f. a waking.
 Evigilātus, a, um ; adj. done by candle-light, with good advice. * Consilia evigilata, designs well weighed.
 Evigilo, are ; to watch, compose by candle-light.
 Evii, a people of Liguria.
 Evileſco, ēre ; to become vile, to fall into discredit.
 Evin-cio, xi, ūm, cire ; act. to bind for ornament. * Insigni regio aliquem evincire, to put a diadem on the head of any one.
 Ev-inco, ici, iſum, incēre ; act. to overcome, convince, persuade, cast and recover by law. * Ratio evincit, reason makes it apparent.
 Evinctus, a, um ; part. of evincior ; bound up.
 † Evindico, are ; to vindicate, revenge.
 Evippe, a town of Caria.
 Eviratio, ōnis ; f. a gelding. * Bonæ ſpei eviratio eſt, 'tis in vain, or to no purpose.
 Evirātus, a, um ; gelt, effeminate.
 Evireſco, ēre ; to grow green.
 Eviro, are ; [à vir] to geld, or make effeminate.
 Evirceratio, ōnis ; f. a taking out of the bowels.
 Evircerātor, ōris ; m. a boweller.
 Evircerātus, a, um ; bowelled.
 Evircero, are ; [à viſcus] to bowel, or take out the guts.
 Evircior, ari ; to be bowelled, or gripped in the bowels.
 † Evircus, or hibiscus, great wild-mallow.
 Evirābilis, le ; adj. 3 art. which may be shunned.
 Evitatio, ōnis ; f. an avoiding.
 † Evitator, ōris ; m. an avoider.
 Evitātus, a, um ; part. of evitor ; shunned, eschewed.
 Evito, are ; to avoid, eschew, shun ; also to take away the life.
 Evitor, ari ; to be shunned or killed.
 Eula, a maggot. * Eulerum ova, fly-blows.
 Eulabes, religious, careful.
 Eulæus, a river of Suſiana, called Eulai, and now Tritiri.
 † Eulalia, æ ; f. ſhe that ſpeaks well.
 Eulepa, a city of Cappadocia.
 Eulogia, æ ; f. praise, benediction.
 Eulogicus, a, um ; well-spoken.
 Eulogium, ii ; n. commendation.
 Eulogius, a presbyter, who was said to know all the secret thoughts of those that came to him.
 Eumachius, an historian of Naples, who wrote the history of Hannibal.
 Eumæus, Ulyſſes's ſwine-herd, who

afflicted him, at his return, in killing his wife's wooers.
 Eumeces, a kind of balm ; also a precious stone, which, being put upon one's head, is said to cause strange dreams.
 Eumelis, a famous soothsayer.
 Eumelus, the son of Admetus, king of Theſſaly ; also a Trojan, and historian of Corinth.
 Eumenes, a king of Bithynia, and the sixth bishop of Alexandria.
 Eumenia, a city of Phrygia, Thrace, Caria, and Hyrcania.
 Eumēnides, um ; the Furies of hell.
 Eumetris, or eumetres, a green precious stone amongſt the Aſſyrians.
 Eumolpus, an Athenian poet, the son of Muſæus, more ancient than Homer, ſuppoſed to be the inſtitutor of the prieſts called Eumolpidae.
 Eumæ, a city of Caria by the river Eumæus.
 Eunæus, the ſon of Jaſon by Hypſipyle, the daughter of Thoas king of Lemnos.
 Eunapius Sardianus, a famous phyſician, ſophiſter, and hiſtorian, who wrote the lives of the ſophiſters, and the lives of the Cæſars, where Herodian left off.
 Eundi, gerund of eo.
 Euntis, gen. of iens.
 Eunice, the name of a woman.
 Eunicus, the name of a ſtatuary.
 Eunomia, æ ; f. a juſt conſtitution of laws.
 Eunomius, the ſcholar and notary of Jætiſ, and biſhop of Cyzicus.
 Eunotti, an haven of Egypt about Pharos.
 Eunottus, a god of the Tanagræi, into whoſe temple no women might come ; and if any miſfortune happened to them, they diligently inquired whether any woman had happened to come there.
 † Eunuchinatus, a, um ; gelded.
 † Eunuchinus, a, um ; of an eunuch.
 Eunuchion, ii ; n. a kind of broad lettuce exceeding cold.
 † Eunuchizatus, a, um ; gelded.
 † Eunuchio, -chizo, or chino, are ; to geld.
 Eunuchus, i ; m. an eunuch.
 Evocans, ntis ; calling forth.
 Evocāti, ōrum ; old ſoldiers ſerving voluntarily ; also penſioners for the emperor's guards.
 Evocatio, ōnis ; f. a calling forth, a preſſing of ſoldiers.
 Evocator, ōris ; m. he that calls or allures forth.
 Evocātus, a, um ; called out, preſſed, ſummoned.
 Evoco, are ; act. to call out, invite abroad, draw out old ſoldiers, to call up, to withdraw. * Capillum evocare, to make the hair grow. * Animum à negotio evocare, to lay aſide a buſineſs. * Zephyrus vernas evocat herbas, the gentle winds fetch up the herbs, make them ſpring. * Ad arma evocare, to cauſe to take up arms. * Milites evocare, to raiſe tumultuary forces. * Vis vitis omnis evocatur in palmites, the whole ſtrength of the vine is in the branches, the branches only bear fruit.
 Evocor, ari ; to be called out or up.

Eyodius, the firſt biſhop of Antioch after St. Peter.
 Evoi, } [ēvōi, interj. the noiſe that
 Evohe, } Bacchus's prieſts were wont to make.
 Evolāticus, a, um ; adj. flying or gadding abroad.
 Evolatio, ōnis ; f. a flying out or away.
 Evolator, ōris ; m. he that flies away.
 Evolito, are ; to flutter or fly oſten.
 Evolo, are ; neut. to fly off, out, or away, eſcape. * Pœnam evolare, not to be puniſhed.
 Evolo, are ; [à volo] to ſteal away, filch.
 Evol-vo, vi, ūtum, vĕre ; act. to unfold, turn over, read, meditate, ſearch out, ſeparate, procure, explain. * Involutum evolvere, to rid one's ſelf out of trouble. * Se evolvere turbā or ex turbā, to get out of the crowd. * In mare evolvere ſe, [of rivers] to fall into the ſea. * Mente aliquid evolvere, to ponder upon a thing. * Argentum ſibi evolvere, to get him ſome money.
 Evol-vor, vi ; paſſ. to be rolled or turned up.
 Evolutio, ōnis ; f. an unfolding ; also counter-marching. * Poëtarum evolutio, a reading the poets.
 Evolutor, ōris ; m. an unfolder.
 Evolutus, a, um ; part. of evolver ; unfolded. * Bonis evolutus, pillaged of all.
 Evomo, ui, ūtum, ēre ; act. to vomit out, pour out, utter. * Iram in aliquem evomere, to wreak one's anger upon any one. * Nilus evomit multis faucibus in JEgyptium mare, Nilus falls with many mouths into the Mediterranean.
 Euonium, Dunſtaphage, a ſtrong caſtle in Scotland.
 Euonymia, a city of Caria.
 Euonymitæ, a people of Egypt.
 Euonymos, a ſmall iſland of Jæolia.
 Euonymus, i ; f. the ſpindle-tree, or prick-wood.
 Eupagium, a town of Peloponneſus.
 Eupales, the two and thirtieth king of Aſſyria.
 Eupafia, a city of Locris.
 Eupathia, æ ; f. aptneſs to endure, ſuffer.
 Eupator, the ſon of Antiochus.
 Eupatoria, a city of Paphlagonia.
 Eupatoria, æ ; f. and eupatorium, ii ; n. agrimony.
 Eupatria, a city of Lydia.
 Eupetalos, i ; f. a precious ſtone of four colours, fiery, blue, vermillion, and green.
 Eupheme, the nurſe of the Muſes, and mother of Crocus.
 Euphemia, æ ; f. a good name.
 Euphemia, the wife of the emperor Juſtin.
 Euphemismus, i ; m. a ſpeaking well of, putting a favourable conſtruction on a word or thing.
 Euphonia, æ ; f. ſmoothneſs of pronunciation.
 Euphorbeni, a people of Phrygia major.
 Euphorbia, æ ; f. a tree firſt found by king Juba.
 Euphorbium, ii ; n. the gum of the tree euphorbia ; and the tree itſelf.
 Euphorbus,

- Euphorbus, the physician of king Juba; also a Trojan slain by Menelaus, whose soul Pythagoras affirmed to have passed into him.
- Euphorion, a poet of Chalcis, translated by Gallus.
- Euphranor, a famous statuary, who wrote some volumes of proportion and colours.
- Euphranta, a city of Libya.
- Euphrasia, æ; f. the herb eye-bright.
- Euphrates, a famous river of Mesopotamia; also a philosopher, who drank poison before the emperor Adrian, to free him from the miseries he lived in.
- Euphrosyne, ês; f. burrugo; also one of the Graces.
- Euphrosynum, i; hugloss.
- Euphrasia, a lake of Gallia Cisalpina, called Lago di Puffiano.
- Eupneia, a good breathing.
- Eupolemus, an historian who wrote of Tacitus, and other men.
- Eupolis, a comical poet who reproved the people's faults with great liberty, and was slain in the war between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, so much lamented, that they made a law, that no poet afterwards should bear arms.
- Eupomus, a Macedonian, well skilled in arithmetick and geometry; also a limner, who taught Pamphylus, the master of Apelles.
- Euphoria, a city of Macedonia.
- Euporus, ri; m. the servant of Caius Gracchus, who defended his master as he fled from the hill Aventinus, and when he was killed, slew himself.
- Euprepia, comeliness.
- Euprosopon, a promontory of Phœnicia.
- Euranium, a town in Caria.
- † Eûreos, a precious stone like an olive-kernel.
- Euricus, a king of the Visigoths.
- † Eurinus, 2a, um; adj. of the east.
- Euricius, 3 wind.
- Euripides, dis; m. a famous tragical poet, in great favour with Archelaus king of Macedonia; he was born at Salamis that same day that Xerxes's army was routed by the Athenians; he wrote seventy-five tragedies, whereof nineteen only are extant; from his hatred of women, he was called Misogynes; he was torn in pieces by dogs in the 75th year of his age.
- Euripus, i; m. a narrow sea between Bœotia and Eubœa, where Aristotle is said to have drowned himself, because he could not find out the cause of its ebbing and flowing, which was seven times in a day; but he dy'd a natural death.
- Euripus, i; m. a conduit-pipe, whose water mounts aloft; also a whirlpool; a trench encompassing any place; an arm of the sea filled with the tide.
- Euroaquilo, ônis; m. the north-east wind.
- Euroauster, ri; m. the south-east wind.
- Euroclydon, ônis; m. the seamen's plague; a famous north-east wind.
- Euromus, a city of Caria.
- Euronotus, i; m. the south-east wind.
- Europa, æ; f. the daughter of Agenor king of Phœnicia, whom Jupiter, in the form of a bull, carried over into Crète; also a sea-nymph.
- Europa, æ; f. one of the four parts of the world, Europe.
- Europæus, a, um; adj. of Europe.
- Europs, a king of the Sicyonii, and another of Macedonia.
- Europum, and -pus, a city of Syria by Euphrates, and others.
- Eurotas, a river of Laconia, and another of Thessaly, which flows into Peneus, but mingles not with it, gliding on the top like oil.
- Eurotius, i; a kind of precious stone.
- EURUS, i; m. Vir. [eûp@] the east wind.
- Euryale, the daughter of Minos, who bore Orion to Neptune; also the daughter of Prætus, and one of the Gorgons; Ovid.
- Euryalus, one of the princes of Peloponnesus, who went against Troy; and another who, with his brother Hyperbius, built houses of brick first at Athens.
- Euryampus, a city of Magnesia.
- Euryanassa, an island in the Ægean sea, over-against Ionia.
- Eurybates, Agamemnon's servant, whom he sent with Ulysses to fetch Briseis from Achilles.
- Eurybatus, a servant of Croesus, who appointed him to raise an army, which he gave all to Cyrus, his master's enemy; also a notable robber, who being apprehended, and desired to shew how he climb'd up walls, bound on his iron claws, and so made his escape.
- Eurybia, a nymph who brought forth the stars and Lucifer.
- Eurybiades, one of Xerxes's captains, the admiral of the Grecian fleet against Xerxes.
- Eurycles, a prophet who always divined some ill to himself.
- Euryclia, the nurse of Ulysses, whom his father Laertes bought for twenty oxen.
- Eurydamas, m. a name of Hector; also a Trojan, who interpreted dreams; Homer.
- Eurydame, the daughter of Diactor, and wife of Leutychides king of Lacedæmonia.
- Eurydice, ês; f. Ovid. the wife of Orpheus, who flying from Aristæus, that would have ravished her, was slain by a serpent; Orpheus, with his musick, perswaded Pluto to let him have his wife again, upon condition that he should not look upon her till they came upon the earth; which he failing in, she was taken from him again. Also the daughter of Clymenus, and wife of Nestor, by whom she had seven sons and one daughter.
- Eurydomene, the name of a sea-nymph.
- Euryleon, a king of the Latins, called Ascanius.
- Eurylochus, one of Ulysses's companions, who alone tasted not of Circe's cup, and therefore was not turned into a hog; also a king of Phlegya, who began to build Thebes, which Cadmus finished.
- Eurymachus, a nobleman of Thebes; also one of Penelope's wooers.
- Eurymedon, the father of Peribœa, on whom Neptune begat Nausthous; also the son of Faunus; also an Athenian captain, and a river of Pamphylia, which divides the country in two.
- Eurymedusa, the mother of the Graces.
- Eurymenæ, a city of Thessaly.
- Eurymides, a soothsayer who told Polyphemus what should happen to him by Ulysses.
- Euryminus, a certain claw-back who studied to make difference between Castor and Pollux, but being found out, was punished by both of them.
- Eurynome, a sea-nymph, the mother of Leucothoe; also a daughter of Apollo, and mother of Adrastus and Eriphyle.
- Euryone, the daughter of Amyntas king of Macedonia, whom she delivered from the treachery of her mother.
- Eurypylus, the son of Telephus, slain in the Trojan war; also the son of Hercules, who reigned in Cos, and was the skilfullest of all the Greek augurs.
- Eurytheus, the son of Sthenelus, and king of Mycenæ, who, by Juno's persuasion, set Hercules to undergo those adventures to ruin him; but he overcame them all, and grew the more famous.
- Eurytanes, a people of Italy or Ætolia.
- Eurytheus, an exarch of Italy.
- Eurythmia, æ; f. a just proportion of the members.
- Eurythmus pulsus, the natural and orderly beating of the pulse.
- Eurytion, one of the Argonauts; also a silvermith, and other men.
- Eurytus, a king of Occhalia, who promised his daughter Iole to wife to him that could out-shoot him, which when Hercules had done, he refused to perform, and so was killed by him; also a Centaur, slain by Theseus, as he was carrying away Hippodamia.
- Euschēmè, handsomely.
- Eusebes, religious.
- Eusebia, æ; f. piety.
- Eusebia, a city of Cappadocia, called afterwards Cæsarea.
- Eusebius Pamphilus, a bishop of Cæsarea in Palestine.
- Eusemata, a city of Armenia Minor.
- Eustathius, i; m. a consul of Rome; a martyr among Trajan's courtiers; and a bishop of Antioch under Constantine, who writing against the Arians, was banished to Tripolis, where he was buried; also an archbishop of Thessalonica, who commented upon Homer and Dionysius; and another who wrote the history from Æneas to Anastasius the emperor.
- Eustephius, a sophister of Aphrodisia.
- Eustochium, a Roman woman very well skilled in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and was called the new wonder of the world.
- Eustochius, a sophister of Cappadocia, who wrote of the antiquity of that and other countries.
- Eustratius, a philosopher who commented upon Aristotle's Ethics, and was buried at Bethlehem.
- Eutæa, a city of Arcadia.
- Eutane, a town of Caria.
- Eutafum, a city of Arcadia.
- Eutaxia, æ; f. good order.
- Euterpe, one of the Muses.
- Euthenæ, a city of Asia.
- Euthericus, a consul with Boëthius, and another with Justinus.
- Euthycles, a comical poet.

Euthykrates, an excellent painter, the son and scholar of Lysippus.
 Euthydemus, a rhetorician and orator, who added much to the wealth of his ancestors; also a philosopher of Maffilia, master of Apollonius Tyanæus.
 Euthymanes, a geographer of Maffilia.
 Euthymedon, the name of a certain philosopher.
 Euthymenes, a certain chronologer, who says that Homer flourished together with Hesiod.
 Euthymia, æ; f. tranquillity of mind.
 Euthymius, a Greek historian, who wrote of the Saracens, and commented upon the Psalms and Four Evangelists.
 Euthymus, a famous champion of Locris, who assisted every one that was wronged.
 Euthyporus, going directly on.
 Eutocius, an Afcalonite, who commented upon Apollonius and Archimedes.
 Eutocus, the son of Apollo and Cyrene.
 Eutrapelus, a very crafty fellow in Horace, and a barber in Martial.
 Eutresis, a town near Theſſia, where Apollo had a temple and oracle.
 Eutresites, Apollo ſo called.
 Eutresium, a city of Arcadia.
 Eutrophia, æ; f. good nourishment.
 Eutropius, an Italian sophiſter, and a conſul.
 Eutyche, a woman of Trallis, who had thirty children, and was carry'd to her grave by twenty of 'em.
 Eutyches, tis; m. an abbot in Conſtantinople, who denied that there were two natures in Chriſt, and ſaid his body came down from heaven, and only ſeem'd to be born of the Virgin Mary.
 Eutychia, an iſland near Theſſaly.
 Eutychianus, the twenty-fifth biſhop of Rome.
 Eutychides, a famous ſtatuary.
 Eutychus, a young man raiſed from the dead by St. Paul.
 Evulgatio, ōnis; f. a publiſhing abroad.
 Evulgator, ōris; m. a publiſher.
 Evulgatus, a, um; publiſhed.
 Evulgo, are; aſt. to publiſh abroad, make known, divulge.
 Evulſio, ōnis; f. a plucking up or out.
 Evulſor, ōris; m. a plucker out or up.
 Evulſus, a, um; part. of evellor; plucked out or up.
 Euxenidus, a famous painter, maſter of Ariſtides.
 Euxenus, a poet who wrote of the ancient and fabulous times of Italy.
 Euxinus Pontus, a ſea near Thrace, towards Mar Maggiore and Mar Negro.
 Euzomos; f. -on; n. the herb rocket.

E ante X.

EX. for exigitur or exactus.

Ex, {ē} præp. out of; for, or by re-aſon of; by, or according to; from or by (the efficient cauſe;) with, above, or before; of or from (a perſon;) of or from (a place;) of, (before the matter;) of or in (the part affected;) of (the diſtemper;) of, among, or one of; from or ſince, (reſpecting time paſt;) from, (reſpecting time to come;) in reſpect to,

for the ſake of; of or from (the former ſtate;) after!-- And as you may obſerve in the following examples, ex many times with its caſe ought to be read adverbially; as, * Ex animo, heartily. * Ex tempore, on a ſudden. * Ex re tuâ, ex uſu tuo, to your advantage. * Ex conti-nenti, ſuddenly. * Ex iſperato, unexpectedly. * Ex profeſſo, profeſſedly. * Ex abundanti, over and above. * Ex illo, ſince then. * * Ex equo, on horſe-back. * Ex ante diem nonarum, before the nones be fully ended. * Ex toto, wholly. * Ex vano, in vain. N. B. Ex in compoſitione interdum negat, interdum auget, interdum in eadem voce contrarias admittit ſignificationes, v. g. ex-armare, et armis privare, et armis inſtruere eſt.

Ex ante vocalem et h, et ante c, p, q, t, et ſ, retinet ſuum x; ſed ante f vertitur in ſimilem, ſc. effero; & ante reliquas, deſiſſo x fit c.

Exa, the river Ex in Devonſhire.

Exaceratus, a, um; winnowed.

Exacerbatio, ōnis; f. a vexing, gall-ing, provoking.

Exacerbator, ōris; m. he that galls or vexes.

Exacerbatus, a, um; provoked.

Exacerbefco, ėre; to be much im-bittered.

+ Exacerbo, are; to imbitter, provoke.

Exacero, are; to winnow.

Exacervans, ntis; part. of exacervo, coming thick together.

Exacervatim; adv. by heaps.

Exacervatio, ōnis; f. a heaping.

Exacervatus, a, um; heaped up.

Exacervo, are; to heap together.

Exaceſco, ėre; to grow very angry or tart.

+ Exacination, ōnis; f. the falling out of kernels.

Exacino, are; to take out kernels.

+ Exacon, a kind of centory.

+ Exacratio, ōnis; f. an expiation.

+ Exacratio, ōris; m. an expiator.

+ Exacro, are; to expiate by ſacrifice.

Exacte, ius, iſſime; adv. exactly.

Exactio, ōnis; f. an exaction, a levy-ing of money, driving away.

Exactor, ōris; m. a collector of money, a finder of faults, and a driver away. * Exactor ſupplicii, he that puniſhes.

Exactrix, icis; f. ſhe that collects or expells.

Exactum, i; n. an exact thing.

Exactus, a, um; part. of exigor; exact, finiſhed, compleat; alſo ex-acted, levied, tormented, thruſt thruſh, driven out, conſumed, ſpent. * His demum exactis, theſe things being accompliſhed. * Exactæ ætatis, very ancient.

Exactus, ſus; m. an utterance or ſale of wares.

Exacu-o, i, tum, ėre; to point, make picked, to whet, ſharpen, anger, pro-voke, prick forward. * Exacuere viſum, or aciem oculorum, to help the ſight, to make one ſee plainer.

Exacutio, ōnis; f. the making of a thing very ſharp.

Exacutus, a, um; ior, iſſimus; part. of exacuo, ſharpened.

Exadverſo; adv. right againſt, by

Exadverſum; contraries.

Exadvocatus, i; m. he that has been advocate.

Exædificatio, ōnis; f. a building up.

Exædificator, ōris; m. a builder up.

Exædificatus, a, um; built up.

Exædiſco, are; aſt. to build up, perfect. * Exædificare inchoatam ignaviam, to run thruſh all de-grees of lazineſs. * Exædificavit me ex ædibus, he threw me out of doors.

Exæquabilis, le; adj. 3 art. which may be levelled.

Exæquamentum, i; n. } a levelling.

Exæquatio, ōnis; f. }

Exæquatus, a, um; levelled.

Exæquo, are; aſt. to level or make even, compare, to be equal. * Exæ-

quat pretio omnia jura, money is the rule that he gives juſtice by.

Exæſtuatio, ōnis; f. a boiling up.

Exæſtuo, are; to boil up, caſt up waves, be very angry. * Exæſtu-

are irâ, to be in a very high paſſion.

Exæſtuſus, a, um; adj. raging, troubleſome.

Exævio, ire; [à ſævio] to ſpend its rage, grow mild.

Exagella, æ; f. the handle of a bal-lance.

+ Exaggeratim; adv. in heaps.

Exaggeratio, ōnis; f. a heaping up, aggravating, loſtineſs.

Exaggerator, ōris; m. a heaper up.

Exaggeratus, a, um; heaped up.

Exaggoro, are; to heap up, raiſe a bulwark, extort, aggravate.

Exagitatio, ōnis; f. a diſquieting.

Exagitator, ōris; m. a diſquieter, inveigher againſt.

Exagitatus, a, um; part. of exagi-tor, moved, toſſed, tormented. * Exagitata ſylva, a wood that's bra-tan, as in hunting.

Exagito, are; aſt. to thruſt from place to place, puſh about, diſquiet, turn and toſs up and down, to ex-aſperate. * Exagitare leporem, to ſtart a hare. * Exagitare rem ali-quam, to debate a thing, bandy it about.

Exagium, ii; n. a piece of gold; alſo a kind of weight, the ſtandard.

Exagoga, æ; f. rent, revenue; a car-rying out.

+ Exagoga, æ; m. a carrier forth.

Exagogicus, a, um; belonging to ex-ortation.

Exagonus, an ambaffador of the O-phiogenes at Rome, who having diſcourſed much about the virtues of herbs, ſuffered himſelf to be thrown into a veſſel full of ſer-pents, which did not only forbear biting of him, but licked him with their tongues.

Exagrius, a city of Sicily.

Exalbeſco, ėre; to look whitish.

Exalbido, a, um; pale, bleak, whi-tish.

Exalbo, are; to whiten, adorn.

Exalburno, are; [ab alburnum] to take out the ſap.

Exalgeo, ėre; to be very cold.

+ Exalgeſco, ėre; to grow very cold.

Exaltatio, ōnis; f. praiſe, exaltation.

Exaltator, ōris; m. an exalter.

Exaltatus, a, um; exalted.

Exalto, are; to exalt, extoll, praiſe, raiſe.

Exaluminatus, a, um; clear like al-lum. * Exaluminatus unio, an ori-ental pearl.

Exambitus;

Exambitus, a, um, gotten by suit, sued out.
 EXAMEN, inis; n. Vir. [ἐξάμνω, adnecto] a swarm, shoal, flock, the tongue of a balance; also a trial.
 Examinā-e, ius, iſſimē; adv. advisedly, with due trial.
 Examinatio, ōnis; f. an examining, weighing, pondering, searching.
 Examinator, ōris; m. an examiner.
 Examinatus, a, um; part. of examinor; examined, weighed.
 Examino, are; [ab examen] to examine, search, weigh, breed swarms.
 † Examitum, i; n. a popish priest's linen under-garment, an amice.
 † Exāmo, are, to love dearly.
 Exampeus, or -pas, a fountain of Scythia.
 Exāmurco, are, [ab amurco] to take away the lees.
 Exāmurcor, ari; pass. to be cleansed from dregs.
 Examusſim; adv. exactly, by rule.
 Exancillor, ari, dep. to wait upon.
 Exanchoro, are, to weigh anchor.
 Exanguis, gue; adj. 3 art. [ἀ sanguis] bloodless, pale, dead. * Exanguie cuminum, cummin that causes paleness. * Animæ or umbrae exanguis, dead men's ghosts.
 Exanguis, gue; adj. 3 art. [ab anguis] without snakes.
 Exangulus, a, um, without corners.
 Exanimālis, le; adj. 3 art. dead or deadly, astonishing.
 Exanimatio, ōnis; f. a putting one into a fright, scaring one into a swoon.
 Exanimator, ōris; m. an affrighter.
 Exanimatus, a, um; part. of exanimor, astonished, killed.
 Exanimis, me; 1 adj. dead, with-
 Exanimus, a, um; 3 out life, amazed, astonished.
 † Exanimiter; adv. faintly.
 † Exanimō; are, to dismay, strike dead.
 Exānio, are, [ἀ λανιος] to squeeze out corruption.
 Exante; præp. before.
 Exanthemata, um; n. the measles.
 Exantlatio, ōnis; f. an emptying, drawing out, sustaining.
 Exantlatus, a, um; part. of exantlor, drawn out, sustained.
 Exantlo, aro; act. [ab antlia] to draw out with buckets, empty. * Exantlare labores, to pass through hardship.
 Exapto, are, to make fit.
 Exaptus, a, um, very fit, compact.
 Exaratio, ōnis; f. an engraving; ploughing.
 Exarator, ōris; m. an engraver; plougher.
 Exaratus, a, um; part. of exaror, engraven, ploughed up, defaced.
 † Exarchiatus, i; m. he that was physician in ordinary.
 Exarchus, i; m. a lieutenant, or vice-emperor.
 † Exarcino, are, to disburden.
 Exar-deo, ſi, ſum, dēre; neut. to burn violently, be eager, increase. * Exardere irā, indignatione, in iras, to be in a rage, to be wrath.
 Exardescendus, a, um, to be burned.
 Exardesc-o, ēre; neut. to break out into a violent flame. * Exardescere ad aliquid; to be in love with a thing.
 Exārchio, eri; 1 neut. to be clean.
 Exaresco, ere; 3 dried up, wither, decay, pine away.
 Exārēno, are; act. [ab arena] to

purge from sand.
 Exār-eo, ēre; neut. to be dry, wither, decay, pine away. * Exaruit vetustate hæc opinio, this opinion is grown old, and out of date.
 † Exargentare, to reduce into money.
 Exarnatio, ōnis; a disarming, unbarnessing.
 Exarmatus, a, um; P. & A. of exarmor, disarmed. * Exarmata strigmenta, points without tags. * Exarmatum æquor, the calm sea.
 Exarino, are; act. to disarm, unbarness, weaken. * Exarnare feras, to pare their claws, break their teeth, cut their horns. * Exarnare accusationem, to confute an accusation.
 Exāro, are, to plough up, to have much corn by ploughing; to engrave or write. * Exarare rugis, to wrinkle.
 † Exarticulatio, ōnis; f. a being out of joint.
 Exarticulator, ōris; m. he that puts out of joint.
 Exarticulo, are, to put out of joint.
 † Exartuatio, ōnis; f. a dismembering.
 † Exartuator, ōris; m. a dismemberer.
 † Exartuatus, a, um; part. of exartuor, dismembered, carved.
 Exartuo, are, to dismember, carve.
 Exasciator, ōris; m. a heater.
 Exasciatus, a, um; rough-hewed.
 Exalcio, are, to hew out.
 Exasperatio, ōnis; f. a sharpening, vexing.
 Exasperator, ōris; m. a sharpener, vexer.
 Exasperatus, a, um; part. of exasperor, sharpened, provoked.
 Exaspéro, are; act. to exasperate, sharpen, vex. * Exasperare undas, to make the water rough.
 Exatiatus, a, um, satisfied, glutted.
 Exatio, are; [ἀ λatio] to satisfy or glut.
 Exatūrandus, a, um, to be filled.
 Exatūratio, ōnis; f. a filling, gorging.
 Exatūrator, ōris; m. a filler, gorgor.
 Exatūratus, a, um; part. gorged.
 Exatūro, are, to gorge, glut, satisfy.
 Exauſtorāmentum, i; n. a discharge.
 Exauſtoratio, ōnis; f. a disbanding.
 Exauſtoratus, a, um, disbanded.
 Exauſtoro, are, to discharge, disband, degrade; also to give a soldier leave to lay down his arms.
 † Exaudibilis, le; adj. easily heard.
 Exaudio, ire, to hear clearly, to hearken to one's petition, grant one's request.
 Exauditus, a, um, heard, granted.
 Exau-geo, gere, ctum; to increase greatly.
 Exauguratio, ōnis; f. a prophaning, unhallowing.
 Exaugurator, ōris; m. a degrader.
 Exauguratus, a, um, deposed.
 Exaugūro, are, to unhallow, profane a place consecrated.
 Exauspicatio, ōnis; f. an unlucky beginning.
 Exauspico, are, to do a thing unluckily, come in a bad hour.
 Exautoro. See exauſtoro.
 Exbalisto, are, to shoot out of a cross-bow, to deceive.
 † Exbōla, æ; f. the hole of the sleeve.
 Exbrōmo, are, [ἀ βρομεον, graveolens] to cleanse (meat that is to be dressed.)

† Exbuæ, weaned children, or tipling gossips.
 † Exbuo, ēre, to drink or draw out.
 Excæcatio, ōnis; f. a making stark blind.
 Excæcator, ōris; m. he that blinds.
 Excæcatus, a, um; part. of excæcor, quite blinded, stopped up.
 Excæco, are; act. to make stark blind, deceive, choke up.
 Excâlceatus, a, um; part. of excâlceor, unshod.
 Excâlceo, are; act. to pluck off one's shoes.
 † Excâlculari, to be calculated.
 † Excâlclatio, ōnis; f. a parboiling.
 † Excâlclō, are, to parboil, scald, bathe one's self in warm water.
 Excâllefacio, 1 ēre; act. to heat very much.
 Excâllefacio, 3 much.
 Excâllefatio, ōnis; f. a heating much.
 Excâllefator, ōris; m. a heater.
 Excâllefatorius, a, um; adj. heating much.
 Excâlſio, ieri, to be much heated.
 Excâlpo, pſi, ptum; [a scalpo] to bore thorough, engrave.
 Excambium, ii; n. an exchange.
 Excandefacio, ēre; act. to heat red hot, incense, inflame. * Excandefacere annonam, to make provision dear.
 Excandeco, ēre; neut. to be incensed.
 Excandefcentia, æ; f. great wrath and anger.
 Excandeco, ēre; neut. to be of a light fire, all in a flame, be incensed; also to grow light.
 † Excanonicor, ari, to be degraded from orders.
 Excantatio, ōnis; f. an enchanting.
 Excantator, ōris; m. an enchanter.
 † Excantatrix, icis; f. an enchantress.
 Excanto, are; act. to enchant, or remove by enchantment.
 † Excarnatus, a, um, made lean, nothing but skin and bone.
 † Excarnificatio, ōnis; f. a plucking the flesh from the bones.
 † Excarnificator, ōris; m. a tormenter.
 Excarnificatus, a, um; part. of excarnificor, quartered, hacked in pieces.
 Excarnifico, are; act. to torment cruelly, tear limb-mal.
 Excarnificor, ari; pass. to be hacked in pieces.
 † Excارpo, ēre, to pick and choose.
 Excâltratus, a, um, gelded.
 Excävatio, ōnis; f. a hollowing; also a deep hollowness.
 Excävatus, a, um, made hollow.
 Excävo, are, to make hollow.
 Exce-do, ſi, ſum, dēre; neut. to go forth, exceed, surpass, depart. * Excedere ē vitā, or de medio, to die. * Exceſſit ex ephebis, he is past a stripling. * Exceſſit ē memoriā, I have forgotten. * Excedit aurium ſenſum, it cannot be heard. * Exceſſit res ad publicam querimoniam, every one complained of it. * Exceſſit jam mihi ætas ex magiſterlo, I am too old to be under your laſh.
 Excellens, gen: tis; adj. ior, iſſimus, excelling, excellent. * Excellens ore, eloquent.
 Excellenter; adv. excellently.
 Excellentia, æ; f. excellency.
 Excel-lo, lui, ſum, lēre, to excell, surpass, go beyond, lift up on high.
 Excelse, ius, iſſimē, adv. loftily.
 H h h h h 2 Excel-

Excelsitas, ātis ; f. loftiness, height.
 * Excelsitas animi, magnanimity, heroicalness.
 † Excelsitudo, īnis ; f. the same.
 Excell-us, a, um ; adj. ior, issimus ; [ā celsus, vel excello] high, lofty, noble, magnificent. * In excelsum, aloft.
 Exceptatio, ōnis ; f. a catching.
 Exceptio, ōnis ; f. an exception, a clause limiting contracts and treaties ; also an exception put in by the defendant to make void the plea of the plaintiff.
 Exceptitius, a, um ; adj. excepted.
 Excepto, are ; act. [ab excipio] to stand catching.
 Exceptor, ōris ; m. a taker of notes, he that writes after one.
 † Exceptorium, ii ; n. a cistern.
 Exceptorius, a, um ; adj. receiving.
 * Exceptorius liber, a note-book.
 Excepturus, a, um ; part. of excipio ; ready to receive.
 Exceptus, a, um ; part. of excipior ; excepted, received, entertained. * Exceptio quod, save that.
 † Excerebrator, ōris ; m. he that dashes out the brains.
 Excerebratus, a, um ; adj. brainless.
 † Excerebro, are ; to dash out the brains.
 † Excerebrōsus, a, um ; brain-sick.
 Excernicium, i ; n. a sieve or sieve.
 Excerno, rēvi, rētum, ernere ; act. to sift, purge the evil from the good.
 Excerpens, ntis ; part. picking out.
 Excer-po, pſi, ptum, pēre ; act. [of ex and carpo] to pick out the best, make choice of, cull. * Excerptere se vulgo, not to follow the multitude, to leave the common road.
 Excerptio, ōnis ; f. a picking or choosing.
 Excerptus, a, um ; part. of excerpt ; picked out.
 Excessus, ūs ; m. excess, departure, death, digression, hanging over, standing out. * Excessus montani, promontories.
 Excetra, æ ; f. [ab excreſco] the name of the serpent hydra.
 † Exchalcio, are ; to take away one's money, and put it in their shoes.
 Excidio, ōnis ; f. } the demolishing
 Excidium, ii ; n. } of a town.
 Excī-do, di, dēre ; neut. [of ex and cado] to fall out, fail, be forgotten, be disappointed. * Herus uxore excidit, my master is like to go without his wife. * Excidit hāc familiā, he is clean cast out of doors. * Excidit mihi verbum ex ore, I chanced to let slip a word. * Ego ab Archilochō excido, I am not of Archilochus's opinion.
 Excī-do, di, sum, dēre ; [of ex and cado] to cut out or down, to raze to the ground. * Excidere numero civium, to disfranchise.
 Exciduus, a, um ; decaying.
 † Excī-eo, ēre ; to provoke.
 Excī-ndo, idi, issum, indēre ; act. [of ex and scindo] to demolish, cut off, root out.
 Excī-go, xi, ctum, gēre ; to despoil, rob.
 Excī-ctus, a, um ; part. of excingor ; spoiled.
 † Excī-ctus, a, um ; having the ashes taken from it.
 † Excī-ctero, are ; to discover by taking away the ashes.
 † Excī-o, ivi, itum, ire ; act. to stir

up, call out, provoke, awaken. *
 Excire lachrymas, to make the tears come. * Excire somno, ē somno, ē cubilibus, to rouse, give one a call.
 Excipiendus, a, um ; to be excepted.
 Excīpio, ēpi, eptum, ipēre ; act. [of ex and capio] to except, take up, to entertain, harbour, separate, take by craft, gather, succeed, or follow, hearken to, write after one, light upon, ward off, surprise, intercept, embrace. * Excipere se pedibus, to light upon his feet. * Excipere se in pedes, to get upon his feet. * Excipere injuriā, to deliver from injury or wrong. * Excipit Ascanius, Ascanius replies. * Hæc excipiuntur cerato ā rosā facto, the clinging together being put upon a plaister of roses.
 † Excipium, ii ; n. a hunting-pole.
 Excipulæ, arum ; f. wheels for fish.
 † Excipulum, i ; n. a judgeon's pottinger.
 Excipulus, li ; m. a wheel ; a recipient set under a still.
 Excipuus, a, um ; received.
 Excisatus, a, um ; part. of excisor ; cut off, wounded.
 Excisio, ōnis ; f. a demolishing.
 Exciso, are ; act. [ab excido] to slash and slit.
 Excisōrius, a, um ; adj. cutting, lancing.
 Excisum, a city of Gallia Lugdunensis.
 Excisus, a, um ; part. of excidor ; cut out or down, raised.
 Excitandus, a, um ; to be raised up.
 Excitātē, ius, issimē ; adv. vehemently, lively. * Gemmæ excitatiūs fulgent, the diamonds are of a more gay and orient colour.
 Excitatio, ōnis ; f. a provoking.
 Excitāt-us, a, um ; adj. ior, issimus ; moved, raised, vehement. * Excitativissimus odor, a very strong smell.
 Excito, are ; act. to stir up, set up, raise, encourage, procure. * In fortunās excitare incendium, to set one's house on fire, or procure one very great trouble. * Excitare oculorum aciem, to clear the eye-sight. * Excitare ubertatem lactis, to increase milk. * Excitare opus, to raise a building, carry on a work.
 Excitor, ari ; pass. to be quickened.
 Excitus, a, um ; part. of excior ; called up.
 † Excivito, are ; to disfranchise.
 Exclamatio, ōnis ; f. a crying out.
 Exclamator, ōris ; m. a cryer out.
 Exclāmo, are ; act. to cry out, roar out. * Exclamare aliquem, to call aloud upon one.
 Exclū-do, si, sum, dēre ; act. [of ex and clāudo] to shut out, except, reject ; hatch. * Excludere alicui oculum, to beat or dash out a man's eye. * Excludi tempore, or temporis spatiis, to be straiten'd as to time, not to have time.
 † Exclūsārius, ii ; m. a porter.
 Exclūsio, ōnis ; f. a shutting out, a debarring.
 Exclūsissimus, a, um ; adj. superl. a very out-cast.
 Exclusivē, adv. exclusively.
 Exclūsōrius, a, um ; adj. shutting out, excluding.
 Exclūsūrus, a, um ; part. fut. in rus. of excludo ; ready to exclude.
 Exclūsus, a, um ; part. of excludor ; shut out, debarred ; hatched. * Sum

exclusissimus omnium, I have the least credit of any man living, no body will believe or hearken to me.
 Exclūsus, ūs ; m. a shutting out.
 Excoctus, a, um ; part. of excoquor ; well boiled, pure.
 Excodico, are ; [ā codex] to open the root.
 Excogitatio, ōnis ; f. a devising.
 Excogitator, ōris ; m. an inventor.
 Excogitatus, a, um ; part. of excogitor ; invented, exquisite. * Excogitativissimas hostias instituit, he appointed the most rare and choicest sacrifices.
 Excogito, are ; to think on seriously, to devise, invent.
 Exc-olo, olui, ultum, olēre ; act. to trim curiously, to set forth completely, dress, perfect, accomplish.
 † Excolubro, are ; act. to search out, as serpents do.
 Excommunicatio, ōnis ; f. excommunication.
 Excommunicatus, a, um ; adj. excommunicated.
 Excommunico, are ; act. to excommunicate.
 Excompactō, adv. of set purpose.
 Excompositō, adv. designedly.
 † Excondico, are ; to clear himself.
 Exconsul, ulis ; m. one that has been consul.
 Exconsularis, is ; m. the same as exconsul.
 Excontinenti, adv. out of hand.
 † Excopio, are ; to copy out.
 Excō-quo, xi, ctum, quēre ; act. to boil fully or away, refine, dry up, de-vie. * Excoquere alicui malum, to hatch mischief against one.
 Excōrio, are ; to flea off the skin.
 Excors, gen. -ordis ; adj. 3 art. [ā cor] heartless, witless.
 † Excortico, are ; to take off the bark.
 † Exerapulo, are ; to surfeit.
 Excreābilis, le ; adj. 3 art. which may be spit out.
 Excreatio, ōnis ; f. a spitting out, spawling.
 Excrementum, i ; n. an excrement, purging ; also the offal or refuse.
 Excreo, are ; [of ex and creō] to spit out, spawl, void flegm by hawking.
 Exer-escō, ēvi, ctum, escēre ; neut. to shoot forth, grow up, increase. * Aqua excreſcit & decreſcit, the water rises and falls.
 Excretio, ōnis ; f. the voiding of the excrements.
 Excretum, i ; n. bran, refuse, offal.
 Excretus, a, um ; part. of excernor ; purged, sifted.
 Excretus, a, um ; part. of excreſcor ; well grown.
 Excribo, ēre ; [ā scribo] to copy out.
 Excriptor, ōris ; m. a copier out.
 Excruciābilis, le ; adj. 3 art. worthy of torment.
 Excruciātus, a, um ; part. of excrucior ; tormented. * Dare aliquem excruciatum, to have one tormented.
 Excrucio, are ; act. to torment sorely. * Excruciat animum, he torments his mind.
 Excūbatio, ōnis ; f. a watching abroad.
 Excūbatur, imperf. watch is kept.
 Excūbiæ, arum ; f. the watch, (in a city or an army.)
 Excūbiārius, ii ; m. one that has been a chamberlain.
 Excūbitor, ōris ; m. a watchman, or warder, a sentinel.
 † Excū-

† Excūbitum, i; n. a night-guard.
 Excūbitus, ūs; m. a watching or sitting up at night.
 Excubo, are; neut. to watch abroad; also to grow. * Excubare animo, to be vigilant. * Excubat laurus ante limina, there is a laurel-tree planted before the door. * Excubatur rerum non animi pretiis, men are more careful to grow rich than virtuous.
 † Excudia, and -um; a swingle-head.
 † Excudipes, is; a swingle-foot.
 Excū-do, di, ūm, dēre; act. to beat out, forge, print, hatch. * Excudit mihi hoc, he wrung it out of me. * Excudere scintillam, to strike fire. * Excudere dicta alicujus, to ponder upon any one's words.
 Excultatores, m. pl. slingers, gunners.
 Excultatus, a, um; obsolete, worn out.
 Exculto, are; [à calco] to kick out, wring out.
 † Exculpo, are; to clear one's self.
 Excū-po, pſi, ptum, pēre; [of ex and sculpo] to grave or carve out. * Exculpere alicui oculum, to rend out one's eye. * Exculpere alicui verum, to get the truth out with much ado.
 Excultus, a, um; part. of excolor; garnished. * Excultus ad humanitatem, civilised.
 † Excuneari, to be driven out with a wedge.
 † Excup-io, ire; to desire earnestly.
 † Excū-rātus, a, um; exactly wrought.
 Excū-ratio, ōis; f. a putting out of court.
 Excūrio, are; act. [à curia] to remove from the senate.
 Excūrior, ari; to remove from the court.
 Excūro, are; to work or dress curiously.
 Excurrens, ntis; part. running out. * Summa excurrens, a broken sum.
 Excū-ro, ri, ūm, rēre; neut. to run out or hastily, make an inroad, lie out, assault, digress. * In pericula excurrere, to run headlong into dangers. * Decem aurei & quod excurret, ten crowns and odd money. * Decem milliaria & quod excurret, ten miles and a way-bit.
 Excursātor, ōris; m. an out-rider, one that makes an excursion.
 Excursio, ōis; f. an excursion, skirmish. * Excursio orationis, a digression.
 † Excursio, are; to run out often.
 Excursor, ōris; m. a skirmisher, he that makes an inroad.
 Excursus, a, um; part. of excurreo; passed over. * Excursio jam prope spatium, having almost run his race.
 Excursus, ūs; m. an excursion, digression.
 † Excursus, a, um; adj. without care.
 Excūsābilis, le; adj. excusable.
 Excūsans, ntis; excusing.
 Excūsātē, adv. with a good excuse.
 Excūsātius, adv. with less blame.
 Excūsatio, ōis; f. an excuse. * Excusationem accepit, he approved of the excuse.
 Excūsātor, ōris; m. an excuser.
 Excūsātorius, a, um; adj. serving for an excuse.
 Excūsātrix, icis; f. she that excuses.
 Excūsāt-us, ior, issimus; excused.
 Excūse, adv. exactly, in print.

Excūsio, ōis; f. a coining, beating out.
 Excūso, are; [à causa] to excuse, to alledge for an excuse, to effoign. * Excusat valetudinem, he brings his sickness for an excuse.
 Excūsor, ōris; m. a coiner, printer, founder.
 † Excūsābilis, le; easily shaken off.
 Excussio, ōis; f. a shaking off, diligent search, excussion.
 Excussor, ōris; m. a shaker off, sifter. * Excussores tritici, winnowers of wheat. * Excussores equi, jerking or winting horses.
 Excussorius, a, um; adj. shaking, winnowing. * Cribrum excussorium, a coarse sieve.
 Excussus, a, um; part. of excutior; shaken off, flung, examined, discharged. * Et actum & excussum est, it is brought to a trial and judgment.
 Excūsus, a, um; part. of excudor; forged, coined.
 Excūtiā, æ; f. ? a brush, or rub-ber.
 Excūtiū, ii; n. } ber.
 Excūtiendus, a, um; to be shaken off.
 Exc-ūtio, ussi, ussum, utēre; act. [of ex and quatio] to cast or shake off, beat or throw out, search narrowly; also to rob. * Excutere debitorem, to inquire whether a debtor be solvent. * Excutere feras cubilibus, to hunt beasts out of their holes. * Excutere alicui vomitum, to make one vomit. * Excutere alicui mentem, to make one mad. * Excutere intelligentiam, to muster up all one's faculties. * Excutere juventutem ex omni Italiā, to choose the youth out of all Italy.
 Excū-tior, ti; to be examined, &c.
 Exdēcimatio, ōis; f. a taking the tenth.
 Exdēcimo, are; to tithe.
 Exdorsātus, a, um; split out.
 Exdorso, are; to flay or split out.
 Exdorsuo, are; [à dorsum] to break the back. * Exdorsuare piscem, to split a fish along the back.
 † Exdūtæ, arum; m. the adder's cast skin.
 Excēctio, ōis; f. a cutting out.
 Excectus, a tyrant of Phocis, who carried about two enchanted rings, and by their noise knew the time of any action; yet he was treacherously slain, tho' it was foretold by the same sound.
 Exēco, ui, ctum, are; act. [of ex and seco] to cut out, weaken, geld. * Execare nervos urbis, to cut off the strength of a city.
 Execrābilis, le; adj. execrable.
 Execrābilitas, ātis; f. cursedness.
 Execrābilitēr, adv. cursedly.
 Execrandus, a, um; to be cursed.
 Execrātio, ōis; f. a cursing.
 Execrātor, ōris; m. a curser.
 Execrat-us, a, um; P. & A. ior, issimus; cursed. * Execratissima auguria, most unlucky tokens.
 Execror, ari; dep. [à sacro] to curse, detest. * Execrari aliquid in caput, to wish some mischief may light on one's pate.
 Exēctio, ōis; f. a cutting off.
 Exēctus, a, um; part. of execor; cut out or off. * Exēctus honore, deprived of authority.
 † Exēctus, a, um; which is or may be cut off.

Executio, ōis; f. an execution, a performing.
 Executor, ōris; m. a performer, a venger, serjeant, an executor.
 Executus, a, um; part. of exequor; following, he that has followed.
 Exedentulus, a, um; toothless.
 Ex-ēdo, ēdi, ctum, edēre; act. to eat up all, consume, root out. * Exedere aliquem, to eat one out of house and home. * Exedor miser, I have fretted myself almost to death.
 Exedra, æ; f. } among the Ro-
 Exedrium, ii; n. } mans, a porch or gallery, where were many seats to sit on, and commune together; heretofore philosophers and orators taught in 'em: Now the chapter-house, convocation-house.
 † Exedriola, æ; f. a little parlour.
 Exedum, i; n. [ab exedo] an herb good against drowsiness.
 † Exeffic-io, ēre; to perform, bring to pass.
 Exegetis, is; f. an exposition.
 Exegeticus, a, um; explaining.
 † Exemplābilis, le; adj. which may be imitated.
 Exemplar, aris; n. a pattern, a thing containing an example.
 † Exemplarium, ii; n. an example or pattern.
 † Exemplificator, ōris; m. an exemplifier.
 † Exemplifico, are; to exemplify.
 EXEMPLUM, i; n. [ab amplus, vel similis] an example, pattern, precedent, counterpane. * Res pertinet ad exemplum, it is a matter of consequence. * Testamentum duplex sed eodem exemplo, two wills running in one form to the same effect. * Si meum exemplum esset, If I had first intended it. * Exempli gratiā, for instance. * In exemplum sibi proponere, to take for a copy. * Statuam in te exemplum, I'll make an example of you to all the world. * Sub exemplo, quoting the author. * Rarissimi uxor exempli, a wife scarce to be paralleled.
 Exemplilis, le; adj. 3 art. which may be taken out.
 Exemptio, ōis; f. a taking out, an exception, exemption.
 Exemptor, ōris; m. a taker out, a digger of stones.
 Exemptus, a, um; part. of eximor; exempted, privileged, taken out.
 † Exentera, orum; n. the intrails.
 Exentēratio, ōis; f. a taking out the bowels.
 Exentērator, ōris; m. a boweller.
 Exentēro, are; [ēgare, tēgare] to bowel, empty, draw. * Marcupium exenterare, to pick one's pocket.
 Exenteror, ari; pass. to be vexed, fretted.
 Ex-co, ivi, itum, ire; neut. to go forth, exceed, decline, get out of, shoot up, be published. * Exire ē vitā, to die. * Dies exiit, is come to an end. * Exire in luminis oras, to be born. * Exire modum, to exceed, pass beyond due bounds. * In eadem literas exeunt, they end in the same letters. * Exire à se or de mente, to be out of one's wits. * Exire ex animo non potest, I must be of opinion that.
 Exephēbus, i; m. one past a stripling.
 Exēquens, ntis; part. executing.
 † Exēquentēr, with care to perform.
 Exequen-

Exequensissimus, a, um; adj. *the most diligent about.* * Memoria-
rum veterum exequensissimus, *that has carefully and faithfully written the history of the ancients.*
Exequiæ, arum; f. [ab exequor] *the train at burials, a funeral.* *
Ire exequias, *to accompany the corps to church.*
Exequialis, le; adj. *of a funeral.* *
Iusta exequialia, *funeral ceremonies.*
Exequior, ari; *to make or attend at funerals.*
Exequor, quæris, cultus sum, qui; dep. [à sequor] *to perform, to go on, prosecute, avenge, follow.* * Exequi verbis, *to relate fully.* * Exequi ærumnam, *to suffer.* * Exequi patronam, *to pray to some goddess to be their patron.* * Exequi fugam, mortem, *to fly, die.* * Jus suum exequi, *to pursue his right.*
Exequutus, a, um; part. of exequor; *having followed, &c.*
Exercendus, a, um; *to be exercised.*
Exercens, ntis; part. *exercising.*
Exerc-eo, ui, itum, ère; act. [of ex and arceo] *to exercise, use, practise, shew, till, pursue, vex, gain.* * Exercere simulates, *to bear a grudge.* * Exercere odiis, *to molest one maliciously.* * Exercere tauros, *to plow with oxen.* * Exercere sumptus, *to earn one's living.* * Exercere ætatem, *to live.* * Exercere regnum, *to reign.* * Vim dominationis exercere, *to lord it.* * Exercere se, *to employ himself.*
Exercipes, èdis; c. *light of foot.*
† Exercirent, *for farcirent.*
Exercitatio, ònis; f. *frequent exercise.* * Ludicra exercitatio, *sport, pastime, recreation, divertimento.*
Exercitator, òris; m. *a master of exercising.*
Exercitatrix, icis; f. *she that exercises.*
Exercitatus, a, um; ior, issimus; *exercised, experienced, nimble at.* * Exercitatus lictor, *a hangman wonderfully dextrous at tying the fatal knot.*
Exercitatus, ùs; m. *an exercise, trial, affliction.*
Exercitio, ònis; f. *money taken for carriage by water.*
Exercitium, ii; n. *an exercise, practice.*
Exercitiùs, adv. *more busily.*
Exercito, are; [ab exerceo] *to exercise often.*
Exercitor, òris; m. *a master of exercise.* * Exercitor navis, *the owner of a ship.*
Exercitòrius, a, um; adj. *belonging to the owner of a ship.*
Exercitus, a, um; part. of exerceor; *exercised, practised, well versed.* * Multa lectione exercitus, *one of great reading, one that has turned over a world of books.*
Exercitus, ùs; m. *an host or army; also exercise.*
Exer-o, ui, tum, ère; act. [of ex and sero] *to thrust out, to draw out, lift up, shew, utter, stretch out, kill, appear.* * Exerere linguam, *to loll out the tongue.* * Exerere mentis secreta, *to speak what's in one's mind.*
Exerro, are; *to wander out of the way.*
Exertè, iùs, issimò; adv. *plainly, directly, vigorously.*

Exertim, adv. *outwardly.*
Exerto, are; *to stand thrusting out.*
Exertus, a, um; part. of exeror; *shewed, drawn, or put out.* * Exerta vigilia, *continual watch.* * Exerti dentes, *tufts.*
Exesor, òris; m. *a consumer, eater out, a great eater.*
† Exesto, *for extra esto, depart, withdraw.*
Exesus, a, um; part. of exedor; *eat up, consumed, hollow.* * Exesæ ædes, *decayed houses.*
Exfacili, adv. *easily.*
† Exfavillo, are; *to rake in ashes.*
† Exfebruo, are; *to purify, purge.*
Exfibratus, a, um; *plucked up, having the root and strings broken.*
Exfibro, are; *to break the strings of the root.*
† Exfibulo, are; *to unbutton.*
† Exficus, ùs; m. *a purging or cleansing.*
† Exfidè, adv. *faithfully.*
† Exfilatio, ònis; f. *a stitching without.*
† Exfilatus, a, um; adj. *stitched without.*
† Exfilo, are; *to stitch on, strip.*
† Exfio, ire; *to cleanse or purge.*
† Exfitus, ùs; m. *a purging.*
† Exfodio, òdi, offum, odère; *to dig out.*
† Exfroto, are; *to launch out.*
† Exfrico, are; *to rub off.*
† Exfundatio, ònis; f. *a casting out of the ground.*
† Exfundatus, a, um; *cast out of the ground.*
† Exfundo, are; *to cast out of the ground.*
† Exgregius, *for egregius.*
† Exgrex, ègis; *without the flock.*
Exgrumo, are; [à grumus] *to come out of a hillock.*
Exgurgitatio, ònis; f. *a disgorging.*
Exgurgito, are; *to disgorge.*
Exhæredans, ntis; *disinheriting.*
Exhæredatio, ònis; f. *a disinheriting.*
Exhæredator, òris; m. *a disinheritor.*
Exhæredatus, a, um; *disinherited.*
† Exhæredito, are; *to disinherit.*
Exhæredo, are; [ab hæres] *to disinherit, deprive one of his inheritance.*
Exhæres, èdis; c. *one disinherited.*
* Exhæredem vitæ suæ facere, *to kill one.*
Exhæresimus dies, *the day added to the leap-year.*
Exhâlans, ntis; *breathing out.*
Exhâlatio, ònis; f. *an exhalation, fog, fume.*
Exhâlatus, a, um; part. of exhalar; *breathed out.* * Exhalata anima, *the ghost given up.*
Exhâlo, are; *to breathe out, steam or reek out.* * Exhalare crapulam or vinum, *to digest a surfeit.* * Exhalare vitam, *to breathe one's last.*
Exhau-rio, si, stum, rire; act. *to draw out, empty, spend, consume, rob, spoil; destroy, accomplish, sustain, bestow, avoid; to overflow, burden.* * Exhaustire vitam sibi, *to shed his own blood.* * Exhaustire furum sentinam ex urbe, *to scour the city of thieves.* * Exhaustire mandata alicujus, *to perform what one is commanded to do.* * Partem aliquam laudum alicujus exhaustire, *to attribute some praises due to another to himself.* * Pœnarum exhaustum est satis, *I have suffered punishment enough.*

Exhaustio, ònis; f. *a drawing out, or digging up.*
† Exhausto, are; *to draw out.*
Exhaustum, i; n. *a thing finished; a pains-taking.*
Exhaustus, a, um; part. of exhaustior; *drawn out, spent, tired.* * Anno exhausto, *the year being ended.* * Exhaustus est sermo hominum, *there was no more talk about it.*
Exhæbenus, i; m. *a white stone with which goldsmiths polish gold.*
Exherbatio, ònis; f. *a weeding up.*
Exherbo, are; [ab herba] *to weed up.*
Exhibens, ntis; part. *shewing.*
Exhib-eo, ui, itum, ère; [of ex and habeo] *to exhibit, bring out, present, manifest, procure, resemble, to furnish or provide with necessaries.* * Exhibere negotium alicui, *to put one to trouble.* * Exhibere reum, *to cause a person under bail to make a personal appearance.*
Exhibitio, ònis; f. *an exhibiting, giving, representing, exhibition.*
† Exhibito, are; *to exhibit often.*
Exhibitor, òris; m. *an exhibitor.*
Exhibitus, a, um; part. of exhibe-or; *exhibited.*
Exhilâratio, ònis; f. *a consoling.*
Exhilâratio, òris; m. *a comforter.*
Exhilâtatus, a, um; *comforted.*
† Exhilâresco, ère; *to be cheary.*
Exhilâro, are; [ab hilaris] *to cheer or comfort.*
Exhio, are; *to gape wide, to devour.*
Exhomologesis, *a confession.*
† Exhonoro, are; *to dishonour.*
Exhorreo, ère; *to dread, tremble.*
Exhorresco, ère; *for fear.*
Exhortans, ntis; part. *exhorting.*
Exhortatio, ònis; f. *an exhortation, encouraging.*
† Exhortator, òris; m. *an encourager.*
Exhortatus, a, um; part. of exhortor; *exhorting, or exhorted.*
Exhortor, ari; *to exhort, encourage.*
† Exhübéro, *for exubero, are; to abound.*
Exhydriæ, *winds arising with much rain.*
Exibilatio, ònis; f. *a hissing out.*
Exibilo, are; [à sibilo] *to hiss out.*
Exiccatio, ònis; f. *a drying up.*
Exiccatus, a, um; *dried up.*
Exicco, are; act. [of ex and sicco] *to dry up.*
† Exico, are; [of ex and seco] *to tear or worry.*
Exiens, -cuntis; part. *going out.*
Ex-igo, ègi, actum, igere; act. [of ex and ago] *to require, demand, get in, pass, finish, examine punctually, to levy, pitch upon, turn off with dislike, drive out, spend, extort, or wring out, dispute.* * Exigere pœnam, *to take strict punishment.* * Exigere ferrum per præcordia, *to thrust one through.* * Exigere nebulas, *to cast up mist.* * Exigere fues pastum, *to drive out the hogs into the fields or woods to feed.* * Exigere aliquem honoribus, *to deprive one of honours.* * Exigere columnas ad perpendicularum, *to make pillars strait upright; also to try with a plumb-line whether they be so made.* * Exigere de re aliquâ, *to examine a thing thoroughly.*
Exi-gor, gi; *to be hissed off the stage; Ter.* * Exigor pecuniam, *I am made to pay money.*
Exiguè, adv. *scantly, sparingly.* * Exiguè scriptus, *plain, not adorned.*
Exigu-

Exiguitas, ātis; f. smallness, slender-
ness.
Exiguū, ui; n. a little.
Exiguus, ior, iſſimus; [ab egeo, vel
exigo] little, small, slender. * Ex-
iguo poſt, a little after.
† Exilicus, a, um; of an exile.
Ex-ilio, ilui, ultum, ilire; neut. [of
ex and ſalio] to ſtart up, ſling out,
leap, ſpring, or fly up, ſparkle. *
Ad te exilui, I ran to you imme-
diately.
Exilior, uſ; adj. comp. ſmaller.
EXILIS, le; adj. [ab exco, vel
ἐξίλω, effugio, vel ἐξίταλ@, eva-
nidus] ſlender, lean, thin. * Exi-
lis oratio, a ſilly empty ſpeech.
Exiliſſa, a city of Africa, called Step-
ta, and by the Spaniards, Aceuta.
Exilitas, ātis; f. ſlenderneſs. * Exi-
litas orationis, a weak and boyiſh
ſpeech.
Exilit̃er, adv. ſlenderly.
Exilium, ii; n. [ab exul] a baniſh-
ment.
† Exillō, adv. ſince that time.
Eximie, adv. ſingularly, notably.
† Eximietas, ātis; f. excellency.
Eximius, a, um; adj. [ab eximo]
excellent, choiſe, ſet apart, ſingular,
notable. * Uti neminem eximium
habeat? muſt I except no body?
Ex-imo, emi, emptum, im̃ere; act.
[of ex and emo] to exempt, take
out, free from, delay, dig out, de-
prive. * Eximere nomen de ta-
bulis, to croſs a book-debt. * Exi-
mere aliquem de or ex reis, to
acquit one. * Eximere reum, to
diſcharge a guilty perſon. * Exi-
mere in ius vocatum, to get off
one's appearance. * Eximere diem
dicendo, to ſpend a whole day in
pleading, to ſpin out time in, &c.
Eximproviſo, adv. on a ſudden.
Exin, or exindē, from thenceforth.
Exinanio, ire; act. to empty utterly,
rob, to debase one's ſelf very much,
become vile. * Exinanire aliquem,
to take away all one hath, not to
leave a penny to help one's ſelf.
Exinānitor, ōris; m. an emptier,
waſter.
Exinānitio, ōnis; f. an utter empty-
ing.
Exinānitus, a, um; quite emptied.
Exindē, adv. from thenceforth, thereout.
Ex indiſtriā, for the nonce.
† Exinſulo, are; to ſhew, or put
forth.
† Exinhauſtus, a, um; which can-
not be drawn dry.
Ex inſidiis, by ambuſhment.
† Ex inſolentiā, uniſually.
Exinſperātō, adv. unexpectedly.
Exintegrō, adv. afreſh, anew.
† Exintegrō, are; to reſtore, or make
new.
† Exintervallō, adv. with ſpace be-
tween.
† Exinuo, are; to caſt off, unfold.
† Exjocor, ari; to jeſt or ſport the
time away.
Exiſtens, ntis; being.
Exiſtentia, æ; f. a being.
Exiſtimatio, ōnis; f. an opinion, cre-
dit. * Magnæ exiſtimationis, re-
nowned, famous.
Exiſtimātor, ōris; m. a ſuppoſer.
Exiſtimātus, a, um; eſteemed, valued.
Exiſtimo, are; act. [ab ex & æſtimo]
to ſuppoſe, eſteem, judge. * De illo
bene exiſtimant, they have a good
opinion of him. * Suis moribus

alterum exiſtimare, to meaſure
others corn by their own buſhel.
Exiſtimor, ari; paſſ. to be eſteemed.
* Exiſtimatur in probro, 'tis taken
for a reproach.
Exiſto, extiti, ēre; [à ſiſto] to exiſt,
appear, riſe, preſent itſelf, to be
born.
Exitani, a people of Spain.
Exitiābilis, le; deadly, deſtructive.
Exitiālis, le; deſtructive, dangerous.
Exitio, ōnis; f. a going forth.
Exitiōſus, a, um; adj. deadly, dan-
gerous.
Exitiria, Grecian feaſts, wherein the
firſt fruits were offered to the gods.
Exitium, ii; n. [ab exco] ruin, de-
ſtruction. * Eſſe exitio alicui, to
be the cauſe of one's death.
Exitur, imperf. ſomebody comes out.
† Exitura, æ; f. a departing.
Exiturus, a, um; about to come out
or end.
† Exitus, a, um; ended, going out.
Exitus, ſis; m. a going forth, end, or
iſſue; death. * Ad exitum, at liſt.
* Exitus acceſſit verbis, what he
foretold came to paſs.
Exjuro, are; to ſwear point-blank.
Exlēcēbra, æ; f. a gin, or device to
drain or draw out.
† Exlēgalitas, ātis; f. a being out-
lawed.
† Exlego, are; to outlaw.
Exlex, egis; c. an outlaw.
† Exloquor, -qui; to ſpeak out or clo-
quently.
Exm-oveo, ōvi, ōtum; to remove.
† Exobliquō, overthwart, acroſs.
† Exobliviſcor, ſci; to forget.
Exobritus, a, um; overwhelmed.
† Exobſecro, are; to requeſt earneſtly
and prevail.
Exohygiæ, a people of Sarmatia Eu-
ropæa.
† Exoccaſu, at meeting.
† Exocco, are; to harrow well.
† Exoccultō, privately.
Exoche, excellence.
Exocetus, a fiſh that ſleeps upon the
land.
Exoculo, are; to put out one's eyes.
Exoculatus, a, um; blinded.
Exodiarius, ii; m. a maker of farces.
Exodium, ii; n. a farce acted at the
end of tragedies, &c.
Exodus, i; f. a going out.
Exoleo, ēre; to wither, fade.
† Exolero, are; to pluck up herbs.
Exoleſcens, ntis; decaying.
Exol-eſco, ui and ēvi, ētum, eſcēre;
neut. [ab exoleo] to decay, grow
out of uſe, leave growing. * Aetas
tua jam ad ea patiēda exolevit,
your age is too feeble to bear thoſe
things.
† Exoletō, are; to grow ſtale.
Exolētus, a, um; part. paſt growing
out of uſe, forgotten. * Exoleti,
bardaſhes.
Exol-vo, vi, utum, vēre; act. [ab
ex & ſolvo] to undo, or unbind,
take away, pay off fully, perform.
* Pœnā exolvere, to deliver from
punishment. * Pœnas morte ex-
olvere, to be puniſhed with death.
* Exolvere nodum alicujus rei, to
unravel a perplexed buſineſs. * Ex-
olvere religione, to take away a
ſcruple.
Exolūtio, ōnis; f. full payment; alſo
a general looſeneſs of the joints.
Exolutor, ōris; m. a diſcharger.
Exolūtus, a, um; part. of exolver;

looſed.
Exomataæ, a people of Sarmatia in Aſia.
Exōmis, idis; f. a jacket, or ſleeve-
leſs coat.
Exomnis, ne; adj. [à ſomnus] with-
out ſleep.
Exomologēſis, a confeſſion.
Exomphalon, a ſwelling of the navel.
Exomphalus, i; one whoſe navel is
buſt.
Exōnērātio, ōnis; f. a diſburthening.
Exōnērātus, a, um; diſcharged.
Exōnēro, are; to diſcharge, unload.
* Exonerare metu, to put one out
of fear. * Exonerare in aurem,
to whiſper in one's ear.
Exonia, æ; f. Exeter in Devonſhire.
Exophthalmus, i; m. gozzle-eyed,
whoſe eyes ſtand out.
Exopinātō, adv. expectedly. * Nec
exopinātō, unexpectedly.
Exopolis, a city by the river Tanais
in Sarmatia.
Exoppositō, adv. over-againſt.
Exoptabilis, le; adj. deſirable.
† Exoptant̃er, adv. deſirouſly.
Exoptatio, ōnis; f. an earneſt wiſh-
ing.
Exoptatō, adv. as one would wiſh.
Exoptāt-us, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus;
earnestly wiſhed.
Exopto, are; to wiſh fervently.
Exōrābilis, le; adj. which may be
prevailed with.
† Exōrābilĩt̃er, adv. by eaſy intreaty.
Exorabulum, i; n. [ab exoro] a
crafty argument.
Exōrans, ntis; obtaining by requeſt,
prevailing.
Exōrātio, ōnis; f. a prevailing by
intreaty.
Exorator, ōris; m. a prevailer.
Exorātus, a, um; intreated, obtained
by requeſt, won by intreaties.
Exor-beo, bui, ptum, bēre; act. [ab
ex & ſorbeo] to ſup up all. *
Exorbere animam, to kill. * Ex-
orbere difficultatem, to ſwallow a
difficulty, to undergo hardſhips, paſs
by a rub.
† Exorbitantia, ium; n. things out of
order.
Exorbitātio, ōnis; f. a going out of
the road.
Exorbito, are; [ab orbita] to go
out of the road.
† Exorbo, are; to deprive, bereave.
Exorcismus, i; m. a caſting out.
Exorcista, æ; m. an adjurer.
Exorcizo, are; to caſt out by adjura-
tion.
† Exordefco, ēre; to grow baſe.
† Exordiaris, a, um; of beginning.
† Exordiaris, ii; m. a beginner.
Exordinē, adv. in order.
Exor-dior, ſus ſum, diri; dep. to be-
gin an oration or relation, ſit upon
the loom.
Exordium, ii; n. a preface, begin-
ning, entrance.
Exōriens, ntis; ariſing.
Exor-ior, iris or ēris, tus ſum, iri;
dep. to ſpring, or riſe up, be born,
appear, proceed, invade, aſſault, be
reſreſhed. * Exoritur illi color,
his colour comes. * Ego nunc pau-
lūm exorior, I begin to be a little
cheerful.
Exormiſſion, i; f. and n. a lamprey.
Exornātē, adv. gorgeouſly.
Exornatio, ōnis; f. an adorning.
Exornator, ōris; m. an adorning.
Exornatrix, icis; f. ſhe that adorns.
Exornātus, a, um; adorned.
Exorno,

Exorno, are; act. to adorn, garnish, deck, trim up. * Exornare graphicè, to set forth in his colours. * Exornare se lepidis moribus, to get a complaisant and winning carriage or behaviour.
 Exoro, are; act. to prevail by intreaty. * Exorare tristitiam alicujus, to get one to be cheerful. * Facies exornat amorem, her very countenance makes one in love with her.
 Exors, gen. tis; adj. 3 art. [à fors] without part or share, free from. * Exors culpæ, having no hand in a common fault.
 Exorsus, i; n. a beginning.
 Exorsus, a, um; part. of exordior, having begun.
 Exorsus, us; m. a beginning.
 Exortiam, i; n. [ab exors] a being without part, &c.
 Exortivus, a, um; adj. eastern.
 Exortus, a, um; part. of exorior, risen, begun.
 Exortus, us; m. a rising up; the white growing on the nail.
 Exos, -sis, boneless.
 Exosculatio, onis; f. a saluting.
 Exosculator, oris; m. a saluter.
 † Exosculatrix, icis; she that salutes.
 Exosculator, ari; to salute, embrace, reverence.
 Exosor, oris; m. a hater.
 Exossum; adv. by-boning.
 Exosatio, onis; f. a plucking out the bones.
 Exosatus, a, um; boned or stoned.
 Exosso, are; act. to bone.
 † Exossus, a, um; adj. boneless.
 Exostæ, arum; f. balconies.
 Exostra, æ; f. a petard to break open gates.
 Exosus, a, um; [ab odi] hated or hating.
 Exoticus, a, um; adj. foreign, outlandish.
 Exoucontii, Arian hereticks which taught that the Son of God was made of no substance.
 Expall-co, ere, and expallesco, cere; to be or grow pale.
 Expallio, are; [à pallium] to take away one's cloak.
 Expalpatio, onis; f. a getting away or out by flattery.
 Expalpo, are; to get away by flattery.
 Expampino, are; to prune a vine.
 † Expanditor, oris; m. a sprader abroad. * Expanditor annis, a river spreading beyond all bounds.
 Expan-do, di, sum, dère; act. to display, spread open as a flower. * Expandere dictis, to explain.
 Expango, xi, ctum, gere; act. to set bounds unto.
 Expansio, onis, f. a displaying.
 Expansum, i; n. the firmament.
 Expansus, a, um; part. of expandor, displayed, opened.
 Expapillatus, a, um, with bare breasts.
 Expapillo, are, to lay the breasts bare.
 Exparieto, are, to batter down.
 Exparte; adv. in part, partly.
 † Expartus, a, um, without part.
 Expasus, a, um; part. of expandor, spread abroad, opened.
 Expatians, ntis, running abroad.
 Expatiatio, onis; f. a running abroad.
 Expatiator, oris; m. a wanderer.
 Expatiatus, a, um; part. of expatior, spreading abroad.
 Expatior, ari; dep. [à spatior] to run

out far, wander, spread abroad, waste, to enlarge upon a subject.
 † Exparo, are, to come into an open place.
 Expatrius, ii; m. one that hath been jenator.
 † Expatro, are, to spend riotously.
 Expavefac-io, ere, to fright one.
 Expav-eo, ere, to be afraid at any thing.
 Expavesco, ere, to fear greatly.
 Expavidus, a, um; part. frightened.
 Expectabilis, le; adj. to be expected.
 Expectans, ntis; part. expecting.
 † Expectatè; adv. expectedly.
 Expectatio, onis; f. a looking for. * Expectatio cæca, an uncertain hoping for. * In summâ esse expectatione, to be greedily looked after, or watched for. * Habemus duas expectationes, we are in great care for two things.
 Expectator, oris; m. an expecter.
 Expectatus, a, um; adj. ior, iissimus, expected, desired, welcome. * Expectati parentes, parents whose deaths are wished by their children. * Ante expectatum, sooner than was looked for.
 Expecto, are; act. [à specio] to expect, tarry, or look for. * De C. Gracchi tribunatu quid expectem, what I fear may fall out from Gracchus being tribune. * Famen expectat obambulans, he walks up and down to get him a stomach.
 Expectoro, are, to cast out of the breast, to ease the mind.
 Expectror, ari; to have his courage or parts taken away.
 † Expectus, a, um, tarried or looked for.
 Expēculiatus, a, um; adj. having lost all he had.
 † Expedibo, for expediam.
 † Expedimentum, i; n. a furtherance.
 Expedio, ire; act. [à pes] to deliver, disengage from, dispatch, rid, set in readiness, relate, perform, conclude, clear. * Expedire nianus, to hold up hands in sign of consent. * Expedire pecuniam, to get a sum ready. * Expedire uno verbo, to tell in a word.
 Expedit; imp. it is expedient, needful, profitable. * Omnibus bonis expedit, it is profitable for all good men.
 † Expeditatio, onis; f. a lawing of dogs, or a cutting out the balls of their feet.
 Expeditè, ius, iissimè; adv. readily, speedily.
 Expeditio, onis; f. an expedient, march, dispatching.
 Expeditionalis, le, of an expedition.
 † Expedito, are, to law dogs.
 Expeditus, a, um; part. ready, in readiness. * Expeditus miles, a light-harness'd soldier. * In expedito, readily, easily. * Expeditum erat, it was a short and ready way. * Expedita cœna, a light supper.
 Exp-ello, ūli, ūsum, to expell, thrust out, reject. * Animam expellere, to kill. * Expellere se è periculo, to get out of danger.
 Expen-do, di, sum, dère; act. to weigh, consider diligently, pay or suffer. * Hunc hominem decet auro expendi, he is an excellent fellow worth his weight in gold. * Expendere pœnas sceletum, to be punished for heinous faults.

† Expenno, are, to pluck off feathers.
 Expensa, æ; f. and expensum, i; n. expence, charges. * Codex accepti & expensi, a book of accounts. * Expensum ferre, to enter money.
 Expensio, are, to pay one his expenses.
 Expensus, a, um; part. of expendor, weighed, considered, laid out. * Expensio grado, with a slow pace, telling his steps.
 Expergef-acio, celi, actum, acere; act. to awake, raise up. * Expergefaceret aliquod malum, to rub up an old sore.
 Expergefactus, a, um, awakened.
 Expergesio, eri, to be awakened.
 † Expergesco, are; act. to awake.
 Expergescus, a, um; adj. awakening.
 * Gallorum carmen expergescum, cock-crowing.
 Expergescens, ntis; awaking.
 † Expergesco, ere, to awake.
 Expergescor, experrectus sum, -sci; [ab expergo] to awaken, take courage, be lively.
 Expergitè; adv. watchfully.
 Expergitus, a, um; adj. awakened by another.
 Exper-go, si, gere; act. [of ex and spargo] to besprinkle, stabber.
 Exper-go, rexi, rectum, gere; act. to awaken.
 Expergor, gi; pass. to be awakened.
 Experiendus, a, um, to be tried.
 Experiens, ntis; part. of experio, trying, experienced.
 Experientia, æ; f. experience, trial.
 Experientissimus, a, um; adj. of great experience.
 † Experimentosus, a, um; adj. full of experience.
 Experimentum, i; n. an experiment, trial.
 Experior, expertus sum, -iri; dep. [à pario] to try, prove, assay. * Operâ experiri, to find by the effect. * Illud experiri, I find it by experience. * Ultima experiri, to stand it out to the last. * Experiri jure, to try it out by law.
 † Experitus, a, um, unskilled.
 † Expernor, ari; dep. to despise.
 Experrectus, a, um; part. of expergor, awakened, stirred up, brisk, lively.
 Expers, gen. -tis; adj. [ab ex & pars] without any part, free from, besprinkled. * Expers humanitatis, utterly void of humanity. * Expers fama & fortunæ, that has lost his good name and estate.
 Expersus, a, um; part. of expergor, besprinkled.
 Expertor, oris; m. a tryer. * Turbarum expertor, a maker of troubles.
 Expertus, a, um; part. of experior, expert, experienced, skilful. * Expertus loquor, I speak by certain experience. * Expertus sagittæ, a good archer. * Homo expertæ industriæ, a person of approved diligence and activity.
 Expes [à spes] hopeless.
 Expetendus, a, um, to be desired.
 Expetens, ntis; part. of expeto, desiring.
 † Expetibilis, le, desirable.
 Expetisco, ere; act. [ab expeto] to long or linger after.
 Expetitor, oris; m. a desirer.
 Expetitus, a, um, greatly desired.
 Expeto, ivi, itum, to desire earnestly, seek after, fall out. * Pœnas expetere

petere ab aliquo, to wreak one's anger. * Bono siquid malefacias, ætatem expetit, if you injure an honest man, he'll never forget it. * Falso ista expetant mendacia in teigo illius, I'll make his back pay for those lies, that shall smart for 'em. * Expeditur unguentis radix aspalathi, the root of our lady's-rose is very good in ointment.

Expiabilis, le; adj. which may be cleansed by sacrifice.

Expia.mentum, i; n. a cleansing by sacrifice.

Expiatio, ònis; f. Liv. satisfaction, purging by sacrifice.

Expiator, òris; m. Cic. a satisfier, purger.

+ Expiatòrium, ii; n. a place of expiation.

Expiatus, a, um; expiated, purged.

+ Expico, are; to thresh corn.

Expictus, a, um; part. of expingor; painted out.

+ Expignòro, are; to redeem from pawn.

+ Expilatio, ònis; f. a pilling or polling, a robbing.

Expilator, òris; m. a piller, extortioner.

Expilatus, a, um; robbed, pillaged.

Expilo, are; act. [à pilus, vel pilus, complano] to pill or poll, oppress by exaction, plunder.

+ Expinctor, òris; m. a painter.

+ Expinctus, a, um; part. of expingor; drawn out, painted.

Expingo, axi, ctum, ngere; act. to limn, draw one's picture.

Expio, are; act. Liv. to purge by sacrifice, expiate; also to punish, to satisfy for, make reparation. * Expiare manes mortuorum, to appease the ghosts of the deceased. * Luxum populi expiare solent bella, wars usually chastise people for their luxury.

Expirans, ntis; part. of expiro; breathing out, yielding up the ghost. * Expirante libertate, their liberty being at its last gasp.

Expiratio, ònis; f. a breathing one's last.

Expiratur; imp. a man dies.

Expiraturus, a, um; at death's door.

Expiratus, us; m. a breathing out.

Expire, are; neut. [of ex and spiro] to breathe out, or breathe one's last; also to decay.

Expiscor, ari; dep. to fish out by examining.

Expisso, are; act. [of ex and spisso] to make thick.

+ Explacito, are; to prevail by pleading.

Explaco, are; act. to appease.

Explānābilis, le; adj. 3 art. which may be explained.

Explānāte, ius, issimè; adv. plainly, clearly.

Explānatio, ònis; f. an explaining.

Explānator, òris; m. an expounder.

Explānatus, a, um; explained.

Explāno, are; act. to explain, make smooth. * Explānare verba, to pronounce words distinctly.

+ Explāntatio, ònis; f. a pulling up of plants.

Explānator, òris; m. a plucker up.

Explanto, are; act. to pluck up.

Explaudo, si, sum; to drive away.

Explēbilis, le; adj. which may be satisfied.

Explēmentum, i; n. a satisfying.

Explend-eo, ere; neut. [à iplendo] to shine out.

Explendescens, ntis; part. shining.

Explendesc-o, ere; to shine forth.

+ Explenunt, for explent.

Expl-eo, ere; act. to fill up, answer fully, satisfy, accomplish, empty, and diminish. * Explere annos ducentos, to live full two hundred years. * Explere quatuor digitos longitudine, to be four fingers long. * Explere animum curis, to free the mind from cares. * Explere mortalitatem, to die.

Explētio, ònis; f. a filling up.

Explētivus, a, um; adj. filling up.

Explētus, a, um; part. of expler; filled up, perfected.

Explēcābilis, le; adj. which may be declared.

+ Explēcābilitèr; adv. expressly.

Explēcāte, ius, issimè; adv. plainly, clearly.

Explēcatio, ònis; f. an explaining, unfolding.

Explēcator, òris; m. an explainer.

Explēcatrix, icis; f. a she explainer.

Explēcatus, a, um; explained.

Explēcatus, us; m. an opening, explaining. * Explēcatus crurum, a stretching out the legs.

+ Explicit; imperf. 'tis ended.

Explicitus, a, um; unfolded, declared, easy, ended. * Explicitus videbatur, it seemed more easy.

Explico, ui and avi, itum and atum, are; act. to unfold, display, draw up, accomplish, disentangle, make plain and smooth. * Explicare ensē, to draw a sword. * Explicare aedes umbram, the houses cast long shadows. * Explicare iter, to perform a journey. * Explicare frontem sollicitam, to unblend one's brows, to look merrily. * Ligna explicat natura in flammis, wood is naturally combustible.

Explō-do, si, sum, dēre; act. [of ex and plaudo] to explode, hiss out, drive out with clapping of hands, disapprove.

Explōrātē, ius, issimè; adv. for a certainty.

Explōratio, ònis; f. a trying, searching out.

Explōrātō; adv. upon due search.

Explōrator, òris; m. a spy, scout.

Exploratorium Castra, Burgh upon Sands, in Cumberland.

Explōratoriū, a, um; adj. belonging to searching.

Explōrātrix, icis; f. she that searches.

Exploratus, a, um; adj. ior, issimus; certain, sure, tried. * Exploratum habeo, and exploratum est mihi, I am sure of it. * Victoria explorata, a sure victory. * A timore exploratæ literæ, letters that free us from all fear whatever.

Explōro, are; act. to spy out, find out, bewail, drive out, try, assay, and dry up.

Explōsio, ònis; f. a casting off.

Explōsus, a, um; part. of explodō; exploded, rejected.

+ Expolia, a prey taken from an enemy.

Expoliatio, ònis; f. a spoiling.

Expoliatus, a, um; spoiled, robbed.

Expolio, are; act. [of ex and spolio] to take away from, pillage, strip one quite. * Expoliare dignitatem

Cæsaris, to take away Cæsar's dignity.

Expol-io, ire; act. to burnish, or polish neatly, to finish, bring to perfection.

Expolitè; adv. very accurately.

Expolitio, ònis; f. a burnishing, neat polishing.

Expolitor, òris; m. a polisher.

Expolitura, æ; f. a polishing.

Expolitus, a, um; P. & A. ior, issimus; polished, smoothed.

+ Expompo, are; to disgrace.

Expōndēcatio, ònis; f. a weighing thoroughly.

Expōndēcator, òris; m. a weigher, considerer.

Expōndēro, are; act. to weigh thoroughly.

Exp-ōno, ōsui, ōsitum, ōnere; act. to set forth, expose, lay bare, expound, and declare. * Ex memoria exponere, to tell by heart. * Exponere episcopos, to degrade them. * Exponere vigorem, to lay aside his vigour. * Exponere argentum, to let out money to use. * Exponere infantem, to drop a child. * Exponere igni, to air by the fire.

+ Expopinator, òris; m. a hunter of taverns.

+ Expopinor, ari; to haunt taverns.

Expōpūlatio, ònis; f. a wasting all about.

Expōpūlator, òris; m. he that lays waste.

Expōpūlor, ari; dep. to waste far and near.

+ Exporgo, for exporrigo.

Expōrrectus, a, um; part. of exporrigo, stretched out, smoothed.

Expōr-rigo, rexi, rigēre; act. to reach out, prolong. * Expōrrigere frontem, to be merry.

Exportatio, ònis; f. Fest. an exporting, conveying, transporting, banishment.

Exportator, òris; m. a transporter.

Exportatus, a, um; part. exported.

Exporto, are; to export, convey out.

Expōsco, sci, ere; act. to request and desire earnestly.

Expōsitè; adv. plainly, manifestly.

Expōsitiō, ònis; f. an exposition, narration.

Expōsitivus, a, um; adj. exposed, laid out to perish.

Expōsitor, òris; m. an expounder.

Expōsitus, a, um; part. of exponor; exposed, expounded. * Puer expōsitus, a foundling. * Expōsitū mores, pliable and hearty conditions.

Expōstūlatio, ònis; f. a requesting, a debating of a wrong.

Expōstūlator, òris; m. he that debates a wrong.

Expōstūlatorius, a, um; adj. of debating, expostulatory.

Expōstūlatrīx, icis; f. she that debates.

Expōstūlo, are; act. to debate about a wrong supposed, require earnestly. * Expōstulare aliquid or de aliquā re, to complain of a thing, take it ill at one's hand.

+ Expoto, are; to drink up all.

+ Expōtus, a, um; drunk up.

Expōceptō; adv. by command.

Expōparatō; adv. by appointment.

Expōteritō; adv. for what was past.

Expōssè; } adv. expressly, plainly.

Expōssim; }

E X P

E X S

E X T

Expressio, ōnis; f. Quint. a straining or squeezing out.

Expresso, arc; Col. to strain or squeeze out.

Expressor, ōris; m. he that wrings out.

Expressus, a, um; part. of exprimo; *express*, apparent, pourtray'd, drawn to the life, strained, wrested, wrung out. * Expressior loquacitas certo generi pīcarum, some chatter-pies come nearer our talking.

Exprimo, essi, essum, imēre; act. Cic. [of ex and premo] to express, wring or squeeze out, to declare, represent, draw, translate, force. * Exprimere rīlum, to make one laugh.

* Exprimere effigiem ad vivum, to draw a picture to the life. * Exprimere verbum verbo, de verbo, or ē verbo, to translate word for word. * Ut Græci magis exprimunt, as the Greeks express it much better.

Exprobratio, ōnis; f. an upbraiding. * In exprobratione esse, to be laid at a reproach.

Exprobrator, ōris; m. an upbraider. Exprobratrix, icis; f. she that upbraids.

Exprobro, are, [à probrum] to upbraid, cast in one's teeth.

+ Exprocor, ari; to get the love of one's sweet-heart.

Expromissor, ōris; m. a surety.

Expromitto, si, sum, tīere; act. to pass one's word for another.

Exprom-o, pī, ptum, ēre; act. to draw out, utter plainly, discover, make appear. * Quorum omnis vigilandi labor in antelucanis cœnis expromitur, they never sit up but at banquets that hold all night long.

Expromptus, a, um; part. of expromor; drawn out, uttered, ready. * Exprompta memoria, a quick memory.

+ Expropitio, are; to purge by sacrifice, to satisfy.

+ Expudoratus, a, um; impudent.

Expugnabilis, le; which may be taken by force.

Expugnans, ntis; P. & A. taking by force. * Expugnantior herba, an herb of greater virtue.

+ Expugnasco, ēre; to attempt, assault.

Expugnatio, ōnis; f. Liv. a taking by assault.

Expugnator, ōris; m. Liv. an assaulter, conqueror.

Expugnatrix, icis; f. she that conquers.

Expugnatus, a, um; won by assault.

Expugno, are; act. Liv. to take by force, convince. * Expugnare pudicitiam, to ravish. * Fortunās patrias illius expugnavit, he violently seized upon his patrimony.

Expulio, ōnis; f. [ab expuo] a spitting out.

+ Expullatio, ōnis; f. a hatching.

+ Expullesco, ēre; to begin to be a chicken.

Expullulo, are; to begin to bud.

Expulso, are, [à pulpa] to consume, to pluck away the flesh.

Expulsus, a, um; part. of expulso; destroyed, raised.

Expulsim; adv. by patting. * Expulsim ludere, to strike the ball at length.

Expulsio, ōnis; f. Liv. a thrusting out, expelling.

Expulso, are, [ab expello] to pat or strike from one.

Expulsor, ōris; m. a thruster out.

Expulsus, a, um; part. of expellor; expelled, driven out.

+ Expultor, ōris; m. he that drives out.

Expultrix, icis; f. she that drives out.

Expūnicator, ōris; m. a smotherer.

Expūmico, are; to polish or smooth.

Expūmo, are, [à spuma] to cast out foam.

Expunctio, ōnis; f. a paying off, crossing out.

Expunctus, a, um; part. of expungor; crossed out, cashier'd.

Expungo, xi, ctum, gēre; act. to blot, cross, or wipe out; to prick; complete. * Expungere nomen debitoris, to cross the debt. * Expungere milites, to cashier soldiers.

* Expungere rationes, to make even accounts, put a final end to them.

Expungor, ctus; pass. to be crossed out; Plaut. See expungo.

Expuo, ui, utum, ēre; [of ex and ipuo] to spit out. * Expuere miseriam ex animo, to discharge or ease his mind of grief.

+ Expurcatio, ōnis; f. a purging, a clearing a man's self.

Expurgator, ōris; m. a purger.

Expurgatorius, a, um; purging.

+ Expurgia, æ; f. wood-spurge.

Expurgo, are; act. to purge out, clear fully. * Expurgare se, to justify himself.

Expūtatio, ōnis; f. a lopping of trees.

Expūtatus, a, um; lopped, refined.

Expūto, are; to lop trees; imagine.

* Non possum exputare, I cannot devise.

Exputr-co, ēre; neut. to rot.

Exputr-esco, escēre; neut. to grow all rotten.

Exquestor, ōris; m. he that has been questor.

Exquiliæ, or Esquiliæ, a hill in Rome which Tullus Hostilius added to the city, and built his own house thereon; Liv.

Exquileus, a, um; adj. of Exquilius, a hill.

Exqui-ro, sivi, situm, rēre; act. [of ex and quæro] to search out, inquire diligently. * Exquirere ab stirpe, to search at the bottom, touch the foundation.

Exquisitē, ius, issimē; adv. exquisitely, exactly, accurately.

Exquisitum; adv. exquisitely.

Exquisitarius, a, um; gotten by art.

Exquisit-us, a, um; adj. ior, issimus, [of exquiror] exquisite, choice, dainty, procured with much pains.

* Exquisitum est, it is known for certain. * Exquisitor adulationis, more gentle flattery.

Exquod; adv. since which time.

Exradico, are; to root up.

Exrōgo, are; to exempt from an old law.

+ Exsacrifico, are; to make a great sacrifice.

Exsævio, ire; to cease raging.

Exsanio, and exlaturo, as exanio, &c.

Exscendo, ēre, [à scando] to descend.

Exscensio, ōnis; f. a landing, or going ashore.

Exscensus, ūs; m. a going down.

Exscidio, ōnis; f. a demolishing.

Exscindo, ēre; to cut out, to demolish.

Exscri-bo, pī, ptum, bēre; act. to copy out. * Exscribere patrem similitudine, to be very like one's father.

Exscriptum, i; n. a copy, extract.

Exscriptus, a, um; part. of exscribo; copied out.

Exsecror, ari; dep. to curse.

+ Exsēminatō; adv. by the root.

+ Exsensūs, a, um; without sense.

Exsequiæ, arum; f. funerals.

+ Exsequialis, le; of funerals.

Exsequor, -qui; to follow out.

Exsertim, } See exertim, &c.

Exsicco, } See exertim, &c.

+ Exsico, are; to cut out.

Exsigno, are; to seal with a counter-mark.

+ Exsiliatus, a, um; banished.

Exsilio, ire, [à salio] to leap out.

Exsilium, ii; n. Cic. banishment. See exilium.

+ Exsinceratus, a, um; bloodied.

Exsisto, ēre; neut. to exist.

Exsomnia, ne; adj. 3 art. waking.

Exsordesco, ēre; to grow very base.

Exsors, exspumo, exsorcero, as exors, &c.

Exsuccus, a, um; juiceless, dry.

+ Exsyncerastus, a, um; without marrow.

Extā, orum; n. Liv. [ab exto vel qu. excta] the entrails of beasts. * Extā tritici, coarse meal, gurgians.

Extabesco, ēre; neut. to pine away.

* Extabuit opinio, this opinion was quite laid aside.

+ Extales, ium; the entrails.

Extans, ntis; extant, standing out.

Extantia, æ; f. a standing out.

+ Extar, aris; n. money given at the door for entrance; also a pet to seek the entrails in.

Extaris, re; of or for entrails.

Extasis, is; f. an ecstasy, or trance.

Extaturus, a, um; about to appear.

Extemplō; adv. forthwith, presently.

Extemporalis, le; adj. 3 art. said or done upon a sudden.

Extemporalitas, atis; f. an ability to say or do on a sudden.

Extemporāncus, a, um; sudden.

Extemporarius, a, um; extemporary.

Extempore; adv. on the sudden, without any studying.

+ Extempulō; adv. out of hand.

Extēdo, di, sum, dēre; act. to extend, stretch out, enlarge, prolong, spread, enterprise, essay. * Cumtim extendere, to smooth the skin, or fill up the wrinkles. * Extēdere vitam, to live long. * Extēdere se supra vires, to do more than one is able. * Extēdere omnes imperii vires, to employ the whole force of his kingdom. * Extēdere iter, to travel large days journeys, to go large stages.

Extēdor, di, sus; pass. to be extended, stretched out, deferred, continued, made bigger or longer, employed.

Extensio, ōnis; f. Jun. a stretching out, the convulsion.

Extensivus, a, um; adj. which may be stretched out.

Extensus, a, um; part. of extendor; stretched out.

Extento, are; act. to stretch out to the utmost.

Extentus, a, um; part. of extendor; stretched out, long, shrill. * Extentissima vallis, a very wide valley.

* Extenta itinera, great journeys. Ex-

Extenuandus, a, um; to be lessened.
 Extenuatio, ōnis; f. a lessening, weakening.
 Extenuator, ōris; m. a diminisher.
 Extenuatrix, icis; f. she that impairs.
 Extenuatus, a, um; lessened.
 † Extenuissimē, adv. very slenderly.
 Extenuo, are; act. [à tenuis] to lessen, extenuate, debate, make slender or thin, to chew. * Extenuare census, to assess lower.
 † Extēpēsko, ēre; to wax lukewarm or cold.
 Extēpidus, a, um; adj. cold or chill.
 Exter, a, um; adj. strange, foreign. See externus.
 Extercoratio, ōnis; f. a ridding away of dung.
 Extercorator, ōris; m. a dung-farmer.
 Extercōro, are; [à sterco] to cleanse, or rid out dung.
 Exterebatio, ōnis; f. a piercing through.
 Exterebro, are; to pierce or bore through; also to screw out a secret.
 Extergeo, ēre; } si, sum; neut. to
 Extergo, ēre; } wipe clean, to rub
 things till they shine.
 † Extergimentarium, ii; n. a towel.
 Exterior, ius, gen. -ōris; outermost.
 * Exterior sis, go on the right side.
 Exterminatio, ōnis; f. a rooting out.
 Exterminator, ōris; m. a destroyer.
 Exterminatrix, icis; f. she that destroys.
 Exterminatus, a, um; part. of exterminor; overthrown, banished. * Exterminata respublica, a commonwealth utterly brought to ruin.
 Exterminium, ii; n. banishment.
 Extermino, are; to drive out of the bounds of one's dominion, to destroy, bring to nought. * Exterminare morbum, to rid away a disease.
 Externatio, ōnis; f. an astonishment.
 Externator, ōris; m. an astonisher.
 Externatus, a, um; part. of extenor; astonished, frightened.
 Externo, are; [of ex and sterno] to make one mad or frantick, to astonish, fright greatly.
 Externo, are; [of externus] to make a stranger of one, disinheret.
 Externus, a, um; outward, foreign.
 Ext-ero, rivi, ritum, erere; to thresh, to wear out by rubbing or using, raise out, concoct. * Cibus exterrere, to chew meat. * Exterere litteram, to dash out a letter.
 Exterrānus, a, um; adj. [à terra] foreign, strange, born out of time.
 Exterr-co, ēre; to affright greatly.
 † Exterrīcīnus, a, um; adj. strange, foreign, abortive.
 Exterrīs, is; a banished man.
 Exterrītus, a, um; greatly frightened.
 Extersio, ōnis; f. a wiping out.
 Extersorius, a, um; apt to cleanse.
 Extersus, a, um; part. of extergeor; wiped, cleansed, destroyed. * Extersum sanum aliquod relinquere, to pillage a church, to carry away all that is in it.
 Extērus, a, um; [ἐξώτερος] strange, foreign.
 Extērus, i; m. [sc. homo] a stranger.
 † Extēsticūlo, are; to geld.
 † Extēstinus, i; m. a stranger.
 Extex-o, ui, tum, ēre; act. to unravel, divert one from his purpose, spoil, make thread-bare. * Exterere aliquem, to put one out, to hinder one that's busy.

Extillatio, ōnis; f. a dropping-away.
 † Extillatus, a, um; distilled.
 Extillo, are; neut. [of ex and stillo] to drop away. * Extillare lacrymis, to melt into tears.
 Extim-co, ēre; } neut. to fear
 Extimesc-o, ēre; } greatly.
 Extimescendus, a, um; adj. to be greatly feared.
 † Extimō, are; [for existimo] to think.
 Extimulatio, ōnis; f. a pricking forward.
 Extimulātor, ōris; m. a pricker forward.
 Extimulatus, a, um; pricked or stirred up.
 Extimulo, are; [of ex and stimulo] to prick forward, to set on.
 Extimus, a, um; adj. [of exter] last of all.
 Extinctio, ōnis; f. a quenching. * Extinctiones, coals or bricks heated and quenched.
 Extinctōr, ōris; m. a quencher, destroyer.
 Extinctus, ūs; m. a quenching.
 Extinctus, a, um; part. of extinguor; quenched, dead, abolished.
 Extin-guo, xi, ctum, guere; [à singuo, vel tango] to extinguish, quench, put out, spoil, destroy, abolish, distinguish perfectly. * Qui extingues artificem ab inscio! how will you distinguish a workman from a bungler? * Animam extinguere, to kill.
 Extin-guor, gui, ctus; pass. to be extinguished, appeased, or abolished.
 Extirpātio, ōnis; f. a rooting out.
 Extirpātor, ōris; m. a rooter out.
 Extirpo, are; act. [à stirps] to root or sub up. * Extirpare humanitatem ex animo, to grow inhumane, turn cannibal.
 Extirp-or, ari, atus; pass. to be rooted up, or extirpated.
 Extispex, icis; c. [ab extis inspiciendis] a soothsayer, divining by looking into the entrails of beasts.
 Extispicium, ii; n. a looking into the entrails of beasts.
 Extiturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of exto; about to spring up or to be.
 Ext-o, iti, itum and atum, are; neut. [à ito] to be, stand above ground, be higher, be known. * Extant vestigia, the marks are yet seen. * Extat memoria, 'tis yet remembered.
 Extollentia, æ; f. pride, a lifting up.
 Extollo, extūli, elatum, -ere; act. to lift up on high, magnify, breed up, prolong, put off. * Extollere liberos, to bring up children. * Lambos extollite, shew your strength.
 Extor-queo, si, tum, quere; act. to wrest out, wrench, constrain to confess. * Errorem extorquere alicui, to make one see his error, undeceive. * Extorquere articulum, to put out of joint. * Citius clavam Herculi extorseris, you dare as well take a bear by the tooth.
 Extorqueor, ēri; to be extorted or wrested from.
 Extorrefac-o, ēre; to parch or broil.
 Extorr-co, ēre; to toast, roast, parch.
 Extorridus, a, um; dried, parched.
 Extorris, is; c. [à terra] an outlaw, one that is banished.
 Extorsio, ōnis; f. a wringing out.
 Extortor, ōris; m. an extortioner, creator.

Extortus, a, um; part. of extorqueor; wrested, forced, or tormented.
 Extra [ēxw] præp. without, except, beyond, out of, over and above. * Extra te nemo, none but you. * Extra jocum, seriously.
 Extrā, adv. without, abroad, elsewhere. * Extra quam, excepting.
 Extractim, adv. drawingly, by little and little.
 Extractio, ōnis; f. a drawing out.
 Extractorius, a, um; adj. apt to draw out.
 Extractus, a, um; part. of extrahor; drawn out.
 † Extra-co, ire; to go out.
 Extrā-ho, xi, ctum, here; act. to draw out, to solicit earnestly, to prolong, delay, discover, bring to light. * Extrahere diem, to spin out the time. * Extrahere iudicium, to adjourn a trial. * Extrahere se ex negotio, to draw his neck out of the collar.
 Extramuranus, a, um; adj. without the walls.
 Extrāneus, a, um; strange, foreign.
 Extrāneus, ei; m. [sc. homo] a foreigner.
 Extraordinarius, a, um; adj. extraordinary.
 Extraquam, adv. saving that, except.
 Extrārius, a, um; foreign, strange.
 Extrēmisco, ēre; to quake for fear.
 Extrēmītas, ātis; f. extremity, the edge, brim, point, end of a thing. * Extrēmītas regionis, the frontiers or marches of a country.
 † Extrēmo, are; to make outmost.
 † Extrēmc, ēre; to quake for fear.
 Extrēmō, } adv. last of all.
 Extrēmum, }
 Extrēmum, i; n. an end or top, danger, beginning. * Ad extrēmum, at the last, or utmost end.
 Extrēmus, a, um; adj. [ab externus] the last, uttermost, worst; also the first. * Extrēmi homines, the lowest rank of men. * Extrēma metuentes, fearing death. * In extrēmo tertio, towards the latter end of the third book. * Extrēmum anni, the latter end of the year. * Ad extrēmum, at the last cast or last push.
 Extricābilis, le; adj. 3 art. which one may rid one's self of.
 Extricatio, ōnis; f. a deliverance, escape.
 Extricatus, a consul of Rome with Præfens.
 Extrico, are; act. [à vicæ] to disentangle, rid out of a net. * Nummos undique extricare, to scrape money together.
 Ex-ricor, ari; pass. to be disentangled. * Ager extricatur, the field is weeded.
 † Extrilidus, a, um; pale, blank.
 † Extrin-go, xi, gēre; to bind.
 Extrinsecus, adv. on the outside, from without.
 Extrinsecus, a, um; adj. [ab extra] outward.
 Extritus, a, um; part. of exterior; fretted or rubbed out. * Ignis extritus, fire struck with a flint.
 † Extro, are; to go out.
 Extrorsum, adv. [ab extra & versus] outward, from without.
 Extructio, ōnis; f. a building or piling up.
 Extructor, ōris; m. a builder up.
 Extructus, a, um; part. of extruor; built up.

Extrū-do, si, sum, dēre; act. to thrust out violently, put off, sell. * Extrudere merces, to puff off wares. * Extrudere tabellarios, to hasten away the letter-carriers.
 Extrūdor, di, to be put off, or violently thrust out.
 Extrū-o, xi, sum, ēre; act. [of ex and struo] to build or pile up. * Extruere mensam epulis, to set meat upon the table. * Extruere verba in numerum, to place his words, or order them artificially.
 Extrū-or, i, stus; pass. to be erected, built, or furnished.
 Extūberans, ntis; part. of extubero; rising up. * Extuberans gemma, a precious stone bumping out.
 † Extūberārius, a, um; adj. swelling with envy.
 Extūberātio, ōnis; f. a rising up, or swelling.
 Extūbero, are; neut. to swell, rise up in a sore.
 Exuli, präterperfect. of efferro.
 Extum-co, ēre, and -esco, ēre; to swell up.
 Extumidus, a, um; adj. swelling greatly.
 † Extunc, from that time.
 Ext-undo, udi, ūsum, -undēre; act. to beat, forge, or find out. * Labor extundit fastidia, labour gets one a stomach. * Extundere aliquid, to get a thing with pain and difficulty.
 Exturbātio, ōnis; f. a casting out.
 Exturbātor, ōris; m. he that casts out.
 Exturbātus, a, um; part. of exturbor; thrust out, rooted out.
 Exturbo, are; act. to cast out, dispossess, dislurb. * Exturbare calculos, to break the stone in the bladder. * Exturbare aliquem fortunis omnibus, to take away all one hath, leave one nothing to help one's self.
 Extussio, ire; act. to void with coughing, to cough out.
 Extuitor, in, itus; pass. to be avoided by coughing.
 † Exūber, a, um; adj. weaned.
 Exūberans, ntis; P. & A. abounding.
 Exūberantia, æ; f. abundance.
 Exūberantissimus, a, um; adj. superl. of exuberans, most plentiful.
 Exūberātio, ōnis; f. an abounding.
 Exūbero, are; neut. [ab uber] to abound. * Ea res exuberat favos, fills the combs.
 Exuccē; adv. dryly, without juice.
 † Exucco, are, to press out juice.
 Exuccus, a, um; adj. [à succus] dry, without sap.
 Exuctus, a, um; part. of exugor; sucked out, as dry as a leek.
 Exūdātio, ōnis; f. a sweating out.
 Exūdātus, a, um; sweated out.
 Exūdo, are; [of ex and sudo] to sweat out. * Exudare causas, to sweat at pleading. * Exudare laborem, to work till one sweats again.
 † Exvēho, ēre, to export, carry out.
 Exvēlātus, a, um, discovered.
 Exvello, ēre, to pull out.
 † Exverræ, or -rræ, arum, a sweeping clean with a particular kind of broom where dead bodies were carried forth.
 † Exver-ro, ri, rēre, to sweep out.
 † Exverto, ti, ēre, to prevent.
 † Exufflatio, ōnis; f. a blowing out.
 Exu-go, xi, sum, gēre; act. [of ex and lugo] to suck out or up. * Exugere sudorem, to wipe off the sweat,

to dry it up with a napkin.
 † Exvileco, ēre, to grow vile.
 EXUL, ūlis; c. [à solum] a banished man.
 Exulans, ntis; part. banished.
 † Exulārius, a, um; of banishment.
 † Exulāritius, ii; m. a vagabond.
 Exulcerātio, ōnis; f. bitterness of mind, seeking revenge, soreness.
 Exulcerātor, ōris; m. he that raiseth a sore.
 Exulcerātōrius, a, um; adj. that will draw a sore.
 Exulcerātrix, icis; f. she that raiseth a blain.
 Exulcerātus, a, um; part. of exulceror; made sore, galled.
 Exulcero, are; act. [ab ulcus] to make sore, fret, exasperate.
 Exūlo, are; neut. to be banished.
 Exultabundus, a, um, rejoicing.
 Exultans, ntis; part. rejoicing.
 Exultantē; adv. with great joy.
 Exultantia, æ; f. a triumphing.
 Exultatio, ōnis; f. leaping for joy.
 Exultim; adv. skipping about.
 Exulto, are; neut. [à salto] to leap up for joy, boast, bubble. * Lætitiā exultare, to leap for joy. * Audaciū exultare, to glory foolishly.
 * Exultare in aliquem, to insult over one.
 Exululatio, ōnis; f. a shrieking or howling.
 Exululātus, a, um; part. of exululo; howling, or filled with howling.
 Exulūlo, are; neut. to howl, or fill with howling.
 † Exum, -esse, to be without.
 Exunclio, ōnis; f. a besmearing.
 Exundans, ntis, overflowing.
 Exundantē; adv. overflowingly.
 Exundatio, ōnis; f. an overflowing.
 Exundo, are; neut. to overflow, or break out.
 Exun-go, xi, sum, gēre; act. to spend in ointments, besmear all over.
 Exungulo, are, to break or pare off the horse's hoofs.
 Exuo, ui, utum, ēre; [ēxduō] to un-cloath, put off clothes, spoil, deprive, lay aside, break, loose. * Exuere holtem castris, to beat him out of the field. * Exuere tributa, to refuse paying tribute. * Exuere animam, to die. * Exuere fidem or promissa, to be worse than one's word. * Exuere hominem ex homine, to divest himself of all humanity.
 † Exupera, æ; f. strait vervain.
 Exupērābilis, le; adj. surpassable.
 Exupērans, ntis; part. exceeding.
 Exupērantē; adv. exceedingly.
 Exupērantia, æ; f. an excelling.
 Exupērantissimus, a, um; adj. superl. most excellent.
 Exupērātio, ōnis; f. an overcharging.
 Exupērātus, a, um; surpassed.
 † Exuperb-io, ire; neut. to be very insolent.
 Exupero, are; act. [à supero] to surpass, exceed.
 † Exurculārius, ii; m. a pruner.
 Exurculo, are, [à furculus] to prune trees.
 † Exurd-co, ēre, to grow deaf.
 Exurdo, are; act. [à surdus] to make deaf, benumb. * Exurdare palatum, to take away the taste.
 Exur-geo, si, sum, gēre, to crush out.
 Exurgo, ēre, to rise up, increase. * Exurgere ædificiis [of a city] to have stately and lofty buildings.

Exū-ro, si, sum, rēre, to burn up.
 Exuscitatio, ōnis; f. a raising up.
 Exuscito, are, [à suscito] to raise up, awaken, hearken, encourage. * Exuscitare se, to bestir himself.
 † Exusitātē; adv. out of use.
 † Exustici, orum; m. branded villains.
 Exustio, ōnis; the firing of countries, a burning up.
 Exustor, ōris; m. a burner.
 Exustulatio, ōnis; f. a scorching.
 Exustulātor, ōris; m. a scorcher.
 Exustulo, are, to scorch, singe.
 Exustus, a, um; part. of exuror; burned up.
 Exūtas, a, um; part. of exuor; put off or out, spoiled, deprived.
 Exuviæ, arum; f. [ab exuo] clothes put off or stripped off. * Exuviæ ferarum, the hides of beasts. * Exuviæ serpentum, skins or cast-coats of snakes.
 † Exuvis, is; f. a jacket.
 Ezechiel, ēlis; m. a Jewish poet, who wrote a tragedy of Moses; also the name of a prophet.

F ante A.

F. for felix, fuit, fit, figura, filius, festa, feria, fluvius.
 FA. for filia.
 FABA, æ; f. [à φαγω, edo, vel à Dor. aen pubes] a bean; also a ballot, a white and black bean used in judgment for absolution and condemnation. * Isthæc in me cudet faba, I shall suffer for that. * Faba Jovis, fucilla, porcina, or lupina, hen-bean.
 Fābāceus, a, um; adj. of a bean.
 Fābacia, æ; f. a bean-cake.
 † Fabacium, ii; n. a bean-stalk.
 Fabaginus, a, um; adj. of beans.
 Fābago, inis; f. bean-chaff.
 Fābale, is; n. a bean-stalk.
 Fābālis, le; adj. 3. art. of a bean.
 * Stipula fabalis, bean-straw.
 † Fabana, æ; f. bean-pottage.
 † Fabaria, æ; f. orpine or live-long.
 Fabaria, an island of Frisia, called also Burchana.
 Fabaris, a river of the Sabines.
 Fābārius, a, um; adj. [à faba] of beans. * Fabariæ calendæ, the calends of June, because on that day they sacrificed to the gods who had the care of beans.
 Fabarū, they that eat parched beans.
 † Fābataria, orum; n. dishes for beans and pease.
 † Fabatrum, i; n. the scarlet-grain.
 † Fābātum, i; n. bean-broth.
 † Fābatus, a, um, of beans.
 † Fābea, æ; f. a little girl beginning to speak.
 Fābella, æ; f. Jun. [à fabula] a little story or tale.
 Fābellārius, ii; m. a teller of stories.
 † Fābellatio, ōnis; f. a telling of stories.
 Fābellātor, ōris; m. a teller of tales.
 Fābellatrix, icis; f. a prattling gossip.
 Fābello, are; neut. to tell tales.
 Fāber, a, um; adj. ingenious, artificial, workman-like.
 FĀBER, ri; m. [à facio] a workman.
 * Fabor ferrarius, a black-smith.
 * Faber lignarius, a carpenter.
 * Faber aurarius, a gold-smith.
 † Fāberculus, i; m. a small artificer.
 Faber.

F A B

F A C

F A C

Faberrimè; adv. *very cunningly*.
 Faberrimus, a, um, *very artificial*.
 Fābētum, i; n. Col. [ā faba] *a place where beans grow*.
 † Fabeus, i; m. *a boy beginning to speak*.
 Fabia, *a Roman woman, who slew Fabius Fabricianus, that she might live in adultery with Petronius Valentinianus*.
 Fabianus, ni; m. *Fabian, a skilful natural philosopher; also the nineteenth bishop of Rome, who suffered martyrdom, A. D. 151*.
 Fabiola, *a devout woman of Rome*.
 † Fabiolum, i; n. *white poppy*.
 Fabius, *the name of several Roman noblemen*.
 Fabius Maximus, *a consul with C. Julius Cæsar; also a general of the Roman army against the Carthaginians, who lost all his men, and being mortally wounded himself, died as he was about to assault Hannibal; also another chose dictator against Hannibal, who by his prudent delaying regained what others by their rashness had lost*.
 Fabra, æ; f. *workmanship, the carpenter's trade*.
 † Fabra, fabrorum, *cunning shifts*.
 Fabrateria, *a town in Italy*.
 Fabrè; adv. *artificially*.
 Fabrefacio, ēci, ēre, *to work accurately*.
 Fabrefactus, a, um; part. of fabrefio; *artificially wrought*.
 Fabrica, æ; f. [ā faber] *a building, a carpenter's shop, cunning device*.
 * Fabricam fingere ad aliquem, *to put a trick upon one, to chouse a person*.
 Fabricatio, ōnis; f. *a framing*.
 Fabricator, ōris; m. *a framer, workman, inventor*. * Fabricator mundi, *the creator of the world*.
 Fabricatura, æ; f. *workmanship*.
 Fabricatus, a, um, *framed*.
 Fabricensis, is; m. *a surveyor*.
 † Fabricia, æ; f. *a bean-cake*.
 Fabricius, ii; m. *a citizen of Rome, who could not be corrupted by the Samnites, although he was so poor that his daughters portions were said to be given out of the publick treasury*.
 Fabricius pons, *a bridge at Rome, built by the consul Fabricius*.
 Fabrico, are; } *to work, forge, or*
 Fabricor, ari; } *frame*. * Multa fabricatur animo, *he invents many ways*.
 † Fabriculus, i; m. *a little workman*.
 † Fābricus, a, um, *of a workman*.
 Fabrilis, le; adj. 3 art. *of a joiner or carpenter*.
 Fābrilitèr; adv. *workman-like*.
 Fābūla, æ; f. [ā fando] *a fable, tale, comedy, the matter of a comedy, common talk*. * Fabulæ, *tush, very trifles*. * Fabula cadit, *the play doth not take*. Jam nos fabulæ sumus, *now we are the town-talk*. * In fabulis esse, *to be commonly talked of*.
 Fābūla, æ; f. [ā faba] *a little bean*.
 Fābūlaris, re, *of a fable or fiction*. * Historia fabularis, *a romance*.
 † Fābūlarius, ii; m. *a tale-bearer*.
 Fābūlator, ōris; m. *a teller of tales*.
 Fābūlinus, *a god supposed to look to children when they began to speak*.
 Fabulis, le; adj. 3 art. *of a bean*. *

Fabules alæ, *bean-stalks*.
 Fābūlor, ari; [ā fabula] *to prate, discourse*.
 Fābūlo, ōnis; m. *a prater, buffoon*.
 † Fabulonia, æ; f. *hen-bane*.
 Fābūlosè; adv. *feigningly*.
 Fābūlositas, ātis; f. *feignedness*.
 Fābūlosus, a, um; adj. *fabulous, fictitious, much talked of*.
 Fābūlum, i; n. *bean-chaff*. * Fabulum marinum, *sea-poppy*.
 Fābūlus, li; m. [ā faba] *a little bean*.
 Face; imperat. *for fac*.
 † Fācelare, is, *a kind of pulse, lentil*.
 † Fācella, æ; f. *a little torch*.
 Fācessitor, ōris; m. *a dispatcher*.
 Fācessitus, a, um; part. of faceffor; *dispatched, troubled*.
 Fācess-o, i and iui, um and itum, ēre; act. [ā facio] *to dispatch, dismiss, accomplish*. * Faceffere negotium alicui, *to find him business enough*.
 * Faceffere periculum, *to bring into danger*. * Hæc hinc faceffat, *let her be gone*.
 Faceffor, ōis; pass. *to be troubled*.
 † Fācēta, æ; f. *a fable, comedy*.
 Fācētè; adv. *wittily, pleasantly*.
 Fācētia, æ; } *f. raillery, pleasant-*
 Fācētiae, arum; } *ness*.
 Facetior, ari; dep. *to be pleasant, to jest, droll*.
 Fācētissimè; adv. *very pleasantly*.
 † Fācētōsus, a, um; adj. *full of pleasant conceits*.
 Fācētus, and fācētissimus, a, um; adj. [ā facio, vel ā fando] *witty, pleasant*.
 † Facialis, *a handkerchief*.
 Fāciendus, a, um; part. *to be done*.
 Fāciens, ntis; part. *doing*.
 FĀCIES, ei; f. [ā facio, vel ā faciō, luceo] *the face, sight, symmetry*.
 * Urbis facies, *the guise of the city*.
 * De facie noscere, *to know by sight only*. * Perfricit faciem, *he's impudent*. * Facie tenus, *in outward skew*. * Vertere se in omnes facies, *to use all means possible*.
 Fācil-ē, ius, limè; adv. *easily*. * Facilè princeps, *extremely the best*.
 * Facillimè se agere, *to be at heart's ease, to have wherewithal to live*.
 Fācilis, le; adj. 3 art. ior, illimus, [ā facio] *feasible, easy, favourable, propitious, easy to be entreated, light*. * Faciles oculi, *rolling eyes*.
 * Lutum facile, *pliant clay*. * Ex facili, *with a wet finger*.
 Fācilitas, ātis; f. *easiness, gentleness, pliability, a habit*.
 † Facillatio, ōnis; f. *a strangling*.
 † Facillator, ōris; m. *a strangler*.
 † Facillo, are, *to strangle*.
 Fācinorōsè; adv. *wickedly, heinously*.
 Fācinorōsus, a, um; adj. *heinous*.
 Fācinus, ōris; n. [ā facio] *an act, exploit; also a heinous crime*.
 FĀCIO, feci, factum, ēre; act. [ab Heb. gnasah, מִשָּׁה, vel ā qaw, lit-cco] *to do, make, prize, sacrifice, suffer, account, raise, keep, shew, gather, practise, spread*. * Facere verba, *to discourse*. * Facere certio-rem, *to acquaint*. * Facere jacturam, *to loze*. * Facere ægre alicui, *to do one a shrewd turn*.
 * Facere copiam & potestatem, *to impart, and pleasure one*. * Facere fidei, *to assure*. * Facere gratiam delicti, *to pardon*. * Naufragium facere, *to be cast away*.

* Facere nomina, *to assign over debts*. * Facere ova, *to lay eggs*.
 * Facere periculum, *to try*. * Facere quæritum, *to gain*. * Facere rem, *to improve*. * Facere vadium, *to enter into recognizance*.
 * Facere vela, *to sail*. * Facere vitium, *to decay*. * Facit ad viperæ morsum, *'tis good against the sting of an adder*. * Ille facit mecum, *he is on my side*. * Facere sibi morem, *to bring himself into a custom*. * Facere vestigium in possessionem, *to seize upon an inheritance, take possession of it*. * Facere nomina cum vineis, *to cast up what his vineyard brings him in*. * Facere paria, *to equal, to requite*.
 * Non faciam ut, *I won't undertake to--*. * Facere testudinem, *to creep like a tortoise, as the Roman infantry did when they made an assault, every one being covered with his buckler, which represented the manner of a tortoise*.
 † Facitergium, ii; n. *an handkerchief*.
 † Facitur, *for sit*.
 Factio, ōnis; f. *a making, faction, party, riches, authority, a troop, band, playing at tennis*. * Factio testamenti, *the privilege of making a will*.
 Factiōsè; adv. *factiously*.
 Factiosus, and factiosissimus, a, um; adj. *factious, leading a party; also rich*.
 Factitatio, ōnis; f. *a using to do*.
 Factitator, ōris; m. *he that useth to do*.
 † Factitatrix, icis; f. *she that practises*.
 Factitius, a, um; adj. *made by art*.
 Factito, are; act. *to practise, do usually*. * Factitare coactiones, *to be collector or receiver of rents or taxes*.
 Factitor, ari; pass. *to be practised*.
 † Factio, are, *to make*.
 Factor, ōris; m. Cic. *a doer, maker, worker*.
 Factum, i; n. *a deed*. * Bonum factum, [a form of speech before an edict] *may it succeed*.
 Factura, æ; f. *a making, framing*.
 † Facturio, ire, *to be forward to do*.
 Facturus, a, um; part. *ready to do*.
 Factus, a, um; part. of fio; *done, made*. * Factam tibi rem statim putasti, *you were cock-sure*. * Bene factum argentum, *well-wrought plate*. * Ad jocum factus, *a merry grig, a droll*.
 Factus, ūs; m. Cic. *a making at once*. * Olei factus, *one whole press of oil*.
 † Facul, *for facile, easily*.
 Fācula, æ; f. [ā fax] *a little torch or brand*.
 † Fāculæ, arum, *a constellation*.
 Fāculārius, ii; m. *a torch-bearer*.
 † Fāculentiè; adv. *glisteringly*.
 † Fāculentia, æ; f. *a glistering*.
 † Fāculentus, a, um, *glistering*.
 † Fāculo, are, *to make torches*.
 Facultas, ātis; f. [ā facul] *a faculty, ability, power, readiness, opportunity, virtue or force*. * Facultates, *wealth*. * Nummorum facultas, *a good deal or a bank of money*. * Quorum erit facultas, *such as we can get*.
 Facundè; adv. *eloquently*.
 Facundia,

Facundia, æ; f. eloquence.
 † Facundio, are, to make eloquent.
 † Facundiōsus, a, um; adj. full of eloquence.
 Facunditas, atis; f. eloquence.
 Facundo, are, to make eloquent.
 Facundus, a, um; adj. ior, issimus, [à fando] eloquent, speaking with a good grace.
 Facundus, a Roman consul, colleague with Nepotianus.
 † Fadalium, or Faderium, ii; n. a hotch-potch.
 Fæcatus, a, um, unfined, not settled.
 Fæces, um; f. pl. [à fæx] the colour with which actors painted themselves before the use of wizarde.
 Fæcinus, a, um; adj. yielding store of lees.
 Fæcosus, a, um; adj. full of dregs.
 Fæcula, æ; f. [à fæx] small dregs or lees, wine sodden to a thick substance; also lee-ashes made of wine dregs to yellow the hair.
 Fæculente; adv. dreggily.
 Fæculentia, æ; f. dregginess, filthiness.
 Fæculentus, a, um; adj. full of dregs, drossy.
 Fæculinus, a, um; adj. upon the lees.
 Fædus, a, um, filthy. See fœdus.
 Fæsulæ, a city of Hetruria, near Florence.
 FÆX, fæcis; f. [παχὺς, crassus, vel mægis, coagulatio] dregs, lees, grounds, dross. * Fæx civitatis, the scum of the people.
 † Faginētum, i; n. a grove of beeches.
 Fagineus, } a, um; adj. beechen, of
 Faginus, } beech.
 Fagrus, }
 † Fagopyrum, buck-wheat, bee-b-corn.
 † Fagōria, æ; f. a woman-cook.
 FAGUS, i; f. [φῦγος] a beech-tree.
 Fagutal, a chapel consecrated to Jupiter in Rome, wherein there was a beech.
 Fagutalis, le; adj. of beech.
 † Faïda, a deadly feud, a prosecution to death.
 FALA, æ; f. [à φαλαί, montes] a turret of wood. * Falæ, galleries, scaffolds.
 Fala, the river Vale in Cornwall.
 Falacrium, a promontory of Sicily, called Rasocolmo.
 † Falanga, æ; f. a club with an iron end.
 † Falangarius, ii; m. a porter.
 † Falarica, æ; f. a spear stuck with wild-fire, shot from an engine to set fire to a place.
 Falaricus, a, um; of such a spear.
 Falcarius, a, um; adj. [à falx] having a scythe, sickle, or Welsh-hook.
 Falcarius, ii; m. a maker of scythes, mower.
 † Falcaſter, and -trum, an iron hook with a long handle.
 † Falcatio, ōnis; f. a mowing.
 Falcator, ōris; m. he that cuts with a bill.
 Falcatus, a, um; adj. hooked. * Falcatus ensis, a falchion, scymetar, or hanger. * Falcati currus, chariots of iron armed with scythes.
 Falcifer, } a, um; adj. bearing
 † Falciger, } a scythe.
 † Falcilla, æ; f. & -lus, i; m. a pruning or grafting knife.
 † Falcito, and falco, are; to mow, reap, lop, cut off.

Falco, ōnis; m. [à falx] a falcon, hawk, or capon.
 Falcones, such as have crooked toes.
 † Falcor, ari, to be mowed or cut.
 Falcūla, æ; f. a little sickle or hook; also a talon, and a bank-martinet.
 Falcunculū, i; m. [à falco] a lanaret.
 Falensis Portus, Falmouth in Cornwall.
 † Faleræ, arum; f. pl. horse-trappings.
 † Fālère, is; n. a pile or buttress.
 Falerii, a town in Tuscany.
 Falerina, a Roman tribe.
 Fālernum vinum, sack, mustadine.
 Fālernus, a mountain and country of Campania, very fruitful, and bearing excellent wines.
 Fāliscā, æ; f. [à Fālisci] a crib or rack for beasts.
 Fālisci, a people of Hetruria; when Camillus besieged them, a school-master offered to betray unto him such noblemen's children as were in his care; but Camillus caused him to be stripped naked, and whipped by his scholars back again; which piece of justice caused them to yield the city to him.
 Fāliscus, a, um; adj. of the Fālisci.
 Fāliscus, ci; m. a hog's-pudding.
 Fāliscus venter, a haggise, or hog's-borslet.
 Fallācia, æ; f. Cic. deceitfulness, a cheat, trick. * Home. sine fūco & fallaciis, a downright honest man.
 † Fallaciloquentia, æ; f. deceitful speaking.
 † Fallaciosus, a, um; adj. deceitful.
 Fallacitēr; adv. deceitfully.
 Fallax, acis; adj. 3 art. [à fallo] deceitful, false.
 Fallendus, a, um; part. fut. in dus, to be deceived.
 Fallens, ntis; part. of fallo; deceiving. * Fallens vestigium, a false step. * Fallentis semita vitæ, an obscure life. * Fallens clivus, a steep hillside seeming otherwise.
 † Fallibilis, le, deceivable.
 FALLO, fescelli, falsum, ēre; act. [σφαλλω] to deceive, beguile, fall. * Fallere tempus, to pass the time. * Fallit me, I am ignorant. * Fallere dextram; Virg. promissum; Quint. Curt. to break one's word. * Qui per biennium fescellerat, that continued two years unknown, that lay in obscurity, &c. * Ut vitum fallat, that he cannot be perceived. * Fallere faciem alicujus, to counterfeit or go for any one. * Fallere mandata, not to do or to evade what one is bid.
 † Fallōnia, æ; f. felony.
 Fallor, i; pass. to be deceived, mistaken. * Fallitur auro Jupiter; Propert.
 Falsarius, ii; m. a falsifier, forger.
 Falsē; adv. falsely.
 Falsidicus, ci; m. prophesying falsely.
 Falsificatio, ōnis; f. a falsifying.
 Falsificator, ōris; m. a falsifier.
 Falsificatus, a, um, falsified.
 Falsifico, are, to falsify.
 Falsificus, a, um; adj. acting falsely.
 Falsijurius, a, um; adj. swearing falsely.
 Falsiloquentia, æ; f. a speaking falsely.
 Falsiloquus, a, um; adj. speaking falsely.

† Falsimonia, and ium; ii; n. falsehood.
 Falsiparens, ntis, having a wrong father.
 Falsitas, atis; f. deceit.
 Falsito, are, to use to deceive.
 Falso, are, to forge, falsify.
 Falsō; adv. falsely, wrongfully.
 Falsum, i; n. a falsity, lie. * In falsum, beside the mark, without doing execution.
 Falsus, a, um; part. of fallor; deceived, false, counterfeit, mistaken. * Ea res me falsum habuit, that thing fell out contrary to my expectation. * Falsus animi, deceived.
 FALX, cis; f. [ab Heb. palach, dissecuit] a scythe, sickle, or pruning-hook, a cramp-iron, a bill.
 FAMA, æ; f. [φήμη] fame, report, renown. * Ut fama est, as the report goes. * Dare famam, to spread abroad, noise about. * Intra famam esse, to be in less repute than reported.
 Famagusta, a city of Cyprus.
 † Famelia, æ; f. a family.
 Famēlicē; adv. hungrily.
 Famēlicus, a, um; adj. [à famēs] hunger-starved.
 † Famella, æ; f. a small report.
 † Famellus, i; m. a little servant.
 † Famēn, inis; n. speech.
 † Famēo, ēre, to be hungry.
 FAMES, is; f. [αἰνῶν, vel à φάγω, edo] hunger, famine, fasting. * Auri sacra fames, the unsatisfied desire of gold.
 Famēſco, ēre, to grow hungry.
 † Famēcida, æ; m. a slanderer.
 † Famēcus, ci; m. a place where victuals are sold.
 Famiger, a, um; adj. carrying news.
 Famigerābilis, le; adj. renowned.
 Famigeratio, ōnis; f. a carrying of tales.
 Famigerator, ōris; m. a news-monger.
 Famigeratrix, icis; f. she that carries news.
 Famigeratus, a, um; part. renowned.
 Famigero, are, to forge or carry about news.
 † Famigerulus, i; m. a little news-monger.
 Famīlia, æ; f. Cic. [à famulus] a family, stock, suit, the servants of a house, a household, a sect of philosophers. * Decem dierum vix mihi erit familia, all my goods will scarce serve ten days. * Cordium est familia dominatrix, hearts are trump.
 † Familiareſco, ēre, to grow familiar.
 † Familiaricus, a, um; adj. of a family. * Sellæ familiaricæ, bog-houses.
 Familiaris, re; adj. 3 art. familiar, of the same family, common. * Res familiaris, one's private estate. * Homo familiarissimus mihi, a man most intimate with me. * Sella familiaris, a close-stool. * Familiaris Italiæ arbor, a tree growing every where in Italy.
 Familiāris, ris; m. a familiar friend, an acquaintance.
 Familiāritas, atis; f. familiarity, acquaintance.
 Familiāritēr, iūs, issimē; adv. familiarly, without ceremony. * Familiariter ferre mortem alicujus, to lament one's death bitterly.
 † Familiarium, ii; n. that which is fit for a servant. † Fami-

F A R

F A R

F A S

† Familias, gen. for familiae.
 † Famōse, adv. famously.
 † Famōsitas, ātis; f. renown or infamy.
 Famōsus, a, um; adj. ior, issimus; famous, infamous, much spoken of.
 * Libelli famosi, libels. * Dignus famosus, the middle finger.
 † Famul, for famulus, a man-servant.
 Famula, æ; f. a woman-servant.
 † Famulāmen, inis; n. a family.
 Famulans, ntis; P. & A. serving.
 * Famulante fortunā, fortune befriending one.
 Famulāter, adv. as a servant.
 Famulantiſſimus, a, um; adj. very obedient.
 Famulārē, adv. servant-like.
 Famularis, re; of or like a servant.
 Famulatio, ōnis; f. a serving or tending.
 Famulātor, ōris; m. an attendant.
 Famulātrix, icis; f. a woman-servant.
 Famulātus, ūs; m. a retinue.
 † Famulitz, ātis; f. an attendance.
 Famulitium, ii; n. a company of servants.
 † Famulo, are; neut. to be a servant.
 Famulor, ari; dep. to serve.
 FAMULUS, i; m. [ab Osco famul] a servant. * Famulus sacrorum, a curate, or parish-clerk.
 Famulus, a, um; adj. subject.
 Fana, a noble virgin of France, who, being compelled by Heraclius to marry, wept her eyes out.
 Fanaticē, adv. madly.
 Fanaticus, a, um; adj. enthusiastic, giddy-brain'd, fanatical.
 Fandi [of faris] of speaking. * Fandi doctissimus, well-spoken, eloquent.
 Fandō, adv. by report.
 Fandus, a, um; to be spoken, law-ful.
 Fanciles, } the inhabitants of Fa-
 Fancitres; } num.
 Faneus, a river near Beneventum.
 Fannia lex, a law among the Romans, which appointed money for the setting out of plays.
 Fannii, two orators.
 Fannius, the name of a poet, not very good, yet his poems were brought into the temple of Apollo and the Muses.
 Fannius Cepio, being taken in a conspiracy against Augustus, killed himself.
 † Fanon, or fenon, a flag.
 Fans, ntis; part. speaking.
 FANUM, i; n. Liv. [à fando, Fano, vel φαῖνός, conspicuus] a temple.
 Fanum, a city of Umbria, on the Adriatick shore.
 Fanum Martis, a town in Luxemburg, called Marche en Famine.
 Fanuin Neoti, St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire.
 Fanuin Reguli, St. Andrews.
 Fanuin Vacunæ, the town Vacone among the Sabines.
 Fanus, a god of the Phœnicians, expressed by a serpent with a tail in his mouth, to denote the course of the years.
 FAR, farris; n. [Heb. bar] bread-corn.
 Faramundus, the first king of the Franks, A. D. 421.
 Farcimen, inis; n. [à farcio] a pudding, sausage.

Farcimentum, i; n. a stuffing.
 Farciminōsus, a, um; adj. having the farcies.
 † Farcino, are; to stuff.
 FAR-CIO, fi, cum and tum, tire; act. [à φαῖνω, constipo] to stuff or cram, make fat. * Farcire pan-num in os, to thrust a linen tent into the mouth.
 Farcior, iri; pass. to be stuffed.
 Farcitus, a, um; stuffed.
 Farcior, farcium; farcus, for fartor, &c.
 † Farfara, æ; f. the herb colts-foot.
 † Farfaria, æ; f. betony.
 Farfarum, i; n. [à Farfarus] the white poplar-tree.
 Farfarus, a river of the Sabines.
 Farfugium, ii; n. white poplar.
 Farina, æ; f. [à far] meal. * Farinæ venter, coarse meal, gurgians.
 * Cornus cervi farina, powder of hartshorn. * Eiusdem farinæ homines, men of the same quality.
 † Farinaceus, a, um; adj. of meal.
 † Farinaria, æ; f. a mill.
 † Farinarium, ii; n. a meal-chamber.
 Farinarius, ii; m. a meal-man.
 † Farinōsus, a, um; full of meal.
 † Farinula, æ; f. fine flour.
 Farinulentus, a, um; adj. full of meal or flour.
 Fario, ōnis; m. [à varius] a trout.
 † Fariolus, i; m. a prophet.
 FARIS, fatus sum, fari; verb. dep. imperf. [φαῖν] to speak.
 Farnus, i; f. [αῤῥῖν(α)] a fir-tree.
 Farnus, a king of the Medes.
 Farracea, the ceremonies of marriage at Rome.
 Farractum, ci; n. frumenty.
 Farraceus, a, um; adj. of wheat.
 Farraginaria, ōrum; n. a hodge-podge.
 Farrāgo, inis; f. Cic. [à far] mostin, hodge-podge, fodder, mixed provender of oats and beans; a mixture of good and bad together.
 † Farranum, i; n. a kind of herb.
 † Farrarius, a, um; bearing corn.
 Farrātum, i; n. frumenty, or other food made of corn.
 Farreatio, ōnis; f. Col. an eating of the bride-cake.
 Farreātor, ōris; m. he that joins in marriage.
 Farreatus, a, um; adj. married.
 Farreo, are; to celebrate marriage.
 Farreum, ci; n. Col. a barn, or bag-pudding.
 Farreus, a, um; adj. of wheat. * Farrea nubes, dandriff.
 † Farciculum, i; n. a lump of leaven.
 † Farinaceus, a, um; of meal.
 † Farinarium, a meal-chamber.
 † Farinarius, ii; m. a bolter, sifter, meal-man.
 † Farrinus, a, um; adj. of wheat.
 † Farfa, æ; f. or -um, i; n. a pudding.
 † Farsura, æ; f. a stuffing, cramming.
 † Farticula, æ; f. a little pudding.
 Fartilia, ōrum; balls to cram poultry.
 Fartilis, le; adj. stuffed, crammed.
 Fartim, adv. by cramming, in a heap.
 Fartor, ōris; m. a maker of puddings or sausages; also a crammer.
 Fartum, i; n. a pudding, or other stuffing. * Vellis fartum, the body.
 Fartura, æ; f. a stuffing or cramming; also the filling of walls up with rubbish.

Fartus, ūs; m. a cramming, filling.
 Fartus, a, um; part. of farcior; stuffed, crammed.
 † Farus, i; m. & f. a watch-tower, or beacon.
 FAS, n. indecl. [à fando] law-ful, right. * Exuere fas, not at all to regard justice or equity.
 Fas, the ancient name of the goddess Justitia.
 Faselis, a surname of Diana.
 Faselina, a town of Sicily.
 FASCIA, æ; f. [φαῖα, vel à fascis] a swathe, a shawl, turban, diadem, faces (as some call them, as others) fillets, bands in an architrave, a cloud stretched out like a swathe, Juv. * Fasciæ, the zones.
 * Fascia lecti, the covering of a bed. * Fascia crinalis, a hair-lace. * Fascia pectoralis, a stomacher or bib. Also a garter, and a long kind of worm.
 † Fasciāle, is; n. a swathing-band.
 Fasciātim [à fascis] bundle-wise.
 Fasciātor, ōris; m. a swaddler.
 Fasciātrix, icis; f. she that swaddles.
 Fasciātus, a, um; swaddled.
 Fasciculāris, re; adj. of a bundle.
 † Fasciculāria, ium; n. burdens, bundles, forage.
 Fasciculus, i; m. [à fascis] a little bundle, a gripe, handful, nosegay.
 * Fasciculus foliorum, a pack of cards.
 Fascinamentum, i; n. a bewitching.
 Fascinans, ntis; bewitching.
 Fascinatio, ōnis; f. an enchanting.
 Fascinātor, ōris; m. an enchanter.
 Fascinātrix, icis; f. an enchantress.
 Fascino, are; act. [βασκαίνω] to bewitch, enchant.
 Fascinor, ari; to be bewitched.
 Fascinum, i; n. an enchantment, bewitching.
 Fascinus, the name of a god among the ancients, driving away witchcraft.
 Fascio, are; to swaddle or bind up.
 Fasciola, æ; f. a little swathe, a garter, and a garland.
 † Fasciolus, a, um; adj. of a swathe or garland.
 Farcior, ari; pass. to be swaddled or bound up.
 FASCIS, is; f. [σφαῖρα, vel ab Heb. kephuth, ligavit] a faggot, a bundle of any thing, a bundle of rods carried before the Roman magistrates; also the office and dignity itself. * Submittere fasces, to hold a mace downward, to veil the bonnet.
 Faselus, or fascolus, i; m. a French-bean.
 Falsurus, a, um; about to confess.
 Fassus, a, um; part. of fateor; having confessed.
 Fasti, ōrum; m. a Roman calendar, in which their feasts, ceremonies, names of the magistrates, and working-days, were set down. * Fastorum liber, the Roman calendar, one of Ovid's works. See Faustus.
 Fastidientis esse stomachi, to be squeamish.
 Fastidienter, adv. } disdainfully.
 † Fastidiliter, }
 Fastid-io, ire; act. to despise, disdain, loath. * Fastidit mei, he sets nought by me.
 Fastidior,

Fastidior, *iri*; to be loathed, &c.

Fastidiose, *iūs, iſſimē*; adv. *disdainfully, squeamiſhly*.

Fastidioſus, *a, um*; adj. *ior, iſſimus*; *disdainful, squeamiſh*. * **Fastidioſus** *litarum Latinarum*, loathing Latin, having no mind at all to it.

Fastiditor, *ōris*; m. a *disdainer, scorner*.

Fastiditus, *a, um*; part. of *fastidior*; *scorned, deſpised*. * **Viri non fastiditi**, *men of good eſteem*.

Fastidium, *ii*; n. *Cic. [à faſtus] a loathing, diſdain, diſtaſte, ſqueamiſhneſs*.

+ **Fastigātor**, *ōris*; m. *he that makes the end of a thing ſharp*.

Fastigātus, *a, um*; *pointed*.

Fastigiātē, adv. *ſpire-wiſe*.

Fastigiatio, *ōnis*; f. a *making pointed*.

Fastigiātor, *ōris*; m. *he that makes pointed*.

Fastigiātus, *a, um*; *pointed*. * **Fastigiatiſſimus**, *very proud*.

Fastigio, *are*; *adā* to *point, or ſaſhion with a ſpire*.

Fastigium, *ii*; n. *Cic. [à faſtus] the top or ſpire of a building, a pinnacle, the depth, ſtate, dignity, the accent over letters, a vane*. * **Humanum faſtigium excedere**, to be above the pitch of human condition. * **Fastigium componere**, to complete. * **Fastigium tenere inter homines**, to be of a good rank, or a perſon of quality. * **Fastigia rerum**, the principal points. * **Forſitan & ſerobibus quæ ſint faſtigia quæras**, perhaps you demand of me how deep the ditches muſt be. * **Tria ſunt agrorum faſtigia, campeſtre, collinum, & montanum**, there are three ſorts of fields, the plain, hilly, and mountainous.

+ **Fastigo**, *are*; to *point the top*.

Fastioſē, adv. *disdainfully*.

Fastioſus, *a, um*; adj. *proud, ſurly, ſtately*.

Fastuoſē, adv. *ſcornfully*.

Fastuoſitas, *ātis*; f. *disdainfulneſs*.

Fastioſus, *a, um*; *disdainful*.

FASTUS, *ūs*; *Liv. [à fari, vel à φαω, apparco] haughtineſs, ſurlineſs, ſtate, pride*.

Fastus, *uum*; m. *Liv. chronicles*.

FASTUS, *a, um*; *Cic. [antiq. φαω-τος, vel à fas, vel fari] lawful, lucky*. * **Fasti dies**, *pleading-days, term-time*.

Fatālis, *le*; adj. *Cic. [à fatum] according to the laws of fate, fatal, deadly*; (this word is taken either in a good or bad ſenſe.)

Fatāliter, adv. *fatally, by neceſſity*.

+ **Fatatum**, *for fatale, fatal*.

Fatendus, *a, um*; to *be confeſſed*.

FA-TEOR, *ſus ſum, tēri*; dep. [*à φαω, dico*] to *confeſs, affirm*. * **De ſe fateri**, to *confeſs ingenuouſly*.

Faticanus, *a, um*; [*à fatum & Faticinus*, *cano*] *foretelling future events*.

Faticus, *a, um*; *telling fortunes*.

Fatifer, *a, um*; adj. *deadly*.

Fatigatio, *ōnis*; f. a *wearying*. *

Fatigatio agrorum, the *impoveriſhing a piece of ground*.

Fatigātor, *ōris*; m. a *wearier*.

Fatigātrix, *icis*; f. *ſhe that wearies*.

Fatigātus, *a, um*; *wearied, tired*.

FATIGO, *are*; [*qu. fatim ago*] to *wear, tire, importune, wear out,*

whet. * **Fatigare regni vires**, to *impoveriſh a kingdom*. * **Fatigare vinclis & carcere**, to *ſtop by chains and imprifonment*. * **Fatigare tergum**, to *belabour one*. * **Fatigare ſor fatigari**, to *be wearied*.

Fatiloquus, *a, um*; *foretelling deſtiny*.

+ **Fatim**, adv. *abundantly*.

+ **Fatio**, *ōnis*; f. a *quenched fire-brand*.

Fatiſco, *ēre*; [*qu. fatim hiſco*] to *fail, rive with chinks, gaſe, be weary*.

+ **Fato**, *are*; to *deſtinate*.

+ **Fator**, *ari*; to *ſpeak much*.

Fatua. See **Fauna**.

Fatue, adv. *fooliſhly*.

Fatuelis, *as Faunus*.

Fatuitas, *ātis*; f. *fooliſhneſs, impertinence*.

FATUM, *i*; n. *Cæſ. [à fando] fate, deſtiny, an oracle, death, nature, providence; alſo life*. * **Præcipitare fata veneno**, to *prevent a natural death by poiſon*.

+ **Fatuo**, *are*; to *make or grow fooliſh*.

+ **Fatuor**, *ari*; to *be in an ecſtaſy, or out of one's wits*.

Fatuor, *ari*; to *play the fool*.

Fatus, *a, um*; part. of *fari*; *having ſpoken*.

FATUUS, *a, um*; adj. [*Heb. pethi*] *fooliſh, unſavoury*.

+ **Favaſor**, *ōris*; m. a *fiſher*.

Faucia, *one of the tribes of Rome*.

+ **Faucioſus**, *a, um*; *conſenting in ill*.

Fauces, *ium*; f. the *upper part of the throat, jaws, cheeks, a channel, the mouth of a river, narrow paſſage*. * **Fauces ſati**, the *jaws of death*. See **faux**.

Faucula Clunia, a *harlot that relieved the captives taken by Hannibal at Capua*.

Fävens, *ntis*; part. *favouring*.

+ **Fävencia**, *æ*; f. a *favouring*.

Faventia, a *city in Italy, called Faenza; alſo a town in Spain*.

FÄVEO, *favi, fautum, -ēre*; [*à φαω, dico, luceo*] to *favour, take one's part*. * **Favere linguis**, to *ſpeak nothing but good words*. * **Creditur favere formæ**, 'tis thought to *preserve beauty*.

Faveria, a *city of Iſtria*.

Favetur [*ab illis*] *men favour*.

Faviani, *young men, who, by the appointment of Romulus and Remus, ran about naked at the feaſt of Faunus*.

Fävilla, *æ*; f. [*à faveo, vel à φαω, ſplendo*] *white aſhes, or embers*.

Fävillaceus, *a, um*; adj. *of embers or aſhes*.

+ **Favillus**, *i*; m. a *pair of ſnuffers*.

Faviſſæ, *cellars in the capitol, where they kept their ſtandards for war, and the money which the prieſts employed about ceremonies*.

+ **Faviſſor**, *ōris*; m. a *favourer*.

Fävitor, *ōris*; m. a *favourer*.

Faula, *Hercules's harlot*.

Fauna, or **Fatua**, a *godeſs to whom the Roman matrons ſacrificed by night; it was death for a man to look into her temple, becauſe in her life-time ſhe always kept herſelf in her chamber, and never ſaw any man but her husband*.

Faunalia, *feſts in honour of Faunus,*

on the fifth day of December.

Fauni, *ōrum*; m. *gods of the woods and fields, called alſo Satyrs*.

+ **Faunicus**, *a, um*; adj. *wild, rude*. **Faunus**, the *ſon of Picus, and father of Latinus, the third king of the Aborigines, and father of the other Fauni*.

+ **Fävoniālis**, *le*; of the *weſt-wind*.

Fävonia pyra, *katherine-tears*.

Fävönus, *ii*; m. [*à faveo*] the *weſt-wind*.

Fävor, *ōris*; m. *favour, good-will*.

Favor, or **Favo**, an *actor at Rome, who, at Veſpaſian's death, imitated his manners whiſt alive*.

Fävörābilis, *le*; adj. 3 art. *favourable, or favouring*.

Fävörābilitēr, adv. *favourably*.

Favorinus, a *philosopher, and ſcholar of Dion, an eunuch, enemy to Adrian, who ſaid, that in himſelf were three miracles; that being a Frenchman, he ſpoke Greek; that being an eunuch, he was thought to be an adulterer; and that being an enemy to the emperor, he was alive*.

+ **Favoroſus**, *a, um*; *full of favour*. **Fauſta**, the *wife of Conſtantine, ſlain by him*.

Fauſtē, adv. *luckily, happily*.

Fauſtianum vinum, *excellent wine of the hill Falernus*.

Fauſtinopolis, a *city of Cappadocia*.

Fauſtinus, the *name of two Roman conſuls*.

Fauſtitas, *ātis*; f. *good luck, happineſs*.

Fauſtulus, a *ſhepherd, who found Romulus and Remus expoſed by the Tiber, and brought them to his wife Laurentia to bring up*. *Liv.*

FAUSTUS, *a, um*; adj. [*à φαω, luceo*] *fortunate, lucky*.

Fauſtus, the *ſurname of many Romans*.

Fauſtus Afer, a *Manichæan heretick, who wrote againſt the orthodox faith, and was answered by St. Auſtin*.

Fauſtus Quintilianus, a *ſenator in the time of Julian*.

Fauſtus Sylla, the *colleague of Sylviuſ Otho*.

+ **Fautidius**, *ii*; m. *whoſe ſayings are favoured*.

+ **Fautio**, or **faucio**, *ōnis*; f. a *favouring*.

Fautor, *ōris*; m. a *favourer, maintainer, abetter*.

+ **Fautōrius**, *a, um*; *favourable*.

Fautrix, *icis*; f. *ſhe that favours*.

Fauturus, *a, um*; part. fut. in *rus*, of *faveo*; *ready to favour*.

+ **Fävulus**, *i*; m. a *little honeycomb*.

Fävus, *i*; m. *Plin. [à faveo, vel ab opus, opus textum] a honeycomb; alſo a ſix-corner'd tile, and an ulcer*.

FAUX, *cis*; f. *Vir. [à fari & vox] the chaps, the ſtreights of mountains*. * **Bolum è faucibus eripere**, to *reſcue out of great danger*.

FAX, *fäcis*; f. [*à φαω, luceo*] a *fire-brand, torch, ſaggot, ſtar, marriage; alſo an incendiary, ring-leader*. * **Addere faces alicui**, to *encourage any one*.

Faxim, *iſ, it, int, for fecerim, &c.*

Faxy,

Faxo, for faciam or fecero, I shall effect.

† Faxo, are, to view the watch.

F ante E.

F. E. abbrev. for factum est, fundaverunt, fortem, or familiarē.

F. E. for filius ejus, or factum est.

FE A. abbrev. for fœmina.

FE B. abbrev. for Februarius.

Febricitans, ntis, sick of a fever.

Febricitatio, ōnis; f. a being in a fever.

† Febricitator, ōris; m. one in a fever.

Febricito, are; } neut. to be in a fever.

Febricitor, ari; } fever.

Febricula, æ; f. a feverish distemper.

Febriculārius, } adj. feverish.

Febriculāris, c, } adj. feverish.

Febriculose; ad. feverishly.

Febriculōsius, ātis; f. feverishness.

Febriculōsus, a, um; adj. feverish.

Febrilis, ntis; part. in a fever.

Febrifuga, æ; f. fever-few.

Febrilis, c, of a fever.

Febrilo, ire, to have a fever.

FEBRIS, is; f. [à ferveo] a fever or ague. * Laborare febrī, to have a fever. * Febris colliquans, a very ardent fever voiding the very substance of the body. * Febris epīala, the fever very hot and cold in every part. * Febris lypyria, outwardly cold and inwardly hot.

Febris, a goddess worshipped by the ancients to prevent rart.

Febrisco, ēre, to be feverish.

Februa, a goddess presiding over menstruous women.

Februa, ōrum; n. [à ferveo] sacrifices to the Dii manes in February, purifications.

Februarius, ii; m. February.

Februaria, Februālis, and Februa, names of Juno, whose sacrifices were in February.

Februarius, a, um; part. of februo; purged by sacrifice.

Februo, are, to purge by sacrifice.

Februo, ari; part. to be purged.

Februum, ui; n. a purification.

Februus, a name of Pluto, to whom they sacrificed in February.

FECIALIS, is; m. [à facio] an herald at arms.

FECIALIS, e; adj. of arms or heralds. * Jus feciale, the law of arms.

† Fecini, m, ii; n. a small grape kernel.

† Fecinius, a, um, yielding dregs.

Fredericus, a Roman emperor, who slew his own son Henry in prison, because he thought he favoured pope Gregory.

FEL, lis; n. [Xαλῆ] gall, poison, bitterness of spirit. * Fel terre, centauri. * Sales iussu felle, sharp quirps.

Feles, is; f. & m. a cat. * Feles viugmaria, a panther. * Feles pul-laria, one that steals children; a spirit. See felis.

Felicitas, ātis; f. happiness, fruitfulness.

Felicitas, the name of a Roman goddess; and a Roman woman who was glad to see her sons die for the Christian religion under Antoninus.

Felicitatus, a, um, made happy.

Felicit-er, ius, ius, ius; adv. happily. * Dicam felicit-er, joy was given.

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FELIS, is; f. & m. [γαλῆ αἰλκυπες] a cat.

FEL-IX, gen. icis; adj. 3 art. icior.

icissimus; [ab ἡλῆ, ætate vegeta vel æquali] happy, favourable, fruitful. * Felix domino, useful and profitable to his master. * Felix curarum, one whose cares bring him profit.

Felix, the name of three bishops of Rome, two consuls, a governor of Judæa, and others.

Fellator, ōris; m. a sucker.

Fellenius, the tutel-er god of the Aquileenses.

Felleus, a, um; [à fel] of gall, bitter.

† Felligibilis, e, deceitful.

† Fellicatio, ōnis; f. a sucking.

† Fellico, are, to suck.

† Fellicus, a, um, of or like gall.

Fellissus, a, um; adj. [à fel & fluo] flowing with gall.

Fellito, are, to suck.

† Fellitus, a, um, full of gall.

† Fellium, in, a musical instrument.

† Fello, are, to suck.

† Felonia or fellonia, felony.

Felina, the city of Bononia in Italy, and Bologna in Gallia Togata.

Felinus, a king of the Tulsans.

Feltrina, a city of Rhætia.

† Feltrinus, a, um, of a felt.

† Feltrum or filtrum, i; n. a felt.

† Femellarius, a, um, given to women.

Femen, inis; n. [ab ant. feo, vel foetus] the thigh, the inward part of the thigh.

Feminalia, ium; n. breeches, drawers.

† Feminicuralia, ōrum; n. breeches and stockings together.

Femorale, is; n. armour for the thighs.

Femoralia, ium; n. breeches, drawers.

Femur, ōris; n. [ab aht. feo] the thigh, the outward part of it.

† Fenatio, ōnis; f. or fenatio, a fawning.

† Fendica, æ; f. a sausage.

† Fendo, ēre; inus. to provoke to anger. Hence are derived offendo, defendo, &c.

Fenero, are, to put out to sea. See fanero.

Fenestella, æ; f. [à fenestra] a little hole or window.

Fenestella, a Roman historian under Tiberius Cæsar; also the name of one of the gates of Rome.

FENESTRA, æ; f. [à φῆνω, appareo] a window, breach, inlet, presence. * Fenestræ cavæ, bay-windows. * Fenestram ad nequitiam aperire, to make way for acting wickedness.

Fenestrālis, e; adj. of a window.

* Porta fenestrālis, a casement.

Fenestratus, a, um; part. of fenestror; having windows or holes. * Fenestrati calcei, cut shoes.

Fenestrula or fenestricula, a little window.

Fenestro, are; to make windows to let in the light.

Fenestror, ari, to be opened.

† Feniculum, i; n. fennel.

Fenni, people of Finland.

† Feo, antiq. a few, produco.

FERA, æ; f. [φῆρ] a wild beast, a

viper.

Feracitas, ātis; f. fruitfulness.

† Ferac-iter, ius, ius, ius; adv. fruitfully.

† Feraculus, a, um, somewhat fruitful.

Feralia, ōrum; n. sacrifices among the Romans to the Dii manes, solemn feasts in honour of the dead.

† Feralis, e; adj. 3 art. [à fera] belonging to funerals, mournful, dismal, deadly.

† Feralis, is, a wild planet being alone in a sign.

† Feratrina, æ; f. a park.

Ferax, ātis; adj. ior, ius, ius, ius; [à fero] fruitful. * Ferax miraculorum, affording plenty of strange things.

† Ferbeo, ēre, to be hot.

† Ferbesco, ēre, to grow hot.

† Fertum or fertum, for factum.

† Ferularium, ii; n. a voider.

Ferculum, i; n. [à fero] a dish, a bed. * Ferculum pompæ, a pageant, or representation of cities or castles won from the enemy, and which served heretofore at Rome to adorn their triumphs.

Ferdinandus, i; m. Ferdinand, the name of several kings of Spain, and emperors of Germany.

Fere; adv. [μερ] almost, for the most part. * Fere-plerique, the most.

Ferendus, a, um; part. to be borne.

Ferens, ntis; part. bearing. * Ferens laborum, enduring labour.

Ferentani, the people of Ferentum in Italy.

Ferentarii, ōrum; m. [à fero] light-armed soldiers.

Ferentini, the people of Ferentia in Hetruria.

Ferentines, the people of Ferentinum in Italy.

Ferentum, a town in Italy.

Fercola, æ; f. [à fero] a kind of fruitful vine.

Feretrius, a name of Jupiter, from the spoils which Romulus carried and offered to him in the capitol.

Feretrum, i; n. [à fero] a bier or coffin; also a chariot for a pageant.

Feria, æ; f. [à ferio] a holy-day; also a keeping holy-day, a truce, a ceasing from. * Feriæ clivales, sailing days. * Feriæ stativæ, unmoveable feasts. * Feriæ precedenæ, vigils.

Ferialis, e, festival. * Prælium sine feriali officio, without cessation.

† Feriaticus, a, um, at leisure.

Feratio, ōnis; f. a keeping holy-day.

Feriat-er, ius, ius, ius; adj. at leisure, idle.

* Feriati dies, holy-days. * Male feriat-er, without good employment.

† Feriatus, ūs; m. leisure, idleness, quietness.

Ferendus, a, um; part. to be stricken.

Ferens, ntis; part. striking.

† Feriferæ, mad wild beasts.

† Feriferus, a, um; adj. mad like a wild beast.

Ferina, æ; f. [à fera] venison.

Ferine; adv. wildly, beastly.

Ferinus, a, um; adj. of or like wild beasts. * Caro ferina, venison.

Ferio are; neut. to make holy-day.

FERIO, ire; ēt. [à ferus] to strike, smite, wound, sacrifice. * Ferire pecuniam, to coin. * Ferire fossam, to dig up a trench. * Ferire nares, to offend the nose. * Ferire fœdus, to make a league. * Ferire munere, to put one to the charge of a present.

† Feriōcāculum, *a bler for a corps.*
 Feriōr, ar; [à feria] *to keep holy-day.* * Feriāri studiis, *not to mind one's book.*
 Fērītas, ātis; *f. cruelty, wildness.*
 † Fērītēr; *adv. wildly.*
 † Feritōrium, īi; *n. a battledore.*
 † Ferlingium terrāe, *a furlong.*
 Fermē; *adv. [à fere] almost, nigh, ordinarily, lightly.*
 Fermentārius, a, um; *of leaven.*
 Fermentātio, ōnis; *f. a leavening.*
 Fermentāto, ōris; *m. a leavener.*
 Fermentatus, a, um; *part. of fermentor, leavened, puffed up.*
 Fermentēco, ēre, *to take leaven, to leave.*
 Fermento; *are; act. to leaven.* * Fermentare terram, *to make the earth heave up.*
 Fermentunt, īi; *n. [à fervec] leaven.* * In fermento tota est or jacet, *she is in a passion.*
 † Fēro, ate, *to make fat or fruitful.*
 † Fēro, ōnis; *m. a messenger.*
 FERO, tūli, laum, ferre; *act. defect. [φέρω] to bear, suffer, breed, escape, declare, receive, have, offer, procure, take away, refer, repose, require, agree.* * Fert animus, *I have a mind.* * Ferre ad aliquem, *to let one know, acquaint with.* * Ferre aliquem in oculis, *to love entirely or passionately.* * Neque id occultē fert, *nor does he dissemble it.* * Ita ferunt rationes meae, *such is the exigence of my affairs.* * Judicem tibi fero, *I appeal to whatever judge you shall name.* * Ferre conditionem or optionem, *to give one his choice.* * Ferre tribum, centuriam, or puncta in centuriā, *to get the voices of such a tribe, &c.* * Effe oneri ferendo, *to be able to bear a burden.* * Ferre ventrem, *to be with young, (this is spoken of all sorts of creatures.)* * Ferre quæstionem, *to ratify the petition of right.* * Aggre ferre, *to take ill.* * Expensum ferre, *to enter money laid out.* * Sese or pedem ferre, *to go.* * Ferre manum, *to join in battle.* * Ferre primas, *to be chief.* * Ut fert consuetudo, *as the custom is.* * Dum res fert, *while the time serves.*
 Fērōcia, æ; *f. fierceness, cruelty.*
 Fērōcio, ire, *to be cruel or fierce.*
 Fērōcitas, ātis; *f. fierceness, earnestness.*
 Fērōcītēr, ius, īssimē; *adv. fiercely.*
 Fērōcūlus, a, um; *short and cruel.*
 Feronia, æ; *f. a goddess of the woods, whose grove, by the mountain Soracte, being burnt by chance, and the people about to carry away her image, the wood presently sprung up afresh; also a city at the foot of Soracte.*
 Fērōr, ar; *pass. to be led, carried, distracted, inclined, talked of, &c.*
 Fērō-x, gen. cis; *adj. 3 art. cior, cissimus, [à fero] courageous, fearing no colours, fierce, cruel, cruel.* * Ferox formā, *proud of his beauty.*
 Ferramentarii, ōrum; *m. smiths.*
 Ferramentum, īi; *n. an iron tool.* * Ferramenta, ōrum; *sharp weapons.*
 Ferraria, æ; *f. an iron mine; also water-betony.* * Ferraria minor, *agrimony.*
 Ferraria, *a promontory of Spain.*
 Ferrārius, a, um; *adj. [a ferrum]*

of iron. * Faber ferrarius, *a smith.* * Aqua ferraria, *smith's water in the cold trough.* * Officina ferraria, *a forge.*

Ferātilis, e; *adj. slavish.*
 † Ferrātūra, æ; *f. iron-work.*
 Ferrātus, a, um, *plated with iron.* * Agmina ferrata, *troops armed.*
 Ferreum, ei; *n. an anvil.*
 Ferreus, a, um; *adj. of iron, hard as iron, not to be entreated.* * Ferreus scriptor, *an author that has a rough uneven style.* * Ferreus somnus, *death.*

† Ferricrepidinae insulæ, *where iron gingle about their heels.*

Ferritōdina, æ; *f. an iron mine.*

† Ferrigor, ari, *to be bewed.*

† Ferritēri, *shackled slaves.*

† Ferriterium, īi; *n. a prison, or shackles.*

† Ferritribaces viri, *shackled slaves.*

† Ferro, are, *to plate with iron.*

Ferrūgineus, a, um; *adj. rusty, rust-coloured.*

Ferrūginōsus, a, um, *full of rust.*

Ferrugo, inis; *f. iron-rust, a rusty colour, the fringe about a canopy, &c.*

FERRUM, īi; *n. [à ferio, vel ferus] iron; also all sorts of weapons made of iron, as a sword, &c.* * Ferro & flammā res geritur, *there's nothing but fire and sword.* * Ferrum equinum, *horse-shoe vetch.*

Ferrūmen, inis; *n. solder.* * Ferrumen cæmentorum, *lime.*

Fermentum, īi; *n. solder, glue, &c.*

Ferrūminatio, ōnis; *f. a soldering.*

Ferrūminator, ōris; *m. a solderer.*

Ferrūmino, are, *to solder.* * Commisuras navium musci comā ferruminare, *to caulk ships.*

Fertūis, e; *adj. [à fero] fruitful.*

* Terra fertilis uvæ, *a grape-land.*

Fertilitas, ātis; *f. fertility, rankness.*

Fertiliter; *adv. fruitfully.*

Fertum; *adv. [à farcio] thick, close together.*

Fertum, īi; *n. a cake of several grains and spices offered up at the altar.*

† Fertus, a, um; *adj. fruitful.*

Fervefacio, ēre, *to heat or make hot.*

Fervefactus, a, um; *heated, chafed.*

Fervens, ntis; *part. ior, īssimus; boiling hot, fervent, vehement.* * Facere aliquem ferventem flagris, *to lash one soundly.* * Fervens animus, *a nimble lively wit.*

Ferventōr, ius, īssimē; *adv. hotly, earnestly.*

FERV-EO, ī, ēre; *neut. [φραγω, vel à φέρω, calefacio] to be hot, or sceth.* * Mare fervet, *the sea rages.* * Opus fervet, *the work is plyed.* * Inā totus fervet, *he is all on fire, or extremely angry.*

Ferveſco, ēre; *neut. to grow hot.*

Fervide; *adv. hotly, earnestly.*

† Ferviditas, ātis; *f. heat.*

† Fervido, are, *to make hot.*

Fervidus, a, um; *adj. scalding hot, earnest, passionate, lively, vigorous.*

Ferūla, æ; *f. [à ferio] the stem of a tree; also a palmer, and the herb fennel-giant.* * Ferulæ, *splints used by bone-setters.*

Ferūlaceus, a, um; *adj. of or like the herb ferula.*

† Ferulātōrium, *a place full of fennel-giant.*

† Ferum; *adv. wildly.*

† Ferūmen, inis; *n. an offence, reproach.*

† Fervo, are and ere; or fervio, ire; *to be hot.*

† Fervonum, īi; *n. a cauldron.*

Fervor, ōris; *m. [à fervec] heat, vehemency.* * Fervor maris, *the boiling of the sea.* * Fervor ætatis, *the sprightliness of age.*

† Fervōrium, īi; *n. a cauldron.*

FÉRUS, a, um; *adj. [à φήρ, fera] savage, wild, fierce, cruel, uncultivated, unlearned.* * Ferus ulcus, *a gangreen.*

Ferus, īi; *m. [sc. aper, cervus vel equus] a wild beast, particularly a bear, stag, or horse.*

Fescennia, or -ium, *a town of Hetruria.*

Fescenninæ, arum; *f. songs of nurses.*

Fescenninus, a, um, *wanton, smutty.* * Fescenninum carmen, *obscene verses.*

Fessitudo, inis; *f. weariness.*

† Fesso, are, *to be or make weary.*

Fessus, a, um; *part. of fatiscor, weary, tired out (in body or mind.)*

† Festālis, e; *adj. 3 art. festival.*

Festinus, ntis; *part. hastening.*

Festinator, ōris; *adv. hastily, speedily.*

† Festinantia, æ; *f. haste, speed.*

Festinantissimus, a, um, *very hasty.*

Festinantius and festinatus; *adv. more hastily.*

† Festinatio, ōnis; *f. a hastening.*

Festinatio; *adv. in haste.*

Festinator, ōris; *m. a hastener.*

Festinatus, ūs; *m. a hastening.*

Festinatus, a, um, *hastened, early.* * Festinata mors, *an untimely end.*

Festine; *adv. with haste or speed.*

† Festinitas, ātis; *f. speediness.*

FESTINO, are; [à φέρω, vel ab ἀσπν propius, vel qu. festim, i. e. fertim co] *to speed or hasten.* * Festinare fugam, *to be in a sudden fear.*

† Festinor, ari, *to be disposed too hastily.*

Festinus, a, um, *hasty, speedy.*

Festior, and ius; *adj. comp. more pleasant.* * Festior annus eat, *may this year prove more fortunate.*

Festive, ius, īssimē; *adv. pleasantly, merrily, cheerfully.*

Festivitas, ātis; *f. mirth, cheerfulness.*

Festiviter; *adv. cheerfully.*

† Festivo, are, *to keep holy-day.*

Festivus, a, um; *adj. ior, īssimus, [à festus] merry, handsome, festival.*

FESTUCA, æ; *f. [Heb. motz vel à fortus, vel fissus] a shoot, straw, mote, fescue, wild oats, the pretor's rod or staff with which the slaves were struck at their manumission.* * Ne move festucam, *don't make the least noise.*

Festucago, inis; *f. wild oats.*

Festucarius, a, um, *of a young set or plant.* * Vis festucaria, *the power of the pretor.*

† Festulum, īi; *n. a poor feast.*

Festum, īi; *n. [à festus] a feast.* * Post festum venis, *you come a day after the fair.*

FESTUS, a, um; *adj. [ab ἐστια, festum celebros] solemn, festival, merry, pleasant.*

Festus, *the name of several Romans.*

† Feudatarius, *a feudatary.*

† Fendum, īi; *n. a fee, vassalage, a tenure in service under a conqueror.* * Feudum talliatum, *an estate entailed.*

Fex, fecis; *f. See fax.*

F ante F.

F. F. abbrev. for fratris filius.
F. F. A. abbrev. for filius familias.

F ante I.

F. J. abbrev. for fici iussit.
Fi and fto, the imperative of fio.
Fiavium, a city of Cappadocia.
† Fibella, æ; f. the moon.
FIBER, ri; m. [à fibres, mollis] a beaver called a beaver; some take it for a badger or a gray.
FIBRA, æ; f. [qu. fimbria, vel ab antiq. fiber, i. e. extremus] the border or brink of a thing, a small vein or string at the root of herbs. * Fibra pecudum, the inward parts of beasts. * Neque mihi cornea fibra est, nor am I so dull and senseless.
Fibratus, a, um, having small strings.
Fibrenus, a river in Italy.
† Fibria, æ; f. a door or gate.
Fibrilega, Beverley in Yorkshire.
† Fibrinum, i; n. fine wool.
Fibrinus, a, um, [à fiber] of a beaver.
† Fibrillæ, arum; or fibrilli, orum; the hairs of the nostrils.
† Fibrillus, a, um, full of fibres.
FIBULA, æ; f. [à fibra vel figo] a button, buckle, clasp, the lesser bone of the leg, the nut of a steel bow, a surgeon's stitching-quill, the key of a building.
Fibularius, ii; m. a button or point-maker.
Fibulatio, ònis; f. a buttoning.
Fibulator, òris; m. a buttoner.
Fibulatorium, ii; n. a place where buttons are made and sold.
Fibulatorius, a, um; adj. with buttons or clasps.
Fibulo, are, to button or fasten.
Fibulor, ari, to be fastened.
Ficana, a city in Italy.
Ficaria, an island near Sardinia.
Ficaria, æ; f. [à ficus] a fig-tree or fig-garden; also fig-wort or pike-wort.
Ficarius, a, um; adj. of a fig or fig-tree. * Crates ficariæ, hurdles on which figs were laid.
Ficarius, ii; m. a fig-gatherer.
Ficatum, i; n. meat made of figs; also the liver of a hog, or goose, eaten or fed with figs.
Ficedula, æ; f. a fig-pecker.
Ficedulensis, e; adj. of a fig-pecker.
Ficelia, or Volavia, the city Oberwesel by the Rhine.
† Ficella, æ; f. a little fig.
Ficetum, i; n. a garden of fig-trees.
† Ficcus, a, um, of a fig-tree.
† Ficitas, atis; f. abundance of figs.
† Ficitor, òris; m. an eater or gatherer of figs.
Ficolenses, a people of Italy.
† Ficolia, æ; f. a flake or staff of a fig-tree.
† Ficon, i; n. a fig.
Ficolus, a, um, full of sores in the head or fundament, scabby, pocky.
Fictè; adv. feignedly.
Fictile, is; n. a thing made of earth.
Fictilis, e; adj. [à fingere] earthen, made of earth.
Fictio, ònis; f. a fiction, devising.
Fictitius, a, um; adj. devised, counterfeited.

Fictor, òris; m. a former or fashioner, potter. * Fictor legum, an inventor of laws.
† Fictorius, and, fictiosus, a, um; devised.
† Fictorius, ii; m. a feigner, forger.
† Fictosus, a, um, full of lying.
† Ficticula, æ; f. a witch.
Fictrix, icis; f. she that frames or devises.
Fictura, æ; f. a framing, devising.
Fictus, a, um; part. of fingor; framed, feigned. * Ficti cinni, a peruke.
† Ficulnea, æ; f. a little fig or fig-tree.
Ficulnea, an ancient city of Italy.
Ficulnetum, i; n. a fig-tree garden.
Ficulneus, and ficulnus, a, um; adj. [à ficus] of fig-tree wood, weak, pitiful.
† Ficulnus, i, a little fig.
FICUS, i and ùs; f. [Heb. phag] a fig or fig-tree.
Ficus, i; m. the hemorrhoides or piles.
Ficus, a town in Mauritania Cæsaricensis.
Fidè, ius, iusimè; adv. faithfully.
† Fidebo for fidam.
† Fidicula, æ; f. a little credit.
† Fidefragus, i; m. a traitor.
Fideicommissarius, ii; m. a scoffee in trust.
Fideicommissio, ònis; f. } scoffment
Fideicommissum, i; n. } in trust.
Fideicommissor, òris; m. a scoffer.
Fideicommissus, a, um, scuffed.
Fideicommitto, ère, to enscoffee, give in trust.
Fideicommittor, i, to be enscuffed.
Fideju-beo, ùs, sum, bère, to undertake, engage.
Fidejussio, ònis; f. an engaging, undertaking.
Fidejussor, òris; m. a surety for another, engager.
Fidejussorius, a, um, of suretyship.
† Fidele; adv. faithfully.
† Fidelia, æ; f. [à fidelis] an earthen pot; also a carpenter's chalked line. * Eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbat, he kills two birds with one stone.
Fidelis, e; adj. ior, iusimus, [à fides] faithful, loyal, reasonable, earnest. * Fidelis ad vetustatem materia, timber that lasts long. * Fidelior pice explendis rimis, that stops chinks better than pitch.
Fidelitas, atis; f. faithfulness.
Fideliter, ius, iusimè; adv. faithfully.
Fidena, or Fidenæ, a city in Italy.
Fidens, ntis; part. trusting. * Fidens animi, fearing nothing.
Fidenter; adv. confidently, boldly.
Fidentia, æ; f. a trusting, boldness.
Fidentia, a city in Spain, called also Julia.
Fidentini, the people of Fidentia in Italy.
Fidentissimus, a, um, most confident.
Fidentius; adv. more confidently.
Fides, ei; f. Cic. [à fido] faith, truth, loyalty. * Fidem liberare, to perform one's promise. * Fidem fallere, to break one's word. * Fidem interponere, to pass one's word. * Græcâ fide mercari, to buy with ready money. * Concussa fides, crack'd credit. * In fide alicujus esse, to be under one's protection. * In fidem recipere, to protect one. * Bonâ fide, in truth,

* Ad fidem, faithfully. * Publicâ fide, with freedom and safety.
* Fide alicujus sumere pecuniam, to take up money upon another's credit.
FIDES, is; f. [σφίδες, chordæ] a FIDIS, } lute-string; also a fiddle, or other stringed instrument. * Conspicuous fide, an excellent player upon the lute.
Fidicen, inis; m. one that plays on any stringed instrument, a lutanist.
Fidicina, æ; f. a woman player.
Fidicinus, a, um, belonging to a musician or music.
Fidicula, æ; f. [à fides] a little fiddle, a celestial sign.
Fidiculæ, arum; f. wires of lute-string to rack one examined.
Fidiculanus Falcula, a Roman senator very base and inconstant.
† Fidiculizo, are, to fiddle.
† Fidipedes, a kind of birds.
Fidius for Filius, the son of Jupiter, and god of faithfulness.
FI-DO, di, sum, dère; neut. [à fide] persuadere to trust, rely upon.
Fido, an Argive, who found out measures and weights.
Fiducia, æ; f. confidence, boldness. * Minimæ fiduciæ exercitus, an army not to be trusted. * Fiduciam committere, to sell a thing upon condition of buying it again. * Accipere fiduciam, to buy a thing on the same condition.
† Fiducialis, e; adj. trusty.
† Fiducialitas, atis; f. trustiness.
Fiducialiter; adv. with confidence.
† Fiduciarium, ii; n. an inheritance holden by mortgage.
Fiduciarius, a, um; adj. taken on trust. * Fiduciarium regnum, a kingdom possessed for a time. * Fiduciarius emptor, one that buys upon condition to sell again.
Fiduciarius, ii; m. a scoffee in trust.
Fiduciatus, a, um, put in trust.
Fiducio, are, to make condition of trust.
Fiducior, ari, to be put in state of trust.
† Fidunculus, a, um, faithful.
Fidus, a, um; adj. ior, iusimus, [à fides] faithful, trusty, bold.
Fidustus, a, um, of good credit.
Fidus, a, um, to be made.
Figlina, æ; f. [à figulina] a potter's trade or workhouse.
† Figlinarius, ii; m. a potter.
Figlinum, i; n. earthen-ware.
Figlinus, a, um, of a potter.
† Figmen, inis; n. a feigning.
† Figmentatus, a, um, feigned.
Figmentum, i; n. [à fingere] a figment or forgery, any thing made of earth (in the scriptures.) * Figmentata ærea, brass work.
FI-GO, xi, xum, gère; act. [σπινω] to fix, fasten, stick, set steady, plant. * Palam humi figere, to drive a stake into the ground. * Figere aliquem maledictis, to rail at one. * Figere carnem verubus, to spit meat. * Figere pedem, to stand still. * Figere oscula, to kiss. * Figere leges or tabulas, to confirm laws, (properly to hang them up, being cut in brass.)
Figor, i; pass. to be fixed, &c.
Figularis, e; adj. of a potter, for a potter's use.
† Figularius, ii; m. a potter.
† Figulatus, a, um, fashioned.

Figulina, æ; f. the potter's art, a potter's work-house.
 † **Figulicus**, a, um; as **figulinus**.
 † **Figulo**, are; to fashion as a potter.
 † **Figulor**, ari; to be made of earth.
Figulus, i; m. [à *figo*] a potter.
 * **Figuli opes**, a stock in perishable wares.
Figura, æ; f. [à *figo*] a figure or shape, image, scoff, likeness, complexion. * **Figura negotii**, the face of an affair, the condition it is in.
 † **Figurantia**, æ; f. a shapen.
 † **Figuratiō**, -iūs, -issimē; adv. figuratively.
Figuratio, ōnis; f. a fashioning, a rhetorical supposition, a conceiving.
Figurativus, a, um; adj. figurative, in a figure.
Figuratus, a, um; part. fashioned.
 * **Æs figuratum**, money coined.
Figuro, are; act. to fashion, form, coin, imagine. * **Figurare caseum**, to bring milk to the substance of cheese.
 * **Figurate** q̄s **pueri**, to teach a child to speak.
 † **Filacarius**, ii; m. one of the clerks of the king's bench.
 † **Filaciffa**, æ; f. a spinster.
 † **Filacium**, ii; n. the ple on which records hang.
Filago, inis; f. [à *filum*] cotton-weed, or bloody-flax-weed.
Filamentum, i; n. a small string.
 † **Filarium**, ii; n. a bottom of thread.
Filatim, adv. thread-by-thread.
 † **Filatiffa**, æ; m. and f. a spinner.
 † **Filatrix**, icis; f. a sempstress.
Filatus, a, um; made into thread.
Filia, æ; f. Cic. [à *filius*] a daughter. * **Filiæ conditionem querere**, to get a husband for his daughter.
Filialis, e; adj. child-like, of a child.
 † **Filialiter**, adv. like a child.
Filiaster, i; m. a son-in-law.
Filiastra, æ; f. a daughter-in-law.
 † **Filiatio**, ōnis; f. and **filiatus**, ūs; m. sonship.
 † **Filica**, æ; f. fern.
Filicetus, a, um; notched-like fern.
Filicetum, and **filicarium**, i; n. [à *filix*] a heath, or ground over-run with fern.
 † **Filiceus**, a, um; adj. of fern.
Filico, are; to notch like fern.
 † **Filicones**, feliores good for nought.
Filicium, i; n. a heath. See **filicetum**.
Filicula, æ; f. polypody, wall-fern.
 † **Filio**, are; to bear or make a son.
Filiola, æ; f. a young daughter.
Filiolus, i; m. a young son.
Filipendula, æ; f. [à *filum*] dropwort.
FILIUS, ii; m. [ῥίος, vel à *φίλος*, amo] a son or child, the young of brutes. * **Fratri filius**, a nephew.
 * **Teræ filius**, a bastard. * **Filius familias**, the man's son of the house, or one of the household. * **Fortunæ filius**, fortune's darling.
 * **Filius lunæ** or **actis**, the dew.
 * **Filius solis**, the day. * **Filius vitis**, wine.
FILIX, icis; f. [ῥίον, vel à *filum*] fern, brake.
 † **Filo**, are; to make thread.
 † **Filtrum**, i; n. a strainer.
FILUM, i; n. [Heb. *pathil*] thread, line, yarn, a carpenter's line, style of an oration, lineaments of the face.
 * **Fila araneorum**, spiders' webs.
 * **Fila lyrae**, harp-strings. * **Mia-**

lum filum, the string that tongues children.
 † **Filumina**, or **filumnia**, loving or lovely persons.
 † **Filus**, i; m. a thread.
Fimarium, ii; n. [à *finus*] a dung-hill.
Fimarius, ii; m. a farmer of
 † **Fimātor**, ōris; m. a prizer.
FIMBRIA, æ; f. [à *finus*] a fringe, hem or welt. * **Fimbriae corylorum**, catkins.
Fimbria, a proud sedition Roman.
Fimbriale, is; n. a fringe.
 † **Fimbriatrix**, icis; f. a sempstress.
Fimbriatus, a, um; part. with fringes, hemmed, jagged.
Fimbrio, are; to hem.
Fimētum, i; n. [à *finus*] a lay-fall, dunghill.
Fimōsus, a, um; full of dung.
FIM-US, i; m. and **um**, i; n. [à *finis*, i. e. oleo] dung; also a dice-box.
Finalis, e; adj. final, of the end.
Finaliter, adv. finally.
 † **Finctus**, for **fictus**.
Findibilis, e; adj. which may be deſt.
FINDO, ſidi, ſiſum, ſindere; [à *σύνδω*] to cleave, rive, divide.
Find-or, ſis, i; part. to be cleſt.
 * **Finditur cor meum dolore**, my heart is quite broke with grief.
 † **Fingæ**, and **-iæ**, arum; f. a kind of tractable apes.
 † **Fingites**, is; m. a pellucid ſtone of Cappadocia.
FLINGO, xi, ſum; [à *σφινγω*, conſtringo, vel à *πινγω*, pango] to ſeign, form, faſhion, mould, counterſet, deviſe, imaginē. * **Fingis ex natura tuâ carteros**, you muſe as you uſe. * **Fingere crimen**, to contrive an accuſation againſt.
Fin-gor, gi; to be framed, &c.
 † **Fini** for **fine**.
Finientis, ntis; the horizon.
Finio, ite; act. [à *finis*] to finiſh, deſine, bound, die. * **Vitam finire laqueo**, to hang himſelf. * **Finire diem**, to pitch upon ſuch a day.
Finior, iri; part. to be finiſhed.
FINIS, is; m. or f. Cic. [à *finis*] the end, concluſion, bound, the frontiers of a country, definition. * **Continere ſe finibus rerum ſuarum**, to meddle with no body's buſineſs but his own.
Finite, adv. diſtinctly, conſeſſedly.
Finitivus, a, um; adj. bordering upon, nigh to. * **Bellum finitivum**, a war with the borderers.
Finutio, ōnis; f. a bounding, or a definition.
Finitivus, a, um; adj. bounding, deſining.
Finitor, ōris; m. he that ends a thing, he that bounds or limits; the horizon. * **Finitores**, ſurveyors of land.
Finitus, a, um; part. of **finior**; finite, finiſhed, bounded.
Finitus, ūs; m. the ending. * **Acutus finitus tibiae**, a loud ſound of the pipe at the end.
FIO, factus ſum, fieri; neut. paſſ. [à *φύω*, naſcor] to be, become. * **Fieri obviam**, to meet one. * **Fit vis in eum**, they uſe violence towards him. * **Piet tibi acceptum**, they will thank you for it. * **Aliquid fiet cibi**, ſome meat ſhall be made ready. * **Quid de me fiet?**

what will become of me? * **Cum pro populo fieret**, when they were at ſacrifice. * **Fiat**, let it be ſo. * **Fient in illum exempla**, he ſhall ſerve for an example to others. * **Ut fit**, as it often happens. * **Fit abſynthium in Arabia**, wormwood grows in Arabia.
Firmamen, inis; n. ſurety, ſtability, an eſtabliſhment.
Firmamentum, i; n. a ground or ſtay, confirmation, the chief point; alſo the firmament. * **Firmamenta membrorum**, the nerves and muſcles.
 † **Firmarium**, and **fermarium**, ii; n. an infirmary or hoſpital.
 † **Firmatio**, ōnis; f. a ſtrengthening.
Firmator, ōris; m. a conſirmer.
 † **Firmatorium**, ii; n. a ſtay or prop.
Firmatus, a, um; part. of **firmor**; eſtabliſhed, affirmed. * **Firmatus cibo**, reſreſhed with meat.
Firmē, -iūs, -iſſimē; adv. firmly, ſtedfaſtly. * **Firmē accurate rem ſuam**, to be very diligent about his affair.
Firmitas, ōnis; f. ſoundneſs, durability, aſſurance. * **Firmitas animi**, reſolution of mind.
Firmiter, adv. conſtantly.
Firmitudo, inis; f. ſtability, conſtancy, reſolution.
Firmium, or **Firmum**, a colony and city of Pic-nium.
Firmius, a governor of Egypt.
Firmo, are; act. to ſtrengthen, conſirm, affirm, ſettle, bind, or make coſtly. * **Firmare alicui rei fidem**, to cauſe a thing to be believed.
Firmor, ari; to be ſtrengthened.
FIRM-US, a, um; adj. -ior, -iſſimus; [ab *ῥῥα*, fulcrum] firm, ſtedfaſt, ſure, conſtant, in good health, bold, reſolute. * **Cibus firmus**, nourishing meat. * **Copiae firmæ**, ſtores in good poſture. * **Vina firmiſſima**, ſtrong-bodied wines.
Firmus, an emperor of a large ſtature, commonly called Cyclops.
 † **Fiscalinus**, i; m. a toll-gatherer.
Fiscalis, e; adj. of the exchequer.
 † **Fiscium**, ii; n. that which belongs to the exchequer.
 † **Fiscarius**, ii; m. an overſeer of the exchequer.
Fiscella, æ; f. [à *fiſcina*] a baſket, head-ſtall, a muzzle.
Fiscellus, part of the Apennine mountains in Umbria.
Fiscellus, i; m. a green-cheeſe eater.
Fiſcina, æ; f. [à *fiſcus*] a pannier, a money-bag; alſo a font.
 † **Fiſco**, are; to conſiſcate.
FISCUS, i; m. [φίſκος] the exchequer, a great pannier, money, treaſure. * **Fiſcum agere**, to exact tribute.
Fimiculatio, ōnis; f. a cutting open.
Fimiculatus, a, um; cut open, and looked into.
Fimiculo, are; [à *findo*] to open the entrails, and take them out to di-vine by.
 † **Fimiculor**, ari; the ſame as **fiſiculo**.
Fiſſilis, e; adj. which is or may be cleſt. * **Fiſſile caput**, a broken pate.
Fiſſio, ōnis; f. a cleaving.
Fiſſipes, edis; c. cloven-footed.
Fiſſum, i; n. a cleſt, the ſkin that divides the liver, obſerved by ſoothſayers. * **Fiſſum familiare**, ſuch a ſkin that betokens good.

Fistura, æ; f. a cleft, partition.
Fissus, a, um; part. of *fissor*; cloven, divided.
Fissus, ūs; m. a cleft or cut.
FISTUCA, æ; f. [ab *fornui*, vel à *fortis*, *fidelis*] a commander, or water-pipe sledge; also a rammer.
Fistucatio, ōnis; f. a ramming.
+ Fisticator, ōris; m. he that rams.
Fistucatus, a, um; rammed.
Fistuco, are; to ram, drive in piles.
FISTULA, æ; f. [à *sono*] a pipe conveying water; a whistle, flagellet, the weasand, a tap, a crippling-pin; also a fissure or sore. * *Fistula aucupatoria*, a bird-call.
Fistularis, e; adj. of a pipe.
Fistulatio, ōnis; f. a piping.
Fistulatum, adv. as out of a pipe.
Fistulator, ōris; m. a piper.
Fistula ōrius, a, um; of piping.
Fistulatus, a, um; fistulous, hollow.
Fistulo, are; to be hollow, spongy.
+ Fistulor, ari; to pipe.
Fistulosus, a, um; adj. hollow. * *Fistulosus cancer*, an ulcer full of little holes.
Fissus, a, um; part. of *fissor*; believed.
+ Fite, the imperat. of *fio*.
+ Fittalis, e; adj. pleasant, eloquent.
+ Fixula, æ; f. a button, clasp.
Fixuras, a, um; ready to fasten.
Fixus, a, um; part. of *figor*; fastened, constant, certain, fixed. * *Si hæc mala fixa sunt*, if these evils are unavoidable.

F ante L.

F L. abbreviat. for *filius*, *flamen*, or *Flavius*.
+ Flabarius, ii; m. he that drives away the flies.
+ Flabella, æ; f. a fly-flap.
Flabellifer, a, um; carrying a fan.
Flabellum, i; n. [à *flabrum*] a fan.
+ Flabellum seditionis, an incendiary.
+ Flaber, i; m. a buffing fellow.
Flabilis, e; adj. airy, windy; also spiritual.
Flabrilis, e; adj. blown or breathed.
Flabrum, i; n. [à *flo*] a breath or blast.
Flacc-co, ere; [à *flaccus*, vel *χαλαω*, laxo] to sag, fade, hang down.
Flaccesco, ere; neut. to grow lank, weak, withered or calm. * *Flaccescit oratio*, his discourse grows weak and flat.
Flaccide, adv. faintly.
Flaccidus, a, um; adj. flagging, lank, decaying. * *Flaccidæ aures*, hanging ears.
+ Flaccor, ōris; m. and *flacciditas*, ātis; f. a flagging.
Flaccus, a consul, colleague with *Gal-lus*.
FLACCUS, a, um; adj. [βλαξ, vel à *φλαγω*, deorsum dejicio] having broad hanging ears, flagging.
+ Flacitium, for *flapitium*.
+ Flagella, æ; f. a little whip.
Flagellarius, ii; m. a beadle.
Flagellatio, ōnis; f. a whipping.
+ Flagellatitius, a, um; adj. scourged.
Flagellator, ōris; m. a whipper, threshor; ingrosser.
Flagellatus, a, um; part. whipped.
Flagello, are; act. to whip, lash, slap. * *Flagellare annonam*, to enhance the price of corn. * *Arca flagellat opes*, the chest is very full.

Flagellor, ari; to be scourged, &c.
+ Flagellōsus, a, um; adj. soundly whipped.
Flagellum, i; n. *Cic.* [à *flagrum*] a twig, rod, whip, scourge, a flail, batiladore. * *Flagella*, orum; the claws of fish, or the young twigs of vines. * *Flagello admonere*, to strike, or only to shake the whip.
Flagitans, ntis; part. importuning.
Flagitatio, ōnis; f. an importuning.
Flagitator, ōris; m. an importunate asker.
Flagitatrix, icis; f. she that importunes.
+ Flagitio, are; to commit a villainy.
Flagitiōse, adv. villainously, scandalously.
+ Flagitiōsitas, ātis; f. lewdness, villainy.
Flagitiōsus, a, um; adj. scandalous, vicious, debauched, lewd.
Flagitium, ii; n. *Cic.* [à *flagito*] a crime, scandal, lewdness, shameful offence, danger. * *Flagitium*, cit, 'tis ill done.
Flagito, are; act. cum duplici acc. [à *flagro*] to ask importunately, accuse, defame. * *Flagitat me id*, he desires that earnestly of me.
Flagitor, ari; to be importuned.
+ Flagra, æ; f. a whip.
Flagrans, gen. tis; adj. 3 art. -ntior, -issimus; flaming, burning, earnest. * *Flagrans puella*, a very shrew. * *Flagrans amore literarum*, a great lover of learning.
Flagrantē, -iūs, -issime; adv. earnestly.
Flagrantia, æ; f. a burning, flaming, earnestness. * *Flagitii flagrantia*, the very height of wickedness. * *Flagrantia oculorum*, the sparkling of the eyes.
+ Flagratores, they that for reward suffer themselves to be whipped.
+ Flagrifer, a, um; bearing a whip.
+ Flagrio, ōnis; m. a slave under the lash.
+ Flagritriba, æ; m. a fellow used to be beat.
FLAGRO, are; neut. [φλέγω] to burn, flame, blaze. * *Flagrat bello Italia tota*, all Italy is up in arms. * *Flagrare studiis*, to be a hard student.
Flagrum, i; n. [à *flagro*] a scourge. * *Flagri gymnasium*, a whipping-stock.
+ Flagurio, ire; to fright with a whip.
Flāmen, inis; m. *Liv.* a Roman priest, whereof *Numa Pompilius* appointed three, viz. *Flamen Dialis*, *Martialis*, and *Quirinalis*, who sacrificed to *Jupiter*, *Mars*, and *Romulus*.
Flāmen, inis; n. *Vir.* [à *flo*] a blast, puff, an inspiration.
Flamingi, people of *Flanders*, *Flemings*.
Flaminia, a country of *Italy* called *Romagna*.
Flaminia, æ; f. the house of the arch-priest.
Flaminia Via, the high-way from *Rome* to *Ariminum*.
Flaminia, ōrum; n. the chief sacrifices.
Flaminica, the arch-priest's wife.
Flaminium, ii; n. the arch-priest's office, priesthood.
Flaminus, a, um; adj. belonging to the arch-priest.

Flaminus, the name of several *Romans*.
FLAMMA, æ; f. *Ovid.* [à *φλέγω*, uro] a flame, great danger, agitation, vehemency. * *Flamma fumo proxima*, no smoke without some fire. * *E fumo in flammam*, out of the frying-pan into the fire.
Flammians, ntis; flaming. * *Flammantia lumina*, sparkling eyes.
Flammatio, ōnis; f. a setting on fire.
Flammator, ōris; m. an enflamer.
Flammatus, a, um; part. of *flam-mor*; enflamed, armed with fire.
Flammearius, ii; m. a millener; dyer, -a maker or seller of yellow hoods.
+ Flammeo, are; to enflame, make yellow.
Flammeolum, i; n. a little yellow hood, a flag or banner.
Flammeolus, a, um; adj. yellowish.
+ Flammeico, ere; to break out into a flame.
Flammeum, ei; n. the bride's yellow veil, the high-priest's wife's veil, a banner.
+ Flammeus, a, um; adj. [à *flamma*] flaming, burning, flame-coloured. * *Flammea vestigia cervæ*, the swift footings of a hind.
+ Flammeus, ei; m. a veil.
+ Flammidus, a, um; flame-coloured.
+ Flammifer, a, um; adj. blazing.
+ Flammiferarius, a, um; bringing or causing fire.
+ Flammigena, æ; c. born of the flame.
+ Flammiger, a, um; flaming.
Flammigero, are; to blaze out.
+ Flammilla, æ; f. a small blaze.
+ Flammino, are; to flame.
+ Flammio, are; to flame, blaze.
Flammivomus, a, um; adj. vomiting out fire.
Flammo, are; to enflame, or catch a flame, to stir up, move.
Flammor, ari; to be enflamed.
Flammula, æ; f. [à *flamma*] a little flame; also the herb *trinity* or *hearts-case*.
Flandrenses, *Flemings*.
Flandria, *Flanders*.
Flātilis, e; breathing, unconstant.
+ Flātilis, is; [sc. *accentus*] an aspiration.
+ Flātilitas, ātis; f. unconstancy.
+ Flātiliter, adv. unconstantly.
Flātor, ōris; m. a blower, piper, founder.
Flātilentus, a, um; adj. windy.
Flātuōse, adv. windily.
Flātuōsus, a, um; adj. windy.
Flātura, æ; f. a melting of metals.
+ Flaturarius, or *flaturarius*, ii; m. a founder, caster.
Flātus, ūs; m. a puff or blast.
+ Flavē, adv. yellowishly.
Flāvēdo, inis; f. yellowness.
Flāvens, ntis; part. yellow.
Flāvēo, ere; to be yellow.
Flavesco, ere; to grow yellow.
Flavia, æ; f. a city of *Palestine*, so called from *Flavius Vespasianus*, being built by *Herod*, and called before *Cæsarea*.
Flaviales, ium; m. soldiers added to the legions by *Vespasian*.
Flaviana, a city of *Sicily*.
Flavianum and *Flavianianum*, or *Flavinium*, the town *Foiano* in *Tuscany* by *Tiber*.

+ Flāvi-

F L E

F L O

F L U

† Flāvicomans, ntis; and -mus, a, um; adj. with yellow hair.
 † Flāvius, a, um; adj. yellowish.
 † Flavissa, æ; f. a treasury.
 Flavii, a Roman family, of which were Vespasian and his sons Titus and Domitian.
 † Flaviobriga, a town in Spain.
 Flaviopolis, a city of Bithynia and Sicily; also a town of Thrace.
 Flavium Brigantium, the city Compostella in Spain.
 Flavius, the name of several men.
 Flavius Claudius, the two and thirtieth emperor of Rome, who slew of the Goths three hundred and twenty thousand.
 Flavona, a town of Illyricum.
 FLAVUS, a, um; adj. [à flammā] yellow.
 Flēbilis, e; lamentable, to be wept over.
 Flēbil-iter, -iūs; adv. mournfully.
 Flēctio, ōnis; f. a bending, turning, declining.
 FLE CTO, xi, xum, ēre; act. [πλᾶνω] to bend, turn, decline. * Flēctere precibus to persuade one. * Flēctere promontorium, to double a cape. * Flēctere Leucatem, to go straight to Leucates. * Flēctere in ambitionem, to hinder after honours.
 Flēct or, i; pass. to be bowed, &c.
 † Flēginum, i; n. a swelling of the eyes or liver.
 † Flēgma, ātis; n. flegm.
 † Flēgmāticus, a, um; flegmatick.
 † Flēgmen, inis; n. a swelling of the leg, by much walking.
 † Flēmīna, ōnis; n. a falling down of blood to the ankles by too much walking.
 Flēndus, a, um; to be lamented.
 Flens, ntis; weeping.
 FL-EO, ēvi, ētum, ēre; act. [πλᾶνω] to weep, weep for or over; drop.
 Flē-or, ēvi; pass. to be lamented.
 Flēsser, a, um; adj. yielding tears or gum.
 Flētur, [ab illis] imp. they weep.
 Flētūrus, a, um; about to weep.
 Flētus, a, um; part. of fleor; lamented. * Flēti sanguine, embrewed in blood.
 Flētus, ūs; m. a weeping. * Prosequi flētū, to weep over.
 Flēvum, or Flēvilacus, a bay of the German sea.
 Flēvum, a town of Frizeland.
 Flēxānimus, a, um; [à flecto] turning the mind. * Flēxanima oratio, insinuating rhetoric.
 Flēxibilis, e; adj. 3 art. flexible, tractable. * Flēxibilis ætas, an age that is pliable, which may be turned any way.
 Flēxibilitas, ātis; f. tractableness.
 Flēxibilitēr, adv. tractably.
 † Flēxibūlus, a, um; adj. bowed, or bowing.
 Flēxilis, e; adj. easily bent.
 Flēxilōquus, a, um; adj. ambiguous, equivocal.
 Flēxio, ōnis; f. a bending, declining. * Flēxio vocis, the quavering of the voice in singing.
 Flēxipes, edis; c. bow-legged.
 † Flēxo, ēre; to bow or bend.
 Flēxum, a city of Pannonia.
 † Flēxumines, or Flēxanines, light horsemen, demi-lances.
 † Flēxuōsē, -iūs; adv. windingly, crookedly.

† Flēxuōsitas, ātis; f. crookedness.
 Flēxuōsus, a, um; adj. -ior, -issimus; turning, winding in and out.
 Flēxūra, æ; f. a bending.
 Flēxus, a, um; part. of flector; bowed, curled, reflected. * Ore Cæsaris in tristitiam flēxo, Cæsar looking sadly upon't. * Dies in vespēram flēxus, the day growing to an end.
 Flēxus, ūs; m. a winding. * Flēxus ætatis, the time when strength declines. * Flēxus autumnī, the point of the equinox. * Flēxus membrorum, the agility of the limbs. * Flēxus vocis, the command of one's voice.
 Flīctus, ūs; m. a striking or dashing against, a blow.
 † FLIGO, ēre; act. [πᾶλω] to afflict, strike, beat, dash.
 Flīgor, i; pass. to be torment'd.
 FLO, are; [à sono] to blow, melt or cast. * Simul flire & sobere haud facile factū est, one cannot do two things at once.
 Floccidus, a, um; [à floccus] full of flock; or nat.
 Floccifac-io, ēre; act. to slight. * Flocci non facit fidem, he does not take the least care to keep his word.
 † Floccinus, i; m. a flake of snow.
 Floccipendo, ēre; to set light by.
 Floccipendor, di; to be slighted.
 † Flocco, are; to snow.
 Floccūlus, i; m. a little flock or flake.
 FLOCCUS, i; m. Plaut. [à πᾶλός, coma plethilis] a flock of wool, loose lint. * Flocci facio or pendo, I value not this.
 Flōcces, cum; [à floccus, vel à πᾶλός, flamma] the dregs of wine.
 Flopites, the herb with mullein; also a bright crystal.
 † Flomos, i; torch-herb.
 Flora, æ; f. a goddess of the Romans, whom they thought to preside over flowers; they say she was an harlot, who having got a great estate, bequeathed it to the city for the celebrating her birth-day with plays, called Floralia, or ludi Florales; and in process of time the senate, being ashamed of that original, made her a goddess; the feasts were observed on the four last days of April, and the first of May.
 Floralia, ium; n. plays to the honour of Flora.
 Florālitius, a, um; of those plays.
 † Florālium, ii; n. a flower-garden.
 † Florantium, ii; n. a garden of sweet flowers.
 Floren-s, tis; P. & A. -tior, -tissimus; flourishing, having reputation. * Ambo florentes ætatibus, both in the flower of their age.
 Florentia, the city Florence in Tuscany.
 Florentini, the inhabitants of Florence.
 Florentiola, the name of two towns, one in Tuscany, and another in Gallia Togata.
 Florentinus, the name of divers men.
 † Florenus, a floren, one worth three shillings, the other eighteen-pence.
 Flōr-eo, ēre; neut. [à flos] to flourish, blossom, to be famous. * Florere in foro, to be renown'd for his pleading. * Florere memoriā, to have a good memory.

† Flores, is; f. fresh, green, luscious.
 Floresco, ēre; to blossom, grow in reputation.
 Flōrētum, i; n. a garden.
 Floreus, a, um; of flowers, flowery.
 Florianus, the emperor who succeeded Tacitus; grieving that Probus was chosen by the greater part of the army, he opened his own veins, and bled himself to death.
 Flōricōmus, a, um; set with flowers about the head.
 Floridē, adv. flourishingly.
 Floridūlus, a, um; adj. somewhat flourishing.
 Flōridus, a, um; adj. flourishing, flowery, fresh, lively. * Florida ætas, the flower of age. * Floridus orator, an orator that uses very elegant expressions and phrases.
 Flōrifer, a, um; adj. bearing flowers.
 † Florifertum, i; n. a Roman holiday.
 Flōrilēgus, a, um; adj. [à flos & lego] picking flowers, squeezing out the juice.
 Florius, a river in Spain.
 † Floro, are; to set with flowers.
 † Florulentus, a, um; flowery.
 † Florus, a, um; flourishing, fresh.
 FLOS, ōris; m. Ovid. [à πᾶλός, herbarum viror] a flower, the prime, beauty, sweet scent, virginity, fine flower. * Flos rosæ, the yellow seeds of a rose. * Flos Zachariæ, a blue-bottle. * Flos lactis, cream. * Flos cerevisiæ, yeast. * Græciæ flos, the flourishing time of that state. * Flores adhibere, to use rhetorical ornaments. * Flos Italiæ, the choice of all Italy.
 † Flōscellum, and flōsculum, i; n. a little flower.
 Flōscūlus, i; m. a little flower, beauty, ornament of rhetoric.
 Flotæ, arum; f. [πλωταί] fishes floating on the water.
 † Flox, ōcis; dreg.
 † Flucti for fluctus.
 Fluctūculus, i; m. [à fluctus] a little wave.
 Fluctifer, a, um; adj. causing waves.
 Fluctifragus, a, um; adj. breaking the waves.
 Fluctisōnus, a, um; adj. sounding or roaring like waves.
 Fluctivagus, a, um; adj. tossed with the waves.
 Fluctuabundus, a, um; adj. tempestuous, wavering.
 Fluctuans, ntis; floating, doubtful.
 Fluctuatum, adv. with billows, vain-gloriously.
 Fluctuatio, ōnis; f. a swelling with waves, a rocking upon waves, uncertainty.
 Fluctuator, ōris; m. a waverer.
 Fluctuatus, a, um; part. of fluctuor; tossed with waves.
 Fluctuo, are; act. to rise in waves, to rock upon the waves, be in doubt, be unsettled.
 Fluctuor, ari; pass. to be unsettled.
 Fluctuosē, adv. waveringly.
 Fluctuosus, a, um; adj. full of billows.
 Fluctus, ūs; m. Ovid. [à fluo] a wave, surge, billow; trouble, diffidence, violent assault; and a great multitude. * Fluctus fortunæ, the inconstancy of fortune. * In iisdem fluctibus navigant, they are in the same danger.

Fluens,

Fluens, ntis; part. of fluo; *flowing, spreading, hanging down.* * *Morbis fluens, infection of the air.* * *Fluentes capilli, the falling or shedding of hairs.* * *Fluens vestis, a train sweeping the ground.* * *Libere fluens oratio, an oration running in a very smooth style.*

Fluenter; adv. *flowingly.*

Fluentia, æ; f. *a flowing.*

Fluentia, the city Florence in Tuscany, so beautiful that the archduke Charles said, it was fit only to be seen on holidays; it was built by Lucius Sylla the dictator, A. M. 3860.

Fluentini, the people of Florence.

Fluentionus, a, um; *rearing with the water.*

Fluentum, i; n. *a stream.*

Fluesco, ere; *to begin to flow, melt.*

+ Fluidè; adv. *flowingly.*

+ Fluiditas, atis; f. *a flowing, wetness.*

Fluidus, a, um; *flowing, wavering, liquid, weak, falling.*

Fluitans, ntis; part. of fluo, *floating, variable.* * *Fluitantia lora dare, to give a horse his head.* * *Fluitans animus, a fickle mind.*

Fluitantè; adv. *waveringly.*

Flutatio, onis; f. *a watering.*

Fluto, are; neut. [à fluo] *to float, swim, waver, hover, to be unsettled, be fickle.*

Flumen, inis; n. Ovid. *a river; also plenty.* * *Flumen ingenii, a notable vein of wit.*

Flumentana, a gate in Rome, called Porto del Populo.

Fluminalis piscina, a fish-pond of running water.

Flumineus, a, um; *of a river.*

Fluminosus, a, um; *full of rivers.*

FLU-O, xi, xum, ère; neut. [φλῡω] *to flow, to run to seed, spread, slip, fall out, pass away, decay, flag, hang down.* * *Fluere mollitia, to swim in pleasure.* * *Fluere facetiis, to be full of jesting.* * *Fluunt arma de manibus, the arms fall out of their hands.* * *Res fluunt ad nostram voluntatem, things happen according to our desire.* * *Omnis ratio fluat à capite, all reason proceeds from the head.*

Fluonia, Juno, whom the women worshipped, because they thought she stopped their blood in conception.

Fluor, oris; m. *a stream, issue, flux.* * *Fluor æris, the wind.* * *Fluores, sparks like precious stones found in quarries; also women's flowers.*

Flustates, a people of Gallia Belgica.

Flustrum, i; n. [à fluo] *the full tide at sea; a calm.*

Fluta, æ; f. [πλωτή] *a lamprey.*

+ Fluto, are; *to float.*

+ Fluvia, æ; f. *a river.*

Fluvialis, e; *of a river.*

Fluviaticus, a, um; *of a river.*

Fluviatilis, e; adj. *of the fresh water.* * *Testudines fluviatiles, crawfishes.*

Fluviatus, a, um; adj. *watered in a river.* * *Cannabis fluviata, watered hemp.*

+ Fluvio, are, and -or, ari; *to abound.*

+ Fluviolus, a, um; *flowing much.*

Fluvius, ii; m. [à fluo] *a river.* * *Fluvius cum mari certat, you strive with your betters.*

Fluxè; adv. *abundantly, currently, loosely, carelessly.*

Fluxio, onis; f. *a flowing.* * *Fluxio ventris, a thin scouring or looseness.*

* *Fluxio sanguinis, the bloody-flux.*

+ Fluxiosus, a, um; adj. *fluxible, loose, brittle.*

+ Fluxura, æ; f. *lasciviousness.*

Fluxurus, a, um; *about to flow.*

Fluxus, a, um; part. of fluo; *loose, hanging down, flowing, unstable, transitory.* * *Fluxa fide homines, inconstant men.* * *Fluxum vas, a leaking vessel.* * *Fluxi homines, lewd and lascivious men.* * *Fluxa vestimenta, loose garments hanging to the ground.*

Fluxus, us; m. *a flux or flowing.*

F ante M.

F. M. abbreviat. for fieri mandavit, or factum memoratum.

F. M. I. for fati munus implevit. *

F ante N.

F N. abbreviat. for fines.

F. N. abbreviat. for fides nostra.

F. N. C. abbreviat. for fide nostræ commissum.

F ante O.

F O. abbreviat. for forum.

Focæle, is; n. [à faux] *a muffler, a cravat.*

Focæle, is; n. [à focus] *a crisspin.*

+ Focaneus palmes, a vine-branch growing out of a forked bough.

Focaria, æ; f. *a concubine kept in a chamber, using the same bed and board with one; also a kitchen-maid, and fire-pan.*

Focaria, a mountain and promontory of Umbria.

Focâris, is; m. *a fire-stone.*

Focârium, ii; n. *an hearth.*

Focârius, a, um; adj. *of the hearth.*

* *Focarius panis, a cake baked upon the hearth.* * *Focarii servi, scullions.*

Focarius, ii; m. *a ship-cook.*

Foce, an island in the Ægean sea.

+ Focilis, e; adj. *nourishable.*

+ Focillatio, onis; f. *a nourishing, warming.*

Focillator, oris; m. *a cherisher.*

Focillatrix, icis; f. *she that cherishes.*

Focillo, are; ? [à foveo] *to cherish,*

Focillor, ari; ? *comfort, warm.* *

Suum quisque commodum focillatur, Var. every one looks after what brings him in profit.

+ Focula, orum; n. *nourishing meats.*

+ Foculare, is; n. *a hearth raised for a baking-pan.*

+ Foculor, ari; *to be cherished.*

Foculus, i; m. *a chafing-dish, fire-pan.* * *Foculum excitare buccâ, to blow up the fire with one's mouth.*

Focunates, a people of the Alps.

FOCUS, i; m. Cic. [à foveo] *a chimney, hearth, fire, family.* * *Pro aris & focis pugnare, to fight for religion and liberty.* * *Extrudere lignis focum, to make a fire.*

Fodicatio, onis; f. *a digging, boring.*

Fodicator, oris; m. *a digger.*

Fodico, are; *to dig or delve, disquiet, vex, spur-gall.*

Fovina, æ; f. *a mine or quarry.*

FODIO, fodi, fossum, fodere; act. [à φάω] *antrum, vel à βοδίων fo-*

vea] to dig, till, spur, pierce. * *Dolor fodit, grief touches me to the quick.* * *Ense fodere, to stab.*

Fodior, iri; pass. *to be dug.*

+ Foco, are; *to make dregs or lees.*

+ Foculentia, æ; f. *dregginess.*

Focundatio, onis; f. *a making fruitful.*

Focundator, oris; m. *he that makes fruitful.*

Focundè, ius, issimè; adv. Cic. *fruitfully.*

Focunditas, atis; f. *fruitfulness.* * *Focunditas animi, a very large capacity of mind, pregnant parts.*

Focundo, are; *to make fruitful.*

Focundor, ari; *to be made fruitful.*

Focundus, a, um; adj. -ior, issimus; [à fœtus] *fruitful.* * *Focundi calices, plentiful cups.* * *Focundus artium, full of craft.*

Fœdans, ntis; *defiling.*

Fœdatio, onis; f. *a defiling.*

Fœdator, oris; m. *a defiler.*

Fœdatus, a, um; *defiled.*

Fœd-è, ius, issimè; adv. *filthily, foully, shamefully, cruelly.*

+ Fœdeo, ere; *to be foul or filthy.*

Fœderatio, onis; f. *a confederacy.*

Fœderator, oris; m. *a confederate.*

Fœderatus, a, um; part. of fœdero; *bound in a league or covenant.*

* *Civitates fœderatæ, hanse-towns.*

* *Fœderati, the confederates.*

Fœdèro, are, [à fœdus] *to join in league.*

Fœderor, ari; *to be in league.* * *Fœderari pacem, to make peace.*

Fœdisragus, a, um; adj. [à fœdus & frango] *perjurious, truce-breaking.*

Fœditas, atis; f. *filthiness, ill-favouredness, infamy, disgrace.*

Fædo, are; act. *to defile, disfigure, lay open any shame, to tear.* * *Fædare aliquem appellatione, to give one a jerry name.*

Fædor, ari; *to be defiled.*

FÆDUS, a, um; adj. -ior, issimus, [qu. fœtidus, vel à φῆ, phy!] *foul, filthy, ill-favoured, sinking, cruel.* * *Fædum exemplum, a bad precedent.*

FÆDUS, eris; n. Liv. [à fides] *a league or covenant, a truce, treaty, (which is threefold; when the victor imposeth laws on the vanquished; when such as are equal in fight make a truce or peace; when friends tie themselves in a stricter bond of fidelity to each other;) a stipulation between two or more, an alliance; a marriage, hospitality, a conspiracy; a firm order, a settled decree, a mutual relation, a law.*

Fœliciter; adv. *as feliciter.*

Fœlix, as felix, happy.

Fœmella, æ; f. [à fœmina] *a little woman.*

+ Fœmellarius, ii; m. *a pander.*

Fœmen, inis; n. [à fœtus] *the thigh.*

Fœmina, æ; f. [à fœtus] *a woman, female.* * *Porcus fœmina, a sow-pig.*

Fœminæ, arum; *women's fœvers.*

+ Fœminat, is; n. *female privities.*

Fœminaba, ium; n. *breedles.*

+ Fœminatus, a, um; *weakened.*

+ Fœminella, fœmilla, and fœminula, a poor, weak, small, tender female.

Fœminens, a, um; adj. *of a woman or female.*

Fœmī-

Fœmininus, a, um; adj. of or like a female, feminine.

† Fœmino, are; to effeminate; to do or make like a woman.

Fœmoralia, ium; n. breeches.

Fœnarius, a, um; adj. [à fœnum] of hay. * Falces fœnariæ, scythes.

Fœnebris, e; [à fœnus] of usury.

Fœneralia, ium; n. the days that lent money became due.

† Fœnerarius, a, um; adj. Liv. of usury and extortion.

Fœneratio, ōnis; f. a lending out money upon use.

Fœneratitius, a, um; adj. employed at use, or gathered by u.e.

Fœneratō; adv. at or with use.

Fœnerator, ōris; m. an usurer.

Fœneratōrius, a, um; adj. of usury.

Fœneratrix, icis; f. she that puts to use.

Fœneratus, a, um; adj. put to use. * Fœneratum beneficium, a good turn repayed double.

Fœneratus, ūs; m. a putting to use.

Fœnero, are; to put out to use.

Fœneror, ari; dep. to borrow or take upon use (joined with an ablative case and a preposition;) also to lend (with a dative case.)

† Fœneus, i; m. one that has no credit.

† Fœneus, a, um; of hay.

† Fœnicium, ii; n. a hay-stack.

Fœnicularium, ii; n. hay-harvest; a place where the army lay.

† Fœnicularius, ii; m. a hay-maker.

Fœniculum, i; n. Plin. [à fœnum] fennel.

Fœnile, is; n. a hay-mow, or loft.

Fœniseca, æ; c. a mower.

Fœnisecium, } hay-time.

Fœnisicia, }

Fœnisector, ōris; a mower.

Fœnisecus, a, um; cutting of hay.

† Fœnōsus, a, um; adj. full of hay.

FœNUM, i; n. Vir. [à fœtus] hay.

* Fœnam chorum, latter-math.

* Fœnam habet in cornu, he is a curst one. * Fœni meta, a hay-cock.

* Fœnum furcillis versare, to make hay. * In pyramides extruere, to cock it.

Fœnum Græcum, the herb fenigreek.

FœNUS, ōris; n. Liv. [à fœtus vel ab opibus, divitiæ] usury, interest, in reate. * Date fœnori, to put out to use. * Fœnus quaternis centesimis, interest at four per cent.

Fœnusculum, i; n. low use for a small sum.

Fœta, æ; f. the seed of creatures, a woman in child-bed, &c.

Fœtas, ntis; bearing young.

† Fœtatus, a, um; with young.

Fœt-co, ē; neut. [à fœtus vel fœtus] to sink.

† Fœticina, æ; f. a privy.

Fœticitas, atis; f. a sinking.

Fœtidus, a, um; adj. sinking, smelling, fœtid.

Fœtifer, a, um; adj. [à fœtus & fœro] helping conception, fruitful.

† Fœtificatio, ōnis; f. a bearing.

Fœtifico, are; to bear or bring forth.

Fœtificor, ari; to be brought forth.

Fœtificus, a, um; adj. helping generation.

† Fœtigo, are; to be with young.

† Fœtis, fer fœtibus.

Fœto, are; to bring forth young; to

make to sink.

Fœtor, ari; to be brought forth.

Fœtor, ōris; m. [à fœteo] a stench, sink, ill savour; the smelling of sweaty feet.

† Fœtosus, a, um; very sinking.

Fœtuarius, a, um; fertile, fruitful.

† Fœtuus, a, um; engendered.

† Fœtulentia, æ; f. filthiness.

Fœtulentus, a, um; sinking.

Fœtuosus, a, um; full of breeding.

Fœtura, æ; f. the bringing forth of young, the breed, increase. * Proxima fœtura, in the next impression.

Fœtus, a, um; big with young, full; that has brought forth.

FœTUS, ūs; m. [à fœvco] the young brood of any thing. * Animi fœtus, the fruits of the mind. * Fœtus arboris, a ju ker. * Binos fœtus enixa mulier, one that has twins. See fetus.

Fœtutina, æ; f. a dunghill.

Folia, a lascivious woman of Ariminum.

Fōliaceus, a, um; adj. [à folium] of or like a leaf.

Fōliatio, ōnis; f. the budding of leaves.

Fōliatum, i; n. ointment of spike-nard.

Fōliatus, a, um; adj. leafed. * Fōliatum argentum, silver-foil.

† Folio, are; to bring forth leaves.

† Fōlio-balsamum, i; n. oil of balm.

Fōliolum, i; n. a little leaf.

Fōlior, ari; to be full of leaves.

Fōliosus, ior, iſsimus; full of leaves.

FOLIUM, ii; n. Plin. [φύλλον] a leaf, blade. * Foliorum fasciculus, a pack of cards.

Foll-co, ēre, [à follis] to swell, belly out.

† Follex, icis; a pair of bellows, the tunnel of a chimney.

Follicantes caligæ, mariners hose.

Follico, are; neut. [à follis] to puff and blow.

Follicer, ari; dep. to gather wind.

Folliculare, is; n. part of an ear with a little leather bag.

Folliculus, i; m. a leather satchel, a ball blown with wind, a soft husk or skin, the body of a man. * Folliculi castoris, a beaver's cots.

FOLLIS, is, [δύλακος, vel à flo] a pair of bellows, a leather purse, a balloon, ball, a bladder, a puff, fool, kind of coin.

Follitim; adv. purse by purse.

Follitus, a, um; adj. covered with leather.

† Folmin for fulmen.

† Folus for holus.

† Fōmen, inis; n. a cherishing.

Fomentatio, ōnis; f. a plastering, affwaging.

Fomentator, ōris; m. an affwager.

Fomentatrix, icis; f. she that affwages.

Fōmenta, are; act. to lay on a poultice or plaster.

Fomentor, ari; to be cherished, &c.

Fōmentum, i; n. [à foveo] a poultice or plaster. * Fomenta dolorum, the affwaging of grief.

Fomes, ilis; m. [à foveo] tinder, fuel, matches, touchwood; a motive.

FONS, ntis; m. Vir. [à fundo] a fountain, spring, well-head, the head or root of a matter, a pail or pitcher. * Fons memoris, the cause

of grief.

Fons Solis, a spring in Libya Deserta, cold by day, and hot by night.

Fons Brigidæ, Bridewell in London.

Fons Charus, Sherbourn in Dorsetshire.

Fontalis, e; adj. [à fons] of a fountain. * Fontalis herba, pond-weed.

Fontanalia. See fontinalia.

Fontanella, æ; f. an issue in the body.

Fontanus, a, um; adj. of a spring or fountain.

Fontela, a vestal virgin, sister of Marcus Fonteius.

Fontes Aponi, famous baths near Padua.

Fonticulus, i; m. a little spring.

Fontigena, æ; c. growing about springs.

Fontinalia, ium; n. solemn feasts about the springs and wells by crowning them.

Fontinalis, e; adj. of springs.

Fontinalis, one of the gates of Rome, called also Carpena.

For. See faris.

Fōrabilis, e; which may be pierced.

† Fōraculum, i; n. a piercer.

Fōrago, inis; f. [à foro] a stein of yarn.

† Fōralis, e; of the judgment-hall.

Fōramen, inis; n. a hole.

† Fōraminatus, a, um; made hollow.

Fōramino, are; to bore holes.

† Fōraminosus, a, um; full of holes.

† Fōraneus, ei; m. he that keeps the court or market.

† Fōraca, foratia, and foratica, æ; f. a market-woman.

Fōras; adv. Ter. [à fores] abroad.

* Ire foras, to go out of doors. * Fōras locitare, to let a thing out to a stranger.

† Fōrasticus, a, um, and foraticus; abroad.

Fōratio, ōnis; f. a boring.

Fōrator, ōris; m. a borer.

Fōratus, ūs; m. a boring, piercing.

Fōratus, a, um; pierced.

† Fōratus for furatus.

† Fōrbea, a kind of meat eater bot.

FORCEPS, icis; m. and f. Plant.

[à ferrum vel formus & capio] a pair of tongs or pincers; a prison.

* Forcipes, um; the cross-bones of the temples compassing the ears; claws of a fish.

† Forcillo, are; to deprave or defame.

Forcipatus, a, um, [à forceps] bending like hooks.

† Forcipula, æ; f. little pincers.

† Forco, ōnis; a baggefs or beg's pudding.

Forculus, i; m. a god supposed to preside over doors.

FORDA, æ; f. [à fero] a cow with calf.

† Fordeum fer hordeum.

Fordicidia, Roman feasts, on which they sacrificed cows with calf on the seventeenth of the calends of March.

Fore, or futurum esse, [à forem] to be hereafter.

† Forefacio, ēre; to forfeit.

Forem, [φωω, nascor] I might or should be.

Forensia, um; n. long garments worn in the markets or judgment-hall.

Fōrensis, e, [à forum] of the court.
 * **Causæ forenses**, law-cases. * **Fōrensis rhetorica**, compleat knavery.
Fores, ium; f. [à foris] a door with leaves.
Foretani and **Foretii**, a people of Italy.
FORFEX, icis; f. **Fest.** [à ferrum & facio] a pair of scissors or shears; also the ordering of an army in that form.
Forficula, æ; f. [à forfex] a little pair of scissors, an earwig, a lobster's claw.
Fōri, ōrum; m. [à fores] the decks of a ship, scaffolds or galleries; pews in the churches; also garden-alleys.
Fōria, ōrum; n. [à φόρια] thin excrement.
Fōrica, æ; f. [à φόρος, podex] a privy-house.
Foricarius, ii; m. a cleanser of privies or vaults; a night-man.
Fōricula, æ; f. [à foris] a little door or wicket.
Forculus, the heathen god of doors.
Fōrinsēcus, adv. from abroad.
† Fōrio, ire; to empty the belly.
Fōridlus, i; m. [à foria] he that hath a looseness.
Fōris, is; f. **Liv.** [θύρα] a door.
 * **Aperire fores amicitiaē**, to begin friendship.
Foris, adv. abroad, without doors, beside the matter. * **Foris sapere**, to be wise in other men's affairs.
FORMA, æ; f. [μορφή] a form, fashion, shape, image, idea, beauty, last, mould, pattern, conduit, cheese-vat, stamp or coin, a main piece of timber. * **Forma ingenii**, the dress of wit. * **Omnes icele-rum comprehendere formas**, to comprehend all different sorts of faults.
Formabilis, e; which may be formed.
† Formāceus, a, um; made of loam.
Formālis, e; adj. 3 art. formal, of a form. * **Formalis epistola**, a letter written in the common way.
Formālitās, ātis; f. formality.
Formālīter, adv. formally.
Formāmenta, ōrum; n. moulds, patterns.
† Formāstra, æ; f. a kneading-trough.
† Formata, æ; f. the chapter of a pillar; also a publick letter.
Formātio, ōnis; f. a fashioning.
Formātor, ōris; m. a fashioner, moulder.
Formatrix, icis; f. she that forms.
† Formatum, formatum or formacium, ii; a mud-wall.
Formātūra, æ; f. a fashioning.
Formātus, a, um; formed.
Formella, æ; f. [à formula] a little form, cheese, &c.
Formike, a city of Campania by the sea.
FORMICA, æ; f. [μυρμηξ] an emmet, ant. * **Formicæ Indicaē**, like horned cats, which dig up gold, and watch it carefully.
Formicans, ntis; going like a pismire.
 * **Pulsus formicans**, a slack and weak pulse.
† Formicarium, ii; n. an ant-hill.
Formicatio, ōnis; f. a pricking in the body like the stinging of ants.
Formicetum, i; n. an ant-hill.
Formicinus, a, um; adj. of or like an ant. * **Movet formicinum gradum**, he stirs a pace, but makes no haste.

Formico, are; to blister or rise in pimples.
† Formicoleon, a little beast eating pismires.
Formicōsus, a, um; full of emmets.
† Formicula, æ; f. the little emmet.
Formidābilis, e; adj. terrible.
Formidāmina, um; n. fearful sights about tembs.
Formidans, ntis; part. fearing.
Formidatio, ōnis; f. a fearing.
Formidator, ōris; m. he that fears.
Formidatrix, icis; f. she that fears.
Formidatus, a, um; feared.
Formido, are; to fear. * **Formidat auro**, he looks warily to his money.
FORMIDO, inis; f. [à formus] fear, dread, a scare-crow.
Formidolōse, adv. fearfully.
† Formidolōsitas, ātis; f. fearful-ness.
Formidolōsus, a, um; adj. -ior, issimus; fearful, terrible, timorous, to be feared.
† Formidus, a, um; adj. hot.
† Formilēga, æ; f. an emmet.
Formio, ōnis; m. [φωρίς] a mat or coffin, a wicker-basket.
Formio, the river Rifano in Itria.
† Formipedia, æ; f. a shoe-maker's last.
† Formis, e; adj. beautiful.
† Formiter, adv. formally.
Formo, are; act. [à forma] to form, fashion, shape, mould, pronounce. * **Gaudia formare tacitā mente**, to imagine joy to himself. * **Formare juventutem**, to instruct young men. * **Formare epistolā alieno ingenio**, to imploy other men to write letters for one.
Formor, ari; pass. to be formed.
† Formos, heat or fire.
Formōse, adv. beautifully.
Formōsitas, ātis; f. beautifulness.
Formōsus, a, um; adj. -ior, issimus; beautiful.
Formosus, the hundred and ninth bishop of Rome, A. D. 892.
Formūla, æ; f. [à forma] a bill or bond, manner or fashion, a post-script, form, copy, or shoemaker's last. * **Formulā cadere or excidere**, to be nonsuited through an error in a bill.
Formulārius, ii; m. an attorney, solicitor.
† Formus, a, um; adj. warm, hot.
Fornācālia, ōrum; n. bakers holy-days.
Fornācārius, ii; m. [à fornax] a baker.
Fornāceus, a, um; adj. of or like a furnace or oven.
† Fornacio, ire; to make a furnace.
† Fornacitus, a, um; adj. baked in an oven.
Fornācula, æ; f. a small furnace.
Fornax, ācis; f. [à fornus] a furnace or kiln.
† Fornicāles, ium; m. a pair of smith's tongs.
Fornicālia, sacrifices to the goddess Fornax in the bake-houses.
Fornicāria, æ; f. a harlot.
Fornicārius, a, um; adj. [à fornax] of a furnace, kiln, stews.
Fornicārius, ii; he that keeps a stall under a publick arch.
Fornicatio, ōnis; f. a vaulting; also baunting of stews, fornication.
Fornicator, ōris; m. a fornicator; also a fornicarius.
† Fornicatorius, a, um; of fornication.

Fornicatrix, icis; f. a harlot.
Fornicatus, a, um; part. arched.
Fornicatus, ūs; m. fornication.
Fornico, are; act. to vault, or make arch-wife.
Fornicor, ari; pass. to be vaulted.
Fornicor, ari; dep. to haunt stews.
Fornix, icis; m. [à fornus] an arch, vault, stew. * **Fornices**, arches of triumph.
† Fornus, a, um; adj. hot.
Fōro, are, [à πόρος, meatus] to bore or pierce.
Foroappii, a people of Italy, the town is called Appii Forum.
Foroauguitana, a city in Spain.
Forobremitani, a people of Umbria.
Foroneronientes, the people of Forum Neronis.
Foroneus, a, um; adj. ancient.
Foror, ari; to be pierced.
FORPEX, icis; m. [à ferrum & pilus] a barber's scissors, nippers.
Forpicula, æ; f. little scissors.
FORS, tis; f. [à fero, vel Heb. pur, fors] hap, hazard, luck. * **Fors fortuna**, good fortune unlooked for. * **Forte fortuna**, luckily. * **Fors viderit**, let it chance as it will.
Fors, adv. by chance.
Forſan, }
Forſit, } adv. perhaps.
Forſitan, }
Fortalitiū, ii; n. [à fortis] a fort, sconce.
Fortasse, }
Fortassean, } adv. [à fors] per-
Fortassis, } adventure, per-
 haps.
† Fortax, ācis; f. the bottom of a furnace.
Fortē, } adv. by chance, hap-
Fortean, } ly.
† Fortesco, ēre; to grow strong.
† Fortex, the white beneath a rose-leaf.
Forticulus, a, um, [à fortis] stout.
Fortificatio, ōnis; f. a fortifying.
Fortificator, ōris; m. a fortifier.
Fortifico, are; act. to strengthen.
Fortificor, ari; pass. to be fortified.
† Fortim for furtim.
FORT-IS, e; adj. 3 art. -ior, issimus, [à fero, vel ferrum] strong, stout, valiant, able, wealthy, constant, durable, swift. * **Fortis incidit in fortio-rem**, he has met with his match.
Fort-iter, ius, issimē; adv. stoutly, courageously.
Fortitudo, inis; f. courage, strength.
Fortuito, }
Fortuitū, } adv. accidentally, casual-
 ly.
Fortuitus, a, um; adj. casual. * **Fortuita sanguinis profusio**, bleeding of itself. * **Fortuita oratio**, an extempore speech.
Fortuna, æ; f. [à fors] fortune, chance, luck, estate. * **Fortunæ**, wealth. * **Fortuna fortunata**, prosperity.
Forte-fortuna, adv. hap-hazard.
Fortunata, the goddess Fortune.
Fortunatae insulae, seven African islands, called also the Canaries.
Fortunatē, adv. happily, luckily.
Fortunatio, ōnis; f. a prospering.
Fortunator, ōris; m. a prosperer.
Fortunatus, a, um; fortunate, lucky.
Fortunium, ii; n. good luck.
Fortuno, are; to prosper one.
Fortunor, ari; to be prospered.
Fōrula, æ; f. [à foris] a little door or wicket.
Foruli, a town of the Sabines, situated in a stony place, which made Strabo say, 'Twas fitter for rebellion than living.

Fōrūli, ōrum, [à fori] hatches where-
in books were kept; cases or shelves;
also long narrow furrows.

Forulus, i; m. a pen-sheath.

FORUM, i; n. Liv. [φóρες, à fero]
a market-place, the exchange, a
court of justice, or pleading-place.
* **Forum piscatorium**, a fish-market.
* **Uti foro**, to be a good market-man.
* **Foro cedere**, to be a bankrupt.
* **Attingere forum**, to follow plead-
ing, be a licentiate.

Forum Allieni, a city of Gallia Cisal-
pina.

Forum Bibalorum, a city of Spain.

Forum Cassii, the city Vetralla in
Tuscany.

Forum Cellæ, the town Forcelle in
Tuscany.

Forum Claudii, the city Farentosa in
Savoy.

Forum Clodii, the city Tolfa Nova in
Tuscany.

Forum Cornelii, the city Inola in
Gallia Togata.

Forum Decii, a town of the Sa-
bines.

Forum Diguntinorum, the town Cre-
ma in Lombardy.

Forum Eguriorum, the city Medina
del Rio Secco in Spain.

Forum Flaminii, a city of Umbria.

Forum Fluvii, Valenza in Lom-
bardy.

Forum Gallorum, a city of Spain.

Forum Julii, Friuli in Italy, and
other places.

Forum Limicorum, a city of Spain.

Forum Livii, the city Forlì in Gallia
Togata.

Forum Narbaforum, the town Arvas
in Spain.

Forum Neronis, a city of Gallia Nar-
bonensis.

Forum Novum, a city of the Sa-
bines.

Forum Popilii, the city Forlìmpoli in
Italy.

Forum Segusianorum, a town of Gal-
lia Lugdunensis.

Forum Sempronii, a city of Um-
bria.

Forum Tiberii, a city of Helvetia.

Forum Trajani, a city of Sardinia.

Forum Truentinorum, the city Bren-
tinore in Italy.

Forum Vibii, the city Bibiena in Gal-
lia Transpadana.

Forum Voconii, or Vocontii, a town
of Gallia Narbonensis.

Forum Vulcani, or Campi Phlegrei,
a place in Campania, within two
miles of Naples, called La Sol Fa-
lara, continually casting out fire and
sulphur.

Forus, i; the deck of a ship. See
fori.

+ **Forvus**, a, um; adj. hot.

Fosi, a people of Germany.

Fossa, æ; f. Liv. [à fodio] a ditch,
trench, mote. * **Fossam ducere**, to
cast up a trench.

Fossia Corbulonis, the river Leck in
Holland.

Fossia Drusianæ, the river Yssel in
Guelderland.

Fossia Marianæ, a city of Gallia Nar-
bonensis, called Aigues Mortes.

Fossia Neronis, a trench which Nero
endeavoured to draw from the lake
Avernus to Ostia.

Fossia Papyrianæ, a city of Tuscany.

Fossarius, ii; m. a ditcher.

Fossata, æ; f. a water-furrow.

+ **Fossator**, ōris; m. a ditcher.

Fossatum, i; n. a place intrenched.

Fossilis, e; dug out of the ground.

Fossio, ōnis; f. a digging or ditching.

+ **Fossitia nigra**, sea-coal.

Fossitius, a, um; which may be dug.

+ **Fosso**, are; to dig, delve.

Fossor, ōris; m. a digger, ditcher;
miner.

Fossorius, a, um; which is dug.

Fossula, æ; f. [à fossa] a little ditch.

Fossura, æ; f. a nourishing.

Fossus, a, um; part. of fodior, digged.

+ **Fostia** for hostia.

+ **Fotio**, ōnis; f. a cherishing.

+ **Fotura**, æ; f. a nourishing.

Fotus, a, um, [of foveor] cherished.

Fotus, ūs; m. a cherishing, fomenta-
tion.

Fovea, æ; f. [à fodio] a pitfall, cave.

FŌV-EO, fōvi, fōtum, -ere; act. [à
φῶς, calor] to cherish, hug, supple,
keep warm, embrace, favour. *

Castra fovere, to keep close within
the works. * **Fovere vulnus aqua**
& oleo, to bathe a wound with wa-
ter and oil.

Foveor, ēri; pass. to be cherished.

+ **Foveola**, æ; f. a sore in the black
of the eye.

F. P. for fidei promissor, fides pro-
missa, fama or forma publica.

F. PP. R. for forum populi Romani.

F ante R.

FR. for frater, fronte, or forum.

F. R. for forum Romanum, or filius
regis.

+ **Fracellum**, i; n. a mortar for

+ **Pracillum**, i; n. spice.

Frac-eo, ēre, [à fraces] to turn to
clots with standing, to putrify.

Fraces, ium; f. the lees of oil. See
frax.

Fracide, adv. rottenly.

Fracesco, ēre; to grow rotten or
mouldy.

Fracidus, a, um; clotty as oil, mouldy.

+ **Fractilis**, e; adj. frail, brittle.

+ **Fractillum**, i; n. a pestle.

Fractio, ōnis; f. a fraction, breaking.

Fractura, æ; f. a breaking, burst-
ing.

Fractus, a, um; part. of frangor;
broken. * **Fractus animo**, quite dis-
couraged. * **Fracta spes est**, there
is no hope left.

+ **Frænarius**, a, um; of a bridle.

+ **Frænarius**, ii; m. a lorimer, sad-
ler.

Frænatio, ōnis; f. a bridling.

Frænator, ōris; m. a bridler, curber.

Frænatrix, icis; f. she that bridles.

Frænatus, a, um; bridled, curbed.

Frænigerus, a, um; adj. bearing a
bridle. * **Frænigera ala**, a squa-
dron of horse.

Fræno, are; to bridle, curb, check.

Frænor, ari; to be bridled.

FRÆNUM, i; n. pl. -i vel -a, [α-
λινός, vel à ferrum, &c.] a bridle,
or the bit of a bridle, a curb for a
horse; [met.] a check or curb. *

Dare frænos, to subdue. * **Accipere**
frænos, to submit to the yoke. *

Frænos injicere alicui, to stop one,
keep one back. * **Mordere frænum**,
to get the bit between his teeth, run
away with one.

Fragaria, æ; f. [à fragum] a straw-
berry-bush.

+ **Frageo**, ēre, and fragesco, ēre;
to be broken or brittle.

Frāgilis, e; adj. [à frango] easy to
be broken, brittle, crazy, crackling,
frail.

Frāgilitas, ātis; f. frailty.

+ **Frāgilitate**, weakly, crazily.

Frāgilitates, the twelve great veins on
each side of the cheek.

+ **Frāgium**, ii; n. a breaking.

Frāgmen, inis; n. a piece, frag-
mentum, i; ment, scrap.

+ **Frāgo**, to break. See frango.

Frāgor, ōris; m. a crack, crashing
noise, loud shout.

Frāgōse, ius, issimè; adv. with a
loud crack.

Frāgōsus, a, um; adj. -ior, issimus;
broken, uneven, craggy. * **Frāgo-
sa oratio**, an oration written in a
rough style.

Fragrans, ntis; smelling sweet.

Fragrantē; adv. fragrantly.

Fragrantia, æ; f. a smelling sweet.

+ **Fragrasco**, ēre; to grow sweet.

FRAGRO, are, [à frango] to smell
sweet.

+ **Fragula**, æ; f. a strawberry-bush.

FRĀGUM, i; n. [à fragro, vel à
φάγρον, acinulus] a strawberry.

+ **Fragus**, i; the strawberry-herb; also
the knee and the bowing of it.

FRAMEA, æ; f. [πομπαία] a hal-
berd, partisan.

+ **Framen**, inis; n. the strawberry-
root.

Francfordia, æ; f. Francfort, a city
in Germany.

Franci, the people of Franconia in
Germany; also the French.

Francia, the country of France.

+ **Francisco**, are; to speak French.

Franciscus, i; Francis, a king of
France, A. D. 1515. also the found-
er of the Franciscans; and other
men.

Francofurtum, the city Francfort in
Germany.

Franconia, an eastern country of Ger-
many, called Frankenlandt.

Francus, the son of Hector, who
reigned among the Celtæ, after the
destruction of Troy.

+ **Frangibilis**, e; which may be
broken.

+ **Frangibilitas**, ātis; f. frangible-
ness, breakableness.

+ **Frangibilitate**, brittleness, crazily.

+ **Frangibula**, æ; f. a cracker.

+ **Frangibulum**, a baker's brake.

FR-ANGO, ēgi, actum, angere; act.
[φάγω] to break, overcome, destroy,
subdue, transgress, allay, confuse,
crack. * **Frangere diem**, to waste
time of employment. * **Molis fran-
gere**, to grind. * **Comam in gra-
dus frangere**, to curl the hair.

+ **Frangula**, æ; f. an alder-tree or
prick-wood.

Fratellus, i; m. a little brother.

FRAT-ER, ris; m. Cic. [à φάραγ-
tribulis, vel Heb. parah, fortifi-
cavit] a brother, confederate, frier.

* **Frater germanus**, a brother by
father and mother. * **Frater uteri-
nus**, a brother by the mother's side.

* **Frater geminus**, a twin.

+ **Fraterculus**, are; to have the papi
grow big.

Fraterculus, i; m. a young or little
brother.

Frateria, a city of Dacia, called Brosia
and Zarzuara.

+ **Fraternalis**, e; adj. brotherly.

+ **Fraternitas**, ātis; f. brother-
hood.

Fraternè,

Fraternè, adv. after the manner of brethren.
 Fraternitas, atis; f. brotherhood.
 Fraternus, a, um; adj. brotherly.
 † Fratilli or fractilli, the bottom of tapestry, the nap of cloth.
 † Fratillum, i; the mustiness of a dunghill.
 Fratria, æ; f. [à frater] a brother's wife; also a fraternity or company.
 Fratricida, æ; c. [à cado] he that kills his brother.
 Fratricidium, ii; n. the killing a brother.
 Fratrimonium, ii; n. an estate coming by a brother.
 Fratrinus, i; m. a brother's son.
 † Fratrio, are; to act like a brother.
 † Fratrissa, æ; f. a brother's wife.
 † Fratro, are; to have the breasts grow big.
 † Fratrucles, ium; brothers children.
 † Fratruus, i; m. a brother's son.
 Fratuertium, a town of Apulia Peucetia, called Terza.
 Fraudatio, onis; f. a defrauding.
 Fraudator, oris; m. a deceiver.
 † Fraudatorius, a, um; beguiling.
 Fraudatrix, icis; f. she that beguiles.
 Fraudatus, a, um; deceived, beguiled.
 Fraudo, are; act. [à fraus] to defraud, wrong, beguile, keep back one's due, deprive of. * Fraudare genium, to be indebted to one's belly. * Fraudare se victu suo, scarce to afford himself vittuals.
 † Fraudula, æ; f. a kind of bird.
 Fraudulenter, adv. deceitfully.
 Fraudulentia, æ; f. deceitfulness.
 Fraudulentus, a, um; deceitful.
 † Fraudulofus, a, um; full of craft.
 FRAUS, fraudis; f. [αρπονη, vel à fero] deceit, design, prejudice, damage, danger, premunire. * Fraudem facere legi, to elude the law. * Ne ea res mihi sit fraudi, that it may not prove to my damage or disadvantage. * Fraude peculatus carere, to be found not guilty of robbing the exchequer.
 † Fraulus, a, um; having deceived.
 FRAX, acis; f. [αρξ, vel à παξ, acinus] mother, less.
 † Fraxatio, onis; f. a walking the rounds.
 † Fraxator, oris; m. he that goes the rounds.
 † Fraxillus, i; m. a pepper-mill, or mustard-mill.
 Fraxinella, æ; f. [à fraxinus] bastard-dittany.
 Fraxinetum, i; n. a grove of ash-trees.
 Fraxinetum, the town Frassinato in Liguria by the river Po.
 Fraxinum, the town Fresno in Spain; also a town in Portugal.
 FRAXINUS, i; f. [à frango, vel ab Heb. berofb, abies] an ash-tree. * Fraxinus bubula or silvestris, wild ash.
 Fraxinus, a, um; adj. ashen, of Fraxineus, } ash.
 † Fraxo, are; to go the rounds, view the watch.
 Fredericus Enobarbus, an emperor, who went to the expedition of Jerusalem, and having taken some towns in Armenia, died in passing a river.
 Fregella, or æ; a city in Italy.
 Fregellani, the people of Fregella.
 Fregellana vitis, a vine that grows at Fregella.
 Fregena, a town in Tuscany.

Freginates, a people of Italy.
 Fremebundus, a, um; raging, roaring.
 Fremens, ntis; part. raging.
 Fremesco, ere; to begin to rage.
 Fremitus, us; m. a roaring, raging, a great shout; also fretting. * Fremitus equorum, a neighing. * Fremitus secundus, a humming noise of good liking.
 † Fremmus, i; m. for fremitus, a fretting.
 FREM-O, ui, itum, ere; neut. [βρονάω] to roar, cry out, rage, murmur, bray. * Fremite creptum sibi consulatum, he is sorely grieved that, &c.
 Fremor, oris; m. a roaring.
 Friendens, ntis; part. of friendeo; gnashing. * Friendens dolor, grief causing gnashing of the teeth.
 Friendeo, ere, [à fremo] to gnash or grind the teeth, grunt or groan.
 † Frenigerus, a, um; having a bridle.
 Frentani, and Ferentani, a people of Italy.
 Frenusculus, a sore about the mouth.
 FREQUENS, tis; adj. 3 art. -ior, -issimus, [qu. fere coiens, vel ab ἐπιπλήρω, adrepo, vel à φρήν, ambio] frequent, coming often, standing thick, common, well-stored. * Frequentes fuimus ad ducentos, we were two hundred strong. * Belluis frequens, full of wild beasts. * Secretis frequens, often called to council. * Venio in senatum frequens, I am often at the parliament-house.
 Frequentamen, inis; n. a frequenting.
 Frequentamentum, i; n. a division, warbling upon strings.
 Frequentarius, a, um; frequent.
 Frequentatio, onis; f. a resorting, setting close and thick. * Frequentatio verborum, the frequent using or repeating of the same words.
 Frequentativus, a, um; doing often.
 Frequentatò, adv. often, frequently.
 Frequentator, oris; m. a resorter.
 Frequentatrix, icis; f. she that frequents.
 Frequentatus, a, um; part. of frequentor; frequented, used.
 Frequentè, ius, -issime; adv. oftentimes.
 Frequentia, æ; f. a resort of people.
 † Frequentidicus, i; m. a prater.
 Frequento, are; act. [à frequens] to frequent, repeat, visit, resort unto, draw together, extol. * Frequentare aliquem, to make often mention of any one. * Solitudinem aliquis loci frequentare, to people a place that was without inhabitants. * Frequentare aliquid variis nominibus, to call a thing by several names. * Frequentare commercium literarum, to write letters often.
 Frequentor, ari; pass. to be frequented, peopled, pestered.
 Fressus, or fressus, a, um; adj. of friendeo; bruised, broken, shaled.
 Fretalis, e; adj. of a narrow sea.
 FRETUM, i; n. [à fremo vel fereco] a narrow sea, freight, sound, or arm of the sea.
 Fretum Britannicum, Gallicum or Morinum, the channel or freight of Calais, the Sleeve.
 Fretus, a, um; part. of fruor; relying upon.
 Friabilis, e; adj. which may be crumbled.
 Frigatio, onis; f. a crumbling.

Friburgum, two cities, one in Switzerland, and another of Germany, the seat of the bishop of Basil.
 † Fribusculum, frigusculum, a frivolous slight separation of a man and wife for a season.
 Fricatio, onis; f. a rubbing, chafing.
 Fricator, oris; m. a rubber.
 Fricatrix, icis; f. she that rubs.
 † Fricatura, æ; f. a rubbing.
 Fricatus, a, um; part. rubbed.
 † Fricillum, i; n. a dunghill, or little bit of dung.
 FRIC-O, ui and avi, tum and atum, are; act. [τριέω, vel ab Heb. pur, disrumpi] to rub, chafe, fret.
 Fricor, ari; pass. to be rubbed.
 Fricio, onis; f. a chafing, rubbing.
 † Fricatorium, ii; n. a frying-pan.
 Frictrices, women using unnatural lust.
 † Fricura, æ; f. a frying.
 Fricus, a, um; part. of frigor, fried, parched.
 Fricus, a, um; part. of fricor, rubbed, chafed.
 Fridericus, i; m. Friderick, the name of several emperors, and other men.
 Frigernus, a king of the Goths.
 † Frigecies, ei; f. cold.
 Frigedo, inis; f. [à frigeo] coldness.
 Frigefacio, ere; to cool or make cold.
 Frigefactio, onis; f. a cooling.
 Frigefacto, are; to make very cool.
 Frigefactor, oris; m. he that cools.
 Frigefactor, ari; pass. to be made very cool.
 Frigefio, cri; neut. to be cold.
 Frigens, ntis; cold, fearful, dead.
 FRIG-EO, ere; neut. [πρυέω] to be cold or unactive, freeze.
 Frigeratio, onis; f. a cooling.
 Frigerator, oris; m. he that cools.
 Frigeratorium, ii; n. a cooling-house.
 † Frigeror, ari; to be cold.
 Frigesco, ere; neut. to wax cold, go slowly on. * Frigescit, it is cold.
 Frigida, æ; f. cold water.
 Frigidarium, ii; n. a cold bath.
 Frigidarius, a, um; of cooling, cold.
 Frigide, ius, -issime; adv. coldly.
 Frigiditas, atis; f. coldness, frigidity.
 Frigidiusculè, adv. somewhat coldly.
 Frigidiusculus, a, um; adj. somewhat cold.
 † Frigido, are, frigideo, ere, and -sco, ere; neut. to cool or be cold.
 Frigidulè, adv. chilly.
 Frigidulus, a, um; adj. chill.
 Frigidus, a, um; adj. -ior, -issimus, [à frigeo] cold, unactive, dangerous, feeble, foolish, dead. * Frigidæ mentæ, the Roman antepast of cold meats.
 Frigidus, a, er of the Japodes, between Acæa and Iemonia, where Theodosius vanquished the tyrant Eugenius; also a river in Tuscany called Freddo.
 FRIGILLA, æ; f. [à sono] a chaf-finch.
 Frigillago, inis; f. the great tit-mouse.
 Frigillarius, ii; m. a sparrowhawk.
 FRI-GO, xi, etum, gere; act. [φρυγώ] to fry or parch.
 Frigor, oris; m. coldness.
 Frigorificus, a, um; adj. procuring cold, refreshing.
 † Frigulo, are; to chatter like a jay.
 FRIGUS, oris; n. [πρυγός] cold, frost, a falling out of lovers, a being

ing put out, fear, death. * Frigore ferire, to kill with cold.
 Frigulculum, i; n. a little cold.
 Frigutio, ire, to quake for cold, prattle.
FRINGILLA, æ; f. [à sono] a chaffinch.
 Fringillago, inis; f. the great titmouse.
 Fringillarius, as fringillarius.
 Fringult-io, ire, to quaver, speak sobbingly, mutter.
 Frio, are, [σπαρῶ] to crumble.
 † Frischinga, æ; f. a great porker or hog.
 Fritabones, a people of Germany.
 Fritii, a people of Germany.
 Frisinga, a city of Vindelicia in Bavaria.
 Frit; n. ind. [à far vel frio] the top of an ear of corn.
 Fritilla, æ; f. [à frit] a kind of pulse and gruel.
 † Fritillaria, æ, the herb fritillary.
 † Fritillum, i; n. a mortar.
FRITILLUS, i; m. Jun. [à sono] a dice-box.
FRITINN-IO, ire; [à sono] to cry like a swallow.
 † Friviculum, i; n. a small cold.
 Frivola, òrum; n. lumber, baggage, trumpery.
 Frivolarius, a, um; adj. of or for lumber, &c.
 Frivolarius, ii; m. a pedlar, broker.
FRIVOLUS, a, um; adj. [φλουρος] frivolous, slight, of no value.
 Frixia, fried fish or flesh, [ic. caro.]
 † Frixo, are, to fry.
 Frixorium, ii; n. a frying-pan.
 Frixura, æ; f. a frying.
 Frixus, a, um; part. of frigor; fried.
 Fro, the name of a Saxon god.
 Fromus, the river Frome, in Gloucestershire and Dorsetshire.
 Frondarius, a, um; adj. of leaves.
 Frondatio, ònis; f. a lopping, browsing.
 Frondator, òris; m. a wood-man, feller of timber.
 † Frondatus, a, um, leaved.
 Frondens, ntis, bearing leaves.
 Frond-co, ère; neut. [à frons] to have leaves.
 Frondesco, ère, to shoot forth leaves.
 Frondeus, a, um; adj. leafy.
 † Frondicula, æ; f. a little branch.
 Frondifer, a, um; adj. leaf-bearing.
 † Frondis, a leaf or branch.
 Frondo, are; act. to lop, cut off.
 Frondor, ari; pass. to be lopped.
 † Frondositas, atis; f. leafiness.
 Frondosus, a, um; adj. full of leaves.
FRONS, ndis; f. [à fero vel σπρω, pullulo] a leaf, or branch. * Frondes velle, browse.
FRONS, ntis; f. [à σπρωτὸς, cogitatio] the forehead, front, look, modesty, severity, frontispiece. * In fronte, in breadth. * Frontem perfricuit, he is shameless. * Frontem caperare, to frown. * Explicare frontem, to be merry. * Frons literatus, stigmatized.
 Frontale, is; n. a frontlet, head-stall, forehead-cloth.
 Frontatus, a, um; adj. set in the front or out-side.
 † Fronticula, æ; f. a little forehead.
 Frontinus, one that wrote of military discipline.
 Frontispicium, ii; n. [à frons & specio] the fore-front, out-side, front-

tispiece.
 Frontitèrium, ii; n. a cloister, walking-place.
 Fronto, ònis; m. one with a broad forehead.
 Fronto, an orator and philosopher who taught M. Antony, who loved him so well, that he got the senate to erect him a monument.
 † Frontosus, a, um; adj. impudent, high foreheaded.
 † Fros, foris, a green leaf.
 † Frucellum, i; n. a bag or coffin.
 † Frucem for frugem.
 Fructifer, a, um; adj. [à fructus & fero] fruit-bearing.
 Fructifico, are, to make or be fruitful, to fructify.
 † Fructificus, a, um; adj. bearing fruit or profit.
 Fructuarium, ii; n. a vine-branch bearing fruit.
 Fructuarius, a, um, of bearing fruit, one that receives the fruit.
 Fructuosè, ius, issimè; adv. fruitfully.
 † Fructuositas, atis; f. fruitfulness.
 Fructuosus, a, um; adj. fruitful, profitable.
 Fructus, a, um; part. of fruor; having enjoyed.
 Fructus, us; m. the fruit of trees, or of the earth; profit, advantage, service, pleasure; rent, or revenue of land; delight, satisfaction; interest of money; also the use of a thing.
 Fruendus, a, um; part. of fruor; to be enjoyed. * Iustitiæ fruendæ causâ, to have justice.
 Frugalis, e; adj. 3 art. ior, issimus; [à frugi] thrifty, sober, mean, timely.
 Frugalitas, atis; f. frugality, thriftiness.
 Frugalitèr; adv. thriftily.
 † Frugamentum, i; n. corn business.
 Frugeria, æ; f. the goddess of corn.
FRUGES, um; f. [à σπρω, torreo] all kind of fruit, especially corn. * Recipere se ad frugem bonam, to take to good courses.
 † Frugesco, ère, to be fruitful.
 Frugi; adj. indec. thrifty, a good husband, temperate. * Frugi ædificium, a small and convenient dwelling-house.
 Frugifer, a, um; adj. profitable, bearing fruit.
 † Frugiferans, ntis, bearing fruit.
 † Frugifero, are, to bear fruit.
 Frugilegus, a, um, gathering corn.
 Frugiperda, æ; c. a spoil fruit, false knave, corn-devourer, that does not deserve the bread he eats.
 Frugipeta, æ; f. a kind of pigeon.
 Frugivorus, a, um, devouring fruit.
 † Frugo, are, to gather fruit.
 Fruiscor, ci; dep. [à fruor] to use, enjoy.
 Fruivurus, a, um; part. of fruor; ready to enjoy.
 Fruius, a, um, having enjoyed.
 Frumen, inis; n. [à fero] the gullet; also a kind of postage.
 Frumentaceus, a, um, made of wheat.
 Frumentarius, a, um; adj. of corn, having plenty of corn.
 Frumentarius, ii; m. a forrager, purveyor.
 Frumentatio, ònis; f. a foraging for corn; also a general dole of corn.
 Frumentator, òris; m. a forrager, purveyor.
 Frumentius, one that preached the gospel in India, and was therefore

made a bishop by Athanasius.
 Frumentor, ari, to forrage, or convey corn into the camp.
 Frumentosus, a, um; adj. full of corn.
 Frumentum, i; n. [à fruor] corn; also the grains in a fig.
 † Frum-ia, ire, to pluck the hair from leather.
 † Frumitor, òris; m. a tanner, currier.
 † Frumitorium, ii; n. a tan-house.
 † Frundes for frondes.
 † Frundo, ère, to kill.
 † Fruniscor, ari, to enjoy.
 † Frunitus, a, um; adj. wise, trusty.
FRUOR, èris, fructus or itus sum, frui; dep. [à φέρω, fero] to enjoy, use, take the profit or pleasure of a thing. * Frui ingenio suo, to be his own master.
 Frusina, a city of Campania.
 Frusinates, the people of Frusina.
 Frustatim; adv. piece-meal.
 Frustillatim; adv. in small pieces.
 Frustillum, i; n. a little piece or gobbet.
 † Frustito, are, to break in pieces.
 Frustrâ; adv. [à frustum vel frango] in vain, without cause. * Frustrâ esse, to miscarry, come to nothing. * Frustrâ habere, to disappoint. * Frustrâ est homo, the man is mistaken.
 Frustratio, ònis; f. a disappointing, failing. * Frustrationem injicere in aliquem, frustrationes dare alicui, to deceive one.
 Frustrator, òris; m. a deceiver.
 Frustratus, a, um; part. of frustror; deceived, or deceiving.
 Frustratus, us; m. a deceiver. * Frustratui habere, to make a fool of one.
 Frustro, are; act. ? [à frustra] to frustror, ari; dep. } disappoint, fail, frustrate. * Frustrari laborem, to labour in vain. * Ne te frustrare, don't mistake yourself.
 Frustror, ari; pass. to be disappointed.
 Frustulâtim; adv. by piece-meal.
 Frustulentus, a, um; adj. broken in pieces.
 Frustulum, i; n. a little piece, gobbet, grain.
FRUSTUM, i; n. [σπρωτὸν, vel ab Heb. paras, divisit] a fragment, scrap. * Frusta pannorum, rags. * Frustum hominis, a diminutive fellow.
 Frutetosus, a, um; adj. full of thickets or shrubs.
 Frutetum, i; n. a thicket or underwood.
FRUTEX, icis; m. [à σπρω, pullulo] a shrub, young shoot, an herb with a great stalk.
 † Frutiasis, or frutialis, a multitude of stalks.
 Fruticans, ntis, springing, shooting.
 Fruticatio, ònis; f. a running out into fruitless branches.
 Fruticator, òris; m. a sprouter forth.
 Fruticesco, ère, to spring forth.
 Fruticetum, i; n. a thicket.
 Frutico, are, ? to sprout or shoot.
 Fruticor, ari, } out.
 Fruticosus, a, um; adj. overgrown, running out into fruitless branches.
 Frutinal, alis; n. a temple of Venus.
 Fruti.
 † Frux, frugis; f. fruit, corn. See fruges.
 Fruxinum, a city of Vindelicia in Bavaria; called also Frisinga. F anta

F ante V.

FV. abbreviat. for fraudifve.
 Fu; indec. a kind of herb.
 † Fu, fu; interj. *phy, phy.*
 † Fuam, as, at, for ſum, ſis, ſit.
 Fucæ, arum; f. spots in the face.
 Fucatio, ōnis; f. a painting, diſ-
 guifing.
 Fucator, ōris; m. a painter.
 Fucatus, a, um, painted, dyed.
 † Fucilis, e; adj. *false-coloured.*
 Fucinus, a lake in Italy called Lago
 di Marſo.
 Fucio, are; act. to colour, counterfeit,
 paint.
 Fucor, ari; paſſ. to be painted.
 Fucōſus, a, um; adj. painted,
 making a fair ſhew. * Fucōæ a-
 micitiæ, feign'd amity.
 FUCUS, i; m. [Heb. put, vel à φῶ-
 αλγα] paint for the cheeks, dying-
 ſtuff, a colourable pretence; alſo a
 drone, ſluggard, and abby-lubber.
 * Fucus marinus, ſea-graſs. * Fu-
 cus agreſtis, baſſard-ſaffron.
 Fufidius, a wicked uſurer in Horace.
 Fuga, æ; f. [φύγη] flight, baniſh-
 ment, a race. * Fuga honoris, a
 refuſing of honour.
 † Fugacitas, ætis; f. a running a-
 way, inconfancy.
 Fugaciter; adv. in a flying poſture.
 Fugalia, ōrum; n. Roman feaſts kept
 in February, in remembrance of the
 kings being baniſhed Rome.
 Fugatio, ōnis; f. a putting to flight.
 † Fugator, ōris; m. a driver away.
 Fugaturus, a, um; part. fut. in ruſ
 of fugio; about to drive away.
 Fugatus, a, um; part. put to flight.
 Fugax, acis; adj. 3 art. acior, acif-
 ſimus, flying away, ſwift, coward-
 ly, timorous, of ſhort continuance.
 * Fugacia poma, fruit that won't
 laſt.
 † Fugēla, æ; f. a flying away.
 Fugiendus, a, um, to be avoided.
 Fugiens, ntis, avoiding. * Fugientes
 literæ, letters almoſt worn out. *
 Fugientes venæ, pulses faintly beat-
 ing. * Fugiens vinum, wine that
 ſoon decays.
 Fugiens, ntis; m. the defendant.
 † Fugillator, ōris; m. a bug-bear.
 † Fugillo, are, to ſtrike fire.
 † Fugillus, i; m. a ſteel to ſtrike fire
 with.
 FUG-IO, i, ēre; neut. [φεύγω] to
 flee, eſcape, forget, reſuſe, give place.
 * Fugere ſe, to change his mind.
 * Patriam fugere, to go into baniſh-
 ment. * Fugere laborem, to be lazy.
 * Me fugit, I know it not. * Fuge
 ſuſpicari, be far from ſuch a thought.
 Fugitans, gen. tis; part. of fugito;
 avoiding, buting. * Fugitans liti-
 um, not loving to go to law.
 † Fugitas, atis; f. a running away.
 Fugitatio, ōnis; f. a haſty flying.
 Fugitator, ōris; m. a haſty flyer.
 Fugitivarius, ii; m. one that fetches
 back ſervants that run away.
 Fugitivus, a, um; adj. running a-
 way, ſtarting aſide, ſitting. * Fu-
 gitivus lapis, a great ſtone left by
 the Argonauts in Cyzicus, which
 the townſmen faſſened down with
 lead to keep it from going. * Fugi-
 tivus rei familiaris, not minding
 his own concerns.
 Fugito, are, to ſhun much or haſtily.
 Fugitor, ōris; m. he that runs away.

Fugitūrus, a, um; part. fut. in ruſ
 of fugio; ready to fly.
 † Fugivagus, a, um, fugitive, wan-
 dering.
 Fugo, are; act. to put to flight, drive
 away, baniſh.
 Fugor, ari; paſſ. to be chaſed, &c.
 Fui; preterperf. of ſum, I have been.
 Fulcibilis, e, eaſily underpropped.
 Fulcimen, inis; } a prop, ſhore.
 Fulcimentum, i; n. }
 FUL-CIO, ſi, tum, circ; act. [à
 φυλακῇ, cuſtodia, vel ab Heb. pelek,
 baculum] to under-prop, ſupport.
 * Fulcire pedibus, to read upon.
 * Fulcire porticum Stoicorum, to
 keep up Stoiciſm, ſtoutly to defend
 Stoicks and their principles.
 † Fulcio, ōnis; f. an under-propping.
 Fulcior, iri, to be under-propped.
 † Fulcitus, a, um, under-propped.
 † Fulco, a duke of Anjou, the fifth
 king of Jeruſalem, whoſe horſe threw
 him and killed him.
 † Fulcralia, bed ornaments.
 † Fulcratus, a, um, under-prop'd.
 † Fulcro, are, to make a bed.
 Fulcrum, i; n. [à fulcio] a bed-head,
 prop, buttreſs, a bridge of a ſtringed
 inſtrument.
 Fulda, the metropolis of a country in
 Germany called Bucconia, from the
 river Fulda which runs by it.
 Fulgens, ntis, ſhining; part. of
 FUL-GEO, ſi, gēre; neut. [à φλόξ
 flamma, vel φάεγω, uro] to glitter,
 lighten.
 † Fulgeſco, ēre, to begin to ſhine.
 Fulgetrum, i; n. lightning, a flaſh.
 † Fulgidē; adv. ſhiningly.
 † Fulgiditas, atis; f. brightneſs.
 † Fulgido, are, to be or make ſhin-
 ing.
 † Fulgilatus, a, um, blaſted.
 Fulginates, a people of Umbria in
 Italy.
 † Fulgitores, um, ſoothſayers.
 † Ful-go, ſi, ſum, gere, to glitter.
 Fulgor, ōris; m. a ſhining, glittering.
 * Fulgores marini, Caſtor and
 Pollux.
 Fulgō: a, the goddeſs of lightning.
 Fulgōrus, a, um; adj. ſhining.
 Fulgur, ūris; n. [à fulgeo] a flaſh
 of lightning.
 Fulgurālis, e; adj. of lightning.
 Fulguratio, ōnis; f. a lightning, flaſh-
 ing.
 Fulgurator, ūris; m. a lightner; alſo
 a ſoothſayer expiating places ſtruck
 with fire and lightning.
 † Fulguratus, a, um, ſtruck with
 lightning.
 † Fulgur-io, ire; act. to ſtrike with
 lightning.
 † Fulguritas, atis; f. lightning, ſhin-
 ing.
 † Fulguritaſſunt, they are ſtricken
 with lightning.
 Fulguritus, a, um; part. ſtricken with
 lightning, thunder-ſtruck.
 Fulguro, are, to lighten or glitter.
 FULICA, æ; f. [φάλακκος, vel à
 fuligo, a moor-hen.
 † Fuliginatus, a, um, made dark.
 † Fuligineus, a, um, black, ſooty.
 † Fuligino, are, to beſmear with ſoot.
 Fuliginōſe; adv. ſootily.
 Fuliginōſus, a, um; adj. ſooty.
 Fuligo, inis; f. [à furvus, vel fumus]
 ſoot, creak, a miſt.
 Fulix, icis; [φουξ] a ſea-coot or moor-
 hen.
 Fullatio, ōnis; f. a fulling.

Fullo, ōnis; m. [πλουω, lavo, vel
 βουλώω, denſo] a tucker or fuller;
 alſo an ear-wig.
 † Fullo, are, to full cloth.
 Fullonia, æ; f. a fulling-mill.
 Fullonica, æ; f. a fuller's trade or
 ſhop.
 Fullonicus, a, um; adj. of a fuller.
 * Saltus fullonicus, fulling.
 † Fullonium, ii; n. a fuller's ſhop.
 Fullonius, a, um; adj. of a fuller.
 Fulmen, inis; n. Vir. [à fulgeo] a
 thunderbolt. * Apri fulmen, the
 tuſk of a boar. * Fulmina verbo-
 rum, forcible words. * Fulmina
 fortunæ, great miſfortunes.
 Fulmen, inis; n. [à fulcio] a prop.
 Fulmenta, æ; f. a ſhoe-ſole.
 Fulmentum, i; n. an under-laying,
 ſoot-ſtool, prop.
 † Fulminast-or, ri; m. a poor thunder-
 er, ſmall lightner.
 Fulminatio, ōnis; f. a thunder-ſtrik-
 ing.
 Fulminator, ōris; m. a thunderer.
 Fulminatus, a, um, thunder-ſtruck.
 Fulmineus, a, um; adj. of or like
 thunder and lightning, impetuous,
 violent.
 Fulmino, are; act. to thunder and
 lighten; alſo to fire and ſplit there-
 with.
 Fulminor, ari, to be thunder-ſtruck.
 Fulſi, preterperf. of fulgeo, q. v.
 Fulſinates, a people of Illyrium.
 Fulſinium, or Fulginium, a city of
 Umbria, called Fuligno.
 Fultio, ōnis; f. an under-propping.
 Fultrum, i; n. a prop, under-lay.
 Fultura, æ; f. an under-propping.
 Fultus, a, um; part. of fulcior;
 under-propped. * Fulta vitis, a
 vine ſhored up.
 † Fulvē; adv. yellowiſhly.
 † Fulvōdo, inis; yellowneſs.
 † Fulv-co, ēre, and eſco, ēre; neut.
 to be or grow yellow.
 Fulviana, æ; f. [à Fulvio, invent.]
 an herb good to provoke urine.
 † Fulvidus, a, um; adj. yellow.
 Fulvius, a Roman ſenator, intimate
 with Octavius, who divulged the
 emperor's counſel to his wife, and
 ſhe to other women, and was there-
 upon ſo tartly check'd, that they both
 killed themſelves.
 Fulvius Flaccus, a cenſor, who took
 off the marble covering of Juno Lu-
 cina's temple, to cover another which
 he had dedicated to Fortuna Equeſ-
 tris.
 FULVUS, a, um; adj. Ovid. [à
 furvus, flavus, vel fulgeo] yellow,
 fallow.
 † Fuma, æ; f. a woman cook.
 † Fumagium, ii; n. hearth-money.
 † Fumans, ntis, ſmoaking.
 Fumarium, ii; n. [à fumus] a tun-
 nel of a chimney, a ſmoak-loſt, a ſlave
 for the ſmoaking of wine.
 † Fumarius, a, um, of a chimney.
 † Fumarius, ii; m. a ſcullion.
 Fumatio, ōnis; f. a ſmoaking.
 Fumator, ōris; m. a ſmoaker.
 Fumatus, a, um; adj. ſmoaked.
 † Fum-co, ēre; neut. to ſmoak.
 † Fumeſco, ēre, to begin to ſmoak.
 Fumeus, a, um, ſmoaky, ſmotty.
 † Fumicus, a, um; adj. ſmoaky.
 † Fumiditas, ætis; f. ſmoakineſs.
 † Fumido, are, to ſmoak or reek.
 Fumidus, a, um, ſmoaty, ſmotty.
 Fumiſer, a, um; adj. bringing
 ſmoak.

Fumificatus, a, um; perfumed.
 Fumifico, are; act. to perfume.
 Fumificor, ari; pass. to be perfumed.
 Fumificus, a, um; adj. sending out smoke.
 + Fumigābundus, a, um; adj. full of smoke.
 Fumigans, ntis; part. smoking.
 Fumigatio, ōnis; f. a perfuming.
 Fumigātor, ōris; m. a perfumer.
 Fumigo, are; act. to perfume, dry in the smoke.
 Fumigor, ari; pass. to be smoked.
 + Fumitus, ūs; m. a little smoke.
 Fumivendulus, i; m. a braggadocio.
 Fumo, are; to smoke, reek.
 + Fumositās, ātis; f. smokiness.
 Fumosus, a, um; adj. smoky, black, smoked.
 FUMUS, i; m. Liv. [Σουμὸς] smoke, a great undertaking without effect.
 * Fumus terræ, fumitory. * Vendere fumos, to make court promises.
 Funale, is; n. [à funis] a link, a cord, halter.
 Funalis, e; adj. of a cord or link; also hot. * Cereus funalis, a torch.
 * Finales equi, horses harnessed.
 Funambulus, i; m. a rope-dancer.
 Funarius, a, um; adj. of a rope.
 Functio, ōnis; f. the bearing an office or charge; also restoring a thing borrowed.
 Functus, a, um; part. of fungor; having performed, ended. * Functus fato or morte, dead.
 FUNDA, æ; f. [σπερδωνα, vel à fundo] a sling, leathern purse, casting-net; also the collet of a ring.
 Fundāmen, inis; n. } a foundation.
 Fundāmentum, i; n. } * Fundamenta facere salutis alicujus, to begin to provide for the safety of any one.
 + Fundanus, or fundanius, ii; m. a husbandman.
 Fundatio, ōnis; f. a laying the foundation.
 Fundātor, ōris; m. a founder.
 Fundātus, a, um; founded, engraved.
 * Fundatissima familia, a most ancient and wealthy family.
 Fundens, ntis; part. of fundo; pouring out.
 Fundi, a town in Italy near Cajeta.
 Fundibālistā, æ; } m. a slinger.
 Fundibālus, i; }
 Fundibularius, ii; } m. a slinger.
 Fundibulator, ōris; }
 Fundibulū, i; n. a sling.
 Fundibulus, i; m. a slinger.
 + Fundicarius, ii; m. the master of the shop.
 + Fundicus, i; m. a shop, work-house.
 Funditatio, ōnis; f. a frequent sling-ing.
 Fundito, are; act. [à fundo] to pour out much, waste, babble, sling. * Funditare rem, to spend an estate idly.
 Funditor, ari; pass. to be hit with a sling.
 Funditor, ōris; m. a slinger.
 Funditūs, adv. from the foundation, utterly.
 Fundo, are; [à fundus] to found, lay the foundation; also to sling.
 FU-NDŌ, di, sum, ndere; act. [χυνω] to pour out, shed, spill, cast metal, rout, overcome, utter. * Fundit se iustitia in cæteras virtutes, justice runs through all other virtues, every virtue has more or

less of justice. * Fundere frugum spicas, to put forth the ear. * Funditur in Rhenum fluvius, the river falls into the Rhine.
 Fundor, ari; pass. to be founded.
 Fundor, di; pass. to be poured out.
 Fundula, æ; f. a little sling.
 + Fundulum, i; n. a pudding or gut.
 Fundulus, i; m. a little piece of land; also a gudgeon.
 Fundum, i; n. a floor or bottom.
 Fundus, i; m. [βυβος, vel à fundo] a piece of ground, a farm, foundation, bottom, cliff, author, he that authorizes. * Sera est in fundo parsimonia, 'tis too late to spare when all is gone. * Fundus septus, a close or fort.
 Funeris, e; adj. 3 art. of mourning or funerals, sad, sorrowful.
 + Funeræ, arum; women to whom the funerals belong.
 Funerale, is; n. [à funus] a funeral.
 + Funerālia, ium; n. funeral rites.
 Funerālis, e; adj. of a funeral.
 + Funerārius, and funeralitius, a, um; adj. the same as funeralis.
 Funeratio, ōnis; f. a burying.
 Funerātor, ōris; m. a burier.
 Funerātus, a, um; buried, killed.
 Funereus, a, um; adj. of a funeral, unlucky.
 Funero, are; act. to bury or kill.
 Funeror, ari; pass. to be buried.
 + Funerōsus, a, um; adj. mournful.
 Funestatio, ōnis; f. a pollution by touching a dead body.
 Funestator, ōris; m. he that pollutes by touching a dead body.
 Funestē, adv. defiledly.
 Funesto, are; act. to pollute with a dead body.
 Funestor, ari; pass. to be polluted.
 Funestus, a, um; adj. deadly, polluted by a dead corpse. * Arbor funesta, the tree whose boughs are used at funerals. * Funesta familia, a family, of which one lies dead in the house.
 Fūnetum, i; n. [à funis] a winding of vine-twigs one about another.
 + Fūnetus, a, um; bent, bowed.
 + Fungia, æ; f. a kind of stone, fish and bread.
 Fungibilis, e; adj. [à fungor] which may be changed for another.
 Funginus, a, um; adj. of a mushroom.
 FUN-GOR, gēris, ctus sum, gi; dep. [qu. sinem ago] to bear a charge, discharge, execute, endure. * Fungī fato, to die. * Fungi stipendio, to be in wages. * Fungi munere, to execute an office, bestow a present.
 Fungositās, ātis; f. spunginess.
 Fungosus, a, um; adj. like a mushroom.
 Fungus, i; m. [σπογγιόν] a mushroom, toad-stool, touch-wood; a candle-snuff, and a dunce; a distemper in olive-trees, arising from the too vehement heat of the sun. * Fungus sambucinus, jews-ears. * Fungus pulverulentus, a fox-ball.
 Funiculus, i; m. a small cord.
 Funirepus, i; m. a rope-dancer.
 FUNIS, is; m. and f. [σχοῖν] a rope or cord.
 FUNUS, ōris; n. [à νεκρὸς, cædes] a funeral, corpse, death, the grave.

* Funera facere, to kill.
 + Funuscūlum, i; n. a little funeral.
 + Fuo, i; to be.
 FUR, furis; c. Phædr. [Φῶρ] a thief, drone, slave.
 + Furabilia, orum; the dark thieving time.
 + Furacitas, ātis; f. thievisness.
 Furac-iter, -iūs, -issimē; adv. thievishly.
 Furatio, ōnis; f. a stealing.
 Furator, ōris; m. a sealer.
 Furātus, a, um; stolen.
 Fura-x, gen. cis; adj. 3 art. -cior, -cissimus, thievish.
 FURCA, æ; f. [ὄρχη, vel à fero] a fork, gallows or cross which malefactors bore. * Furcæ cancrorum, the claws of crabs.
 + Furcatus, a, um; adj. forked.
 + Furcella, and furcellula, æ; f. a little fork or gibbet.
 Furcifer, i; m. one that has been condemned to the gallows.
 Furcilla, } æ; f. a pitchfork, gal-
 Furcula, } lows, claws.
 + Furcillis, is; f. a dung-fork.
 + Furcillo, ōnis; m. a glutton, great eater.
 + Furcillo, are; to hang on a gibbet.
 + Furco, ōnis; m. a great fork, and a sacrificing knife.
 + Furculus, i; m. a little thief.
 Furens, ntis; adj. raging mad.
 Furenter, adv. ragingly, outrageously.
 FURFUR, ūris; m. [à far, vel βόρ-
 e:pes, sordes] bran, scurf, dandriff.
 * Qui alunt furfure fues, who feed their hogs with bran. * Furfures capitis, scurf in the head, Plin. 20. 9.
 Furfureus, } a, um; adj. of bran.
 Furfuræccus, } * Panis furfureus, brown bread.
 + Furfuracūlum, i; n. the dark.
 + Furfurātus, a, um; adj. branny.
 + Furfurio, ōnis; m. a bird feeding on meal.
 + Furfurus, a, um; adj. branny, scurfy.
 Furia, æ; f. [à furo] fury, rage.
 Furia, arum; f. the three furies of hell, Alceō, Megæra, Tisiphone.
 Furiālis, e; adj. furious, raging.
 Furiāliter, adv. furiously.
 Furiātus, a, um; adj. enraged.
 Furibundus, a, um; stark mad.
 + Furiens, ntis; adj. raging.
 Furina, æ; f. the goddess of thieves or of lots.
 Furina Lucus, a grove in Italy, where Caius Gracchus was slain.
 Furinalia, or Furnalialia, the feasts of the goddess Furina.
 Furinus, a, um; [à fur] of thieves.
 * Furinum forum, a rendezvous of rogues.
 Furio, are; act. to enrage, or put one out of his wits.
 Furiōse, adv. furiously.
 + Furiōsitas, ātis; f. furiousness.
 + Furiōsim, adv. outrageously.
 Furiosus, a, um; adj. -ior, -issimus; furious, outrageous, mad.
 Furius Camillus, a consul with Domitius Ænebarbus.
 Furnaceus, a, um; adj. [à fumus] baked in an oven.
 Furnaria, æ; f. the art of baking or stilling; also a bake-house and a woman-baker.
 + Furnarium, ii; n. a chimney.
 Furnarius, a, um; adj. of an oven.
 Furnarius, ii; m. a baker or stiller.
 + Furneo,

† Furn-co, ēre, and furno, are ; to make a furnace or oven.
 † Furnicus, a, um ; roofed, arched.
 † Furnio, are ; to bake.
 Furnius, a consul with Domitianus Augustus ; also a friend of Horace.
 Furnus, i ; m. [à furvus] an oven, kiln, or still.
 † Furo, ōnis ; a kind of beast.
 FŪRO, ēre ; neut. [φύροναι, vel à φύρω μίλκω] to rage, to be distracted, or transported with passion. * Furit te reperire, he would fain find you out.
 Furor, ari ; dep. [à fur] to scold.
 Furor, ōris ; m. madness, fury, rapture.
 † Furta, ōrum ; n. treachery.
 Furtificus, a, um ; adj. thievish, given to stealing.
 Furtim, adv. secretly, by stealth.
 Furtive, adv. secretly.
 Furtivus, a, um ; adj. stolen, secret. * Literæ furtivæ, cyphers or characters. * Furtivæ res, adultery.
 Furtō, adv. secretly, by stealth.
 † Furtulum, i ; n. a petty theft.
 Furtum, i ; n. theft, thievery, adultery, ambush, surprise. * Furto conceptus, a bastard. * Furta belli, stratagems.
 † Furtuosus, a, um ; very thievish.
 † Furv-co, ēre, and -esco, -escere ; to be and grow black.
 Furcūlus, i ; m. a little thief ; also a felon, and a ferret.
 † Furvulus, a, um ; adj. blackish.
 FURVUS, a, um ; adj. [ab ἐρεβος, orci caligo] dark, dusky, black, obscure.
 † Fusanum, i ; n. and fufaria, æ ; f. the spindle-tree.
 Fusarius, ii ; m. [à fusus] a spindle-maker.
 Fuscatio, ōnis ; f. a darkening.
 Fuscator, ōris ; m. a darkener.
 Fuscatorius, a, um ; apt to darken.
 Fuscatus, a, um ; part. darkened.
 Fuscianus, a consul with Syllanus.
 Fuscina, æ ; f. [à fures] a fork, trident, trout or eel spear.
 Fuscinula, æ ; f. a little fork or flesh-hook.
 Fuscitas, ātis ; f. duskiness.
 Fusco, are ; to darken, overcast.
 Fuscor, ari ; to be darkened.
 † Fuscotinctum, dyed fustian.
 FUSCUS, a, um ; adj. (undē fuscior) [φάινος, vel à φάσκα, uftulo] brown, dark-coloured, dusky. * Fusca vox, a hollow voice. * Animæ fusciores, more corrupt souls. * Fusca laterna, a dark lantern.
 Fuscus, a Roman consul with Dextor.
 Fusē, adv. largely, abundantly.
 Fūsidius, ii ; m. the name of an orator, and an usurer.
 Fūsilis, e ; adj. [à fundo] molten or meltable.
 Fūillus, i ; m. a little spindle.
 Fūim, adv. plentifully, all abroad.
 Fūio, ōnis ; f. a spreading or casting of metals.
 † Fusionaticum, or fusionalitium, ii ; n. a melting furnace.
 Fūsius, the name of an orator in Cicero, apish in imitation.
 Fūtor, ōris ; m. a metal-founder.
 Fūsorium, ii ; n. a sink.
 † Fūsorius, a, um ; adj. of melting, or made by melting.
 Fūsterna, æ ; f. [à fustis] the upper and knotty part of a fir-tree.

Fustibulus, i ; m. a sling with a staff four feet long.
 Fustibulator, ōris ; m. a slinger.
 Fustibulum, i ; n. a sling-staff.
 Fusticulus, i ; m. a little staff or cudgel.
 Fustigatio, ōnis ; f. a cudgelling.
 Fustigatus, a, um ; cudgelled.
 Fustigo, are ; to cudgel, labour.
 Fustigor, ari ; to be cudgelled.
 Fustim, adv. with cudgels.
 FUSTIS, is ; m. [forian à postis] a club, cudgel, staff, a battoon ; [met.] a blow. * Non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, we must turn from words to blows.
 † Fustitudinæ insulæ, a feigned word for the place where slaves were beaten.
 Fustuarium, ii ; n. a bastinado.
 † Fustuarius, a, um ; of beating.
 Fustuarius, ii ; m. the beadle of beggars or Bridewell.
 † Fūfulus, i ; a little spindle.
 Fūfura, æ ; f. a melting.
 Fūfus, a, um ; part. of fundor ; poured out, melted, slain, large, smooth. * Fūsa cupressus, a spreading cypress-tree. * Fūsi crines, scatter'd hairs.
 Fūfus, i ; m. [à fundo] a spindle. * Fūsus agrestis, bastard-saffron.
 Fut, or Phihut, indec. a river of Mauritania, not far from mount Atlas.
 † Fūtilē, adv. vainly, idly.
 Fūtile, is ; n. a vessel used in the sacrifice of Vesta, or a vessel narrow at bottom, which cannot stand, but must be either held or drank up.
 Fūtilis, e ; adj. cracked, running out, leaking, vain, dissolute.
 Fūtilitas, ātis ; f. a leaking, foolish blabbing, craziness.
 Fūtiliter, adv. vainly, idly.
 Futio, ire ; [à fundo] to blab, leak, run out.
 Fūtier, iri ; to be poured out.
 † Futis, is ; a ladle.
 † Futo, are ; to cool with a ladle, to confute ; also to have often been.
 † Futor, ari ; pass. to be confuted or reproved, chid.
 Futum, i ; n. [à fundo] a ladle or sprinkler.
 Futuo, ēre ; to lie with a woman.
 Futuor, ti ; pass. to be lain with.
 Fūturitio, ōnis ; f. a future being of a thing.
 Fūturus, a, um ; fut. in rus of sum ; future, which will be. * In futurum, hereafter.
 Fututio, ōnis ; f. a lying with women.
 Fūtat-or, ōris ; m. -rix, icis ; f. he or she that lieth (in an obscene sense.)
 Fyternus, or Tyfernus, a river of the Ferentani.

G ante A.

G for Gaius, gaudium, Gellius, gens, genius, gratia, &c.
 Gabala, a city of Arabia, Phœnicia, &c.
 Gabalium, the fruit of an Arabian tree, of which they make an ointment.
 Gabalæca, a city in Spain.
 Gabale, a city of Media.

Gabales, a people of Aquitain.
 Gabalus, a Roman emperor, of a riotous and debauch'd life, who was at last killed, dragged through the city, and thrown into Tyber ; he would be called the sun, and therefore was named Heliogabalus.
 † Gabalus, i ; m. and -um, i ; n. a gibbet or gallows.
 Gabæon, the metropolis of the Hivites, fifty furlongs from Jerusalem.
 Gabaopolis, a town in Galilee.
 Gābata, æ ; f. [qu. cavata] a platter, porringer.
 Gabba, a city of Syria.
 Gabbenus, an inhabitant of Gabba.
 Gabbatha, a pavement.
 † Gabea, a kind of bird.
 † Gabella, gabellum, or gablum, toll.
 Gabellus, a river of Lombardy.
 Gaberius, ii ; m. a Roman knight, who thought to have enriched himself by keeping goats, but suffered great loss thereby.
 † Gabidus, a, um ; adj. cold.
 Gābiēnus, a valiant soldier of Cæsar's slain by Pompey.
 Gabii, a city of the Volsci, seventy miles from Rome.
 Gabina, Juno worshipped by the Cabini.
 Gabinius, a Roman historian.
 Paulus Gabinius, a governor of Syria, who restored Ptolemy to his kingdom, and was therefore condemned.
 Gabinus cinctus, the posture of wearing the gown, which the consul used when he declared war.
 Gabrantoncorum Portus, Suerby in Yorkshire.
 Gabreta, part of the wood between Bohemia and Nortogoa.
 Gabri, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.
 Gabrocentum, or Gabrosentum, Gateshead by Newcastle.
 Gadalaiphus, a consul with Gratianus.
 Gadanus, i ; m. an austere man, who lived in great abstinence by the river Jordan.
 Gadara, æ ; f. a city of Palestine in Cœlo-Syria.
 Gādāreus, i ; m. a sophister, who at first wandered up and down begging, but afterwards was made consul by Maximilian.
 Gadeni, a people of Scotland.
 Gades, or Gadir, the island of Cales in Spain.
 Gaditanus, a, um ; adj. belonging to Gades.
 Gadetes, a city of Syria, not far from Ascalon.
 † Gadir, æ ; f. a close or hedge.
 † Gados, a kind of fish.
 Gæa, a city in Arabia Felix.
 Gæfata, a people dwelling by Rhodanus, who with the Senones took Rome.
 Gæsum, i ; n. a Gaulish javelin. See Gætum.
 Gætulia, a country of Libya Interior, near the Garamantes.
 Gætuli, the inhabitants of Gætulia.
 Gætulus, a, um ; of Gætulia.
 Gætulicus, a certain historian.
 Gagasmira, a city of India within Ganges.
 Gagates, is ; m. jet.
 Gagates, a river of Sicily, where the

the stone of that name was first found.

Gage, a town of Lycia, from the river Gages, where jet is found.

† Gagites, a precious stone found in an eagle's nest, which being shaken seems to have another in it.

Gaia, a river in Spain.

† Gaiaecum, an Indian wood, good against the French disease.

† Gaidemgalbia, a kind of plant.

Gainas, a tyrant of Scythia.

† Gaioli, marchpans.

† Gaitanum, i; n. a girdle.

Gaius, i; m. the name of several Romans; also the sixth bishop of Jerusalem, and the six and twentieth bishop of Rome.

Gala, -dis; n. milk.

Galabrii, a Dardanian people about Thrace.

Galactis, the herb tithymallus; also a precious stone with white veins.

† Galactitia, æ; f. a cheese-cake.

Galactophagi, a people of Scythia in Asia.

Galactophagus, i; m. a milk-eater, a milk-sop.

Galactopola, æ; c. a milk-seller.

Galactopota, æ; c. a milk-drinker.

Galactopotæ, a people of Scythia, who live upon milk for want of corn.

Galada, Galadene, or Galaditis, a country of Arabia.

Galadræ, a city of Macedonia.

† Galanga, æ; galingale.

Galanthus, Alcmena's waiting-woman, who, when Juno would not suffer her mistress to be delivered, ran to her and told her she was; whereupon she arose, and opening her bewitching hands, Alcmena was in that instant brought to bed; Juno in her rage turned her into a weasel, and for telling a lie caused her to bring forth at her mouth; Ovid.

Galarma, a city of Sicily.

Galata, an island by Melita, a city of Syria, an island of Sicily, and a mountain of Phocis.

Galatæ, the people of Galatia.

Galatæa, a sea-nymph beloved by Polyphemus; and a country girl in Virgil.

Galatia, a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon Phrygia.

Galatus, the son of Polyphemus by Galatæa.

Galava, Wallwick in Northumberland.

Galaxias, æ; m. a milky stone with bloody veins; also the milky way.

† Galba, æ; f. a mite, a maggot.

Galba, a Roman emperor, and several others.

† Galbæ, arum; f. bracelets given to soldiers.

Galbanatus, a, um; adj. [of galbanum] wearing light-coloured cloaths.

Galbanus, a, um; } adj. of the gum

Galbanus, a, um; } galbanum.

Galbanus, i; m. } [γαλβαν] the

Galbanum, i; n. } gum galbanum.

Galbanus, a, um; adj. lascivious, ef-

feminate. * Galbana, orum; n.

light-coloured cloaths.

† Galbeum, ei; n. women's attire.

Galbicus, a, um; adj. lascivious,

effeminate, light-coloured.

Galbula, æ; f. a witwall, or weed-

wall.

Galbulus, i; m. a cypress-nut.

GALBUS, a, um; adj. [ἀ γαλός, gra-men] light-coloured, greenish.

Gale, a weasel.

GALEA, æ; f. [γαλῆ] a helmet or head-piece, the top of a mast, and a galley.

Galearii, orum; m. the servants or hangbys of an army.

Galcatus, an historian, who wrote eight books of the modern affairs of Italy.

Galcæus, a, um; adj. having a helmet on.

† Galædragon, a wild kind of teal.

† Galega, æ; f. goats-rue.

† Galëna, æ; f. a lead-mine.

Galenus, i; m. Galen, a famous physician of Pergamus, who lived one hundred and forty years; he wrote fifteen volumes, besides his notes upon Hippocrates.

Galeo, are; to put on a helmet.

Galeola, æ; f. a little head-piece, a hollow vessel like a helmet.

† Galeopsis, is; f. stinking dead-nettle.

† Galeos, otis; a lamfrey; also a kind of ermine.

Galeotæ, certain sooth-sayers in Sicily.

† Galcotes, a kind of lizards, enemies to serpents.

Galeothizæ, a people of Attica.

Galepius, a city of Thrace.

† Galëra, æ; f. a hat.

Gälëratus, a, um; adj. having a hat on.

† Gälëria, æ; f. a hat.

Gälëriculum, i; n. } a little or nar-

Galericulus, i; m. } row-brimm'd hat; also a perriwig.

Gälërita, æ; f. [à galeus] a lark.

† Galerium, ii; n. a hat made of the skin of a sacrificed beast.

Galerius, a king of Tuscany, and a Roman emperor, who persecuted the Christians; and others.

Gälërum, i; n. } [à galea] a hat or

Gälërus, i; m. } perriwig, a plume of feathers; also a dog-fish, and a sea-calf.

Gälësus, a river of Calabria; also a rich countryman of Italy, who, interposing to make peace between the companions of Ascanius, and the children of Tyrrheus, was slain himself.

Galetes, a beautiful young man, so well beloved of Ptolemy, that at his request he pardoned some that were going to be hanged.

Galgulus, [à galbus] a bird, which being looked upon by one that has the yellow jaundice, cures the person, and dies itself.

Galilæa, a country of Syria, on the north of Judæa.

Galilæus, a, um; of Galilæa.

Galilæ, the time between Easter and Holy-thursday.

Galium, ii; n. [γάλην] the herb cheese-rennet, or ladies bed-straw.

Galla, æ; f. a woman-priest of Cybele.

GALLA, æ; f. [à γαλλία, gluten] gall (a kind of fruit); an awl; also a coarse black wine, whence gallam

hibere, to be sparing.

† Gallacia, æ; f. crystal.

† Gallaria, æ; f. a lamprey.

Galleotæ, Sicilian sooth-sayers.

Gallesium, a city of Ephesus.

Galli, Cybele's priests in Phrygia,

from the river Gallus, whose waters they drank, and were presently enraged, and gelded themselves.

Gallia, æ; f. France; Cæs. * Gallia Togata, that part of France between the Alps and the river Rubicon. * Gallia Braccata, the province of Narbonne.

Gallia Comata, all France on this side the Alps, viz. Belgica, Celtica, and Aquitanica.

Gallica, æ; f. a kind of maple.

Gallica Floria, the city Fraga in Spain.

Gallica Palus, the most inward part of the Adriatick sea, where Venice stands.

Gallicæ, arum; f. galloches [sc. soleæ.]

Gallicantus, us; m. cock-crowing.

Gallicanus, a consul with Atilius Titianus, and others.

Gallicanus, a, um; adj. of France, French.

† Gallicentrum, or gallitricum, clary, sage of Rome.

Gallicinium, ii; n. cock-crowing.

Gallicista, æ; f. penny-grass.

† Gallicula, æ; f. a galloche.

† Gallicula, orum; n. green wall-nut-shells.

Gallicus, a, um; adj. French. *

Gallicus canis, a grey-hound. * Morbus Gallicus, the pox.

Gallienus, a Roman emperor, who endured his losses so patiently, that he turned them into jests.

Gallina rustica or sylvestris, a partridge. * Gallina Adriana, a good laying hen. * Gallina Africana, a turkey hen. * Gallinæ filius albæ, a white boy.

Gallinaceus, a, um; adj. Phædr. of a hen. * Crista gallinacea, upright vervain. * Gallus gallinaceus, a dunghill-cock.

Gallinaceus, ei; m. a cock or cockrel.

Gallināgo, inis; f. a wood-cock. * Gallinago minor, a snipe.

Gallinaria, an island in the Tuscan sea.

Gallinaria sylva, a wood near Cumæ.

Gallinarium, ii; n. a coop, batten, or yard for poultry.

Gallinarius, a, um; adj. of keeping poultry.

Gallinarius, ii; m. one that keeps hens.

Gallinula, æ; f. a pullet, or meorhen.

Gallinicus, the third exarch of Italy.

† Gallinum, i; n. hens-milk.

Gallio, a proconsul of Achaia.

Galliopavus, i; m. a French peacock.

† Gallipes, edis; c. footed like a cock.

† Gallipugnasium, ii; n. a cock-pit, a cock-fighting.

Gallitæ, a people of the Alps.

Gallitaluræ, a people of India by the river Indus.

† Gallitricum, i; the herb clary.

† Gallium, ii; ladies bed-straw.

Gallius, a, um; adj. of France, French.

Gallius Vibius, an eloquent man, who, counterfeiting madness, ran mad indeed.

† Gallo, are; to be mad like Cybele's priests.

† Gallochius, ii; m. a galloche.

Gallo.

Galogræcia, a country of Asia, called also Galatia, bordering upon Bithynia, Cappadocia, and Pamphylia.
 Gallogræci, the inhabitants of Gallogræcia.
 Gallonus, a very riotous man, of whom Lucilius says, He never supped well, because he never was an hungry.
 Gallovida, Galloway, a county of Scotland.
 Gallubri, the people now called Romandoli.
 † Gallula, æ; f. a little goll.
 † Gallulo, are; and gallulasco, Ære; to have a big voice or beard.
 † Gallulus, i; m. a cockrel.
 Gallus, a, um; of France, French.
 GALLUS, i; m. [ἐλάττωρ, à sono, vel à galea, vel à κάλαμον ejus palea] a cock, an eunuch. * Galli cacatura, the drops of lead. * Gallus marinus, a doree, or gold-fish. * Gallus spado, a capon.
 Callus, a Frenchman; also one of Cybele's priests, and other men.
 Gallus, a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, whose water being drank sparingly, purges the brain, and cures madness, but too much makes one mad.
 Gallus, a young man beloved of Mars, and set by him to keep the door, while he went in to Venus; but falling asleep, he let the sun spy them; and was therefore turned into a cock.
 Gallus Cornelius, a poet, governor of Egypt, who, being forty years old, killed himself.
 Gallus Hostilianus, the thirtieth emperor of Rome.
 Gallus Sulpitius, the first Roman that found out the eclipses of the sun and moon.
 Galmodræsi, a people of Asia beyond Ganges.
 Galorum, a city of Galatia.
 † Galum, i; n. the green sparrow.
 † Galvus, a, um; adj. green.
 Galyba, a city of Africa Propria.
 Gamaliba, a city of India within Ganges.
 Gamanodurum, a city of Noricum.
 Gamarga, a country of Media.
 † Gambara, a bishop's crozier-staff.
 Gambreium, a city of Ionia.
 Gambreves, a town in Æthiopia.
 Gambrivii, the Hamburgers, in Germany.
 Gambua, a city of Phrygia Major.
 Gambuga, a kind of medicine.
 Gamelia, a name of Juno; also marriage-feasts in the month Gamelion, wherein Juno was worshipped.
 Gamelion, January.
 Gamelius, a, um; of marriage.
 Gamelius, ii; m. a name of Jupiter.
 † Gamelus, i; m. a camel.
 Gamma, ātis; n. the three-corner'd letter gamma.
 Gammace, a town of Arachosia.
 † Gammadaeus, i; m. a pigmy.
 † Gammadium, ii; n. and -adia, æ; f. a three-corner'd garment like a gamma.
 Gammarus, i; m. [qu. caneratus] a river-crab.
 † Gammoides, an instrument to take matter out of a sore.
 Gamphasantes, a people of Æthiopia, naked, and utterly ignorant of arms, and therefore neither meet nor able

to converse with strangers.
 Gamos, a wedding.
 Gandara, a country of India.
 Gandarii, the people of Gandara.
 Gandavum, Ghent, the metropolis of Flanders.
 Gandavensis, Æe; of Ghent.
 Gandericus, a king of the Vandals, who, having taken Hispalis in Spain, and being about to prophane the temple, died on a sudden.
 Gandri, a people of Asia Interior.
 GĀNEA, and -eum; [à γὰν(ε), voluptas] a brothel-house.
 Gāneo, ōnis; m. a haunter of stews.
 Ganeus, ei; s. a ruffian.
 † Gāneus, a, um; luxurious, riotous.
 Ganga, and -ita; a river of Thrace.
 Gangæ, a city of Lycia.
 Gangama, a place about Mæotis, where fish are dug out of the ice; but Casaubon takes it for a kind of net.
 Gangani, the people of Connaught in Ireland.
 Ganganorum, the promontory Lheyn in Caernarvonshire.
 Gangara, a town of Albania.
 Gangaridæ, a people between the Assyrians and Indians.
 Gange, a royal city of India, called Bengala.
 Ganges, a very great river of India, in the narrowest place eight miles broad, and in some places twenty; and another in Taprobane.
 Gangeticus, a, um; of Ganges.
 † Gangites, jeat.
 Ganglium, ii; n. a waterish dissemper; also the straining of a sinew.
 Gangra, a city of Paphlagonia, another in Arabia Fælix and Pontus.
 GANGRÆNA, æ; f. [γὰγγραινα] a gangreen. * Addidisti gangrænam, you have made it worse.
 † Gannatura, æ; f. mimical gesticulation.
 GANNIO, ire; [à sono] to yelp (as a fox) to whine.
 Gannitus, ūs; m. a yelping, whining, howling, grinning.
 † Ganno, are; to sport or toy.
 Ganodurum, the city Constance in Helvetia.
 † Ganta, æ; or Ganzā, æ; a goose or gander.
 Ganymedes, a very beautiful young man; son of Tros, whom Jupiter fell in love with, and sent an eagle to carry him into heaven, where he made him his cup-bearer instead of Hebe.
 Garamantes, a people of Libya Interior.
 Garamanticus, a, um; of Garamatia.
 Garamantis, īdis; f. of Garamatia.
 Garamantēs, a kind of carbuncle.
 Gāramas, ātis; m. one of Garamatia.
 Garamas, a king of Libya, and a mountain of Asia.
 Garapha, a haven in Africa Propria.
 Garaphi, mountains of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Garates, a river of Peloponnesus in Arcadia.
 Garbata, a mountain of Æthiopia.

Garcus, an island before Taprobane.
 Gardei, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.
 † Gardianus, i; m. a guardian.
 † Gardinarius, ii; m. a gardener.
 † Gardinum, i; n. a garden.
 Gareatæ, a people of Arcadia.
 Gareathyra, a town of Cappadocia.
 Garganus, a promontory of Apulia, running out three hundred furlongs into the Adriatick sea, now called Mons St. Angeli.
 Gargaphia, a valley and fountain where Actæon was torn in pieces by his dogs.
 Gargara, a mountain and town of Troas, on the top of the hill Ida.
 Gargarensis, a people mixed with the Amazons.
 † Gargaridio, are; to prattle.
 Gargaris, a king of the Curetes, who first found out the use of gathering honey.
 Gargarismus, i; m. a gargarism.
 Gargarizatio, ōnis; f. a gargling.
 Gargarizatus, ūs; m. s. of the mouth.
 Gargarizatus, a, um; gargled.
 Gargarizo, are; to gargle the mouth or throat.
 Gargarum, a town in Italy, and other places.
 Garge, a city of Libya.
 Gargettius, part of the tribe Ægeis; also a dog that kept Geryon's beasts, killed by Hercules.
 Gargilianus, a wanton fellow in Martial.
 Gargilius, an historian, who carefully wrote the life of Alexander the Great; also a hunter.
 Gargus, part of mount Taurus.
 Gariannonum, Yarmouth in Norfolk.
 Garites, a people of Aquitain called Agennois.
 Garmaa, a town of Thrace.
 Garoceli, a people of the Alps.
 Garodes, an island of Nilus.
 Garopola, an oil-man.
 Garpheti, a people of Arabia.
 Garra, a town of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 GARRIO, ire; [γάρρω, à sono] to prate, chatter.
 † Garritido, are; to chatter, chirp.
 Garritus, ūs; m. a chattering, prating.
 Garrulitas, ātis; f. a prating.
 † Garrulo, are; to chatter, prate.
 Garrulosus, a, um; full of chat.
 Garrulus, a, um; prating, chatting, chirping. * Garrulus rivus, a purling stream. * Garrulus cantus, the whistling of birds.
 Garfia, a king of Navarre.
 Garfias, a king of Spain, son of Alphonfus.
 GARUM, i; n. [γάρον] pickle, sauce, anchovies.
 Garumna, æ; f. the river Garonne in France.
 Garus, i; m. a kind of lobster.
 † Garyophyllata, æ; f. the herb aven.
 † Garyophylli, orum; m. the spice called cloves.
 † Garyophyllum, a clove or gilliflower. See caryophyllum.
 Garyophyllus, i; f. a clove-tree.
 Gasandæ, a people of Arabia.
 † Gasidanes, or Gatidanes, a gem that breeds a young one once in three months.
 Gastrimargia, æ; f. a gormandizing.
 M m m m m Gastr-

Gastrimargus, i; masc. a gormundizer.

Gastromantia, æ; f. divination, sounding out of the belly.

Gastronia, a country in Macedonia.

Gartica, a city of Arcadia.

Gathis, a queen of Syria, who commanded that no fish should be eaten, except she was present, and is said at last to be devoured of fish herself.

Gathynia, a city built near the sea by king Lacon.

Gaudara, a town of Macedonia.

Gaudens, ntis; rejoicing.

Gaudentius, a pious and orthodox bishop of Ariminum, in the time of Constantine, who, because he would not yield to the Arian bishops assembled there, was cruelly slain.

GAUDEO, gavisus sum, etc.; [γάρω, Heb. chadhah] to be glad, rejoice, delight in, love. * Gaudere gaudium, to take joy. * Gaudere in sinu, to laugh in one's sleeve.

Gaudialis, le; jovial, jocund.

Gaudibundus, a, um; jocund, merry, joyful.

+ Gaudiloquus, a, um; speaking joyfully.

Gaudimonium, ii; n. a rejoicing.

Gaudiolum, i; n. short joy.

Gaudium, ii; n. [à gaudeo] joy, mirth, delight, glad tidings.

+ Gavisco, ere; to rejoice.

GAVIA, æ; f. [gavis] a sea-gull.

+ Gaviso, ere; to be glad.

Gavissus, a, um; part. of gaudeo; rejoicing, glad.

Gaulos, or -leon, an island near Libya, where no serpent breeds or lives, and the dust of the country kills serpents any where.

Gaulus, i; m. a milk-pail; a boat.

Gaunaca, æ; f. [γαυνάκη] a shag.

Gaunacum, i; n. [ged] garment or covering.

+ Gaurito, are; to rejoice.

Gaurus, an island by Carthage; and a mountain in Campania, where there is excellent wine.

Gaulapatus, a, um; covered with a rug.

GAUSAPE, indec. } [γ-σάπης, GAUSAPUM, i; n. } Egypt. vel

a gossipum] a rug, a turkey carpet; also a long rough beard.

Gausapinus, a, um; rough, freeze.

+ Gausipium, li; n. cotton.

GAZA, æ; f. [Persic.] a treasure, or treasury.

Gaza, a famous city of Palestine, so called from the treasure Cambyses king of Persia had there; Alexander hardly took it in two months time. Hence Gazeticus, a, um.

Gazaca, a city of Media.

Gazæus, a, um; } of Gaza.

Gazeticus, } of Gaza.

+ Gazella, æ; f. a beast like a roe, of which comes musk.

Gazetæ, a people of Galatia.

Gazi, a king of the Turks, taken by Baldwin king of Jerusalem, A. D.

1121.

Gazophylacium, ii; n. a treasury.

Gazophylax, æcis; m. a treasurer.

Gazorus, a city of Macedonia.

+ Gazula, a little treasury.

Gazus, the largest city of India.

G ante E.

Gea, a town near Petre in Arabia.

Gebbanitæ, or Gelbanitæ, a people by the Red-sea in Arabia Deserta.

Gebbaniticus, a, um; of the Gebbanitæ.

Gebenna, a town in France.

Gedale, a country of Arabia.

Gedanum, the city Dantzick in Poland.

Gedrosia, a country of Asia called Tarfe, Circan, and Gest.

Gedrosi, } the people of Gedro-

Gedrosii, } sia.

Gehenna, æ; f. [γέεννα] the valley of Hinnom by Jerusalem, where they sacrificed their children to Moloch; from which barbarities, and the shrieks of the murdered babes, it came to be usurped by the prophets, as the most significant place (known to their hearers) to signify hell.

Geiza, a king of Hungary.

Gela, a famous city of Sicily, near a river of the same name.

Gelabilis, le; easily frozen.

Gelasco, ere; to freeze.

Gelasini, orum; m. the fore-teeth shewed in laughing.

Gelasinus, i; m. a dimple in the face by reason of laughter; a buffoon, jester. * Cave ex gelasino, fiat

catagelasinus, beware lest while you make others laugh, you are not

made an object of derision yourself.

Gelasinus, a, um; of laughing.

Gelasius, a bishop of Rome, A. D.

1118.

Gelatio, onis; f. a freezing.

Gelator, oris; m. a congealer.

Gelatus, a, um; congealed.

Gelbis, the river Kil, emptying itself into the Mosel.

Gelboe, or Gilboa, a mountain in the tribe of Manasseh, six miles from Scythopolis.

Geldria, the province of Gelderland in the Low-Countries.

Gelcidium, ii; n. [à gelu & cado] an icicle.

Gelide, adv. coldly, fearfully.

+ Geliditas, atis; f. coldness.

Gelido, are; to congeal, or make cold.

Gelidus, a, um; cold, frozen, fearful.

Gellias, a very liberal man of Agri-

gentum.

A. Gellius, or Agellius, a grammar-

tian, author of the Notes Atti-

cæ, not long after Plutarch's

death.

Gello, a virgin of Lesbos, who died young; her ghost was thought to

walk, and to destroy infants.

Gelo, a boy, who was happily pre-

served by a wolf snatching his book

away, a little before the school fell

and killed all the rest.

Gelo, are; [à gelu] to freeze. * Si

gelent frigora, if the cold weather

brings frost.

Gelor, ari; to be frozen.

Gelo, or -on, a tyrant of Sicily.

Gelon, one that went about to poison

Pyrrhus.

Geloni, or -nea, a people of Scythia,

who painted themselves, to seem

more terrible.

Gelonium, a pool in Sicily, the sink

whereof drives away all that come

near it.

Gelonum, a city of Sarmatia in Eu-

rope.

Gelotophyllis, an herb about Borys-

thenes, which, being drank in wine

and myrrh, causes laughter.

Gelos, a port-town in Caria.

GELU, indec. n. [à γέλα, splendor,

vel γέλα, gluten, &c.] frost, ice,

cold.

+ Gemea, a wing of soldiers so called

among the Macedonians.

Gemebundus, a, um; full of sighing

or groaning.

Gemellar, aris; n. } [à gemellus]

Gemellarium, ii; n. } an oil-vessel.

Gemellipara, æ; f. a woman that

has twins.

Gemellus, a, um; [à geminus]

double, twin.

Gemellus, a Roman, who kept a

bawdy-house, and prostituted Mutia

and Fulvia, and a noble young man.

Saturninus.

Gemendus, a, um; to be lamented.

Gemens, ntis; groaning. * Gemens

rota, a screeking wheel (when the

cart is overloaded.)

Geminālis agrestis, clary.

Geminātim, adv. doubly.

Geminatio, onis; f. a doubling.

Geminatio verborum, a repeating

of words.

Geminator, oris; m. a doubler.

Geminatus, a, um; doubled.

Geminatudo, inis; f. a doubling.

Gemino, are; to double, couple, in-

crease.

GEMINUS, a, um; [à γένιμος, for-

cundus] double, equal, alike. * Ge-

mini, orum, twins; also the sign

Castor and Pollux.

Geminus, i; m. a twin.

Geminus Rhodius, one who wrote of

geometry in Cicero's time.

+ Gemisco, ere; to sigh often.

Gemites, is; m. a precious stone with

the picture of two hands joined.

Gemitur, imperf. there is a groan-

ing.

Gemitus, us; m. a groan, sigh, sob.

GEMMA, æ; f. [à γένημα, ger-

men, vel à γένος, plenus sum] a

gem, jewel, vine-bud.

Gemmans, ntis; budding, shining like

precious stones.

Gemmarius, ii; m. a jeweller, lapi-

dary.

Gemmarius, a, um; of jewels.

Gemmafco, ere; to begin to bud.

Gemmatio, onis; f. a budding.

Gemmator, oris; m. a jeweller.

Gemmatus, a, um; budded, fludd,

set with jewels.

Gemmifer, a, um; wherein there are

precious stones.

Gemmo, are; to bud or spring.

+ Gemmor, ari; to be budded.

+ Gemmositas, atis; f. plenty of

jewels.

Gemmofus, a, um; full of jewels.

Gemmula, æ; f. a small bud or

jewel.

GEM-O, ui, itum; [à sono, vel à

γέω, onustus sum] to groan, sigh,

bewail. * Turtur gemit, the tur-

tle coo's. * Gemit sub pondere

cymbæ, the boat was ready to sink.

Gemoniæ Scalæ, a place in Rome

where malefactors were executed.

+ Gemo-

† **Gemonidæ**, -arum; women with child.
Gemonides, um; f. precious stones helping women in travail.
† **Gemor**, i; to be bewailed.
Gēmulus, a, um; mournful, lamentable.
Gemurfa, æ; f. [à gemo] a corn upon the little toe, &c.
GENA, æ; f. [γένος] a cheek; also the eye or eye-lid.
Genalum, a town in Gallia, Orleans.
† **Genavius**, a, um; gluttonous.
Genauini, a people of Vindelicia.
Genalogi, orum; m. those that cast nativities.
Genalogia, æ; f. a genealogy or pedigree.
Genealogicus, a, um; of a pedigree.
Genealogus, i; m. a writer of pedigrees.
Genebria, a learned woman of Verona, under pope Pius II. who rehearsed epistles of her own full of learning.
GENER, i; m. [γενερός, vel à genus] a son-in-law by marrying one's daughter.
Gēnerābilis, le; easily engender'd.
Gēnerālis, le; general, universal.
† **Generalis** financia, a treasurer or chamberlain.
Gēnerālitās, ātis; f. generality.
Gēnerālitēr, adv. generally.
† **Gēnerāmen**, īnis; n. a begetting.
Gēnerans, ntis; begetting.
Gēnerasco, ēre; to grow.
Gēnerātum, adv. in general, by every kind.
Gēneratio, ōnis; f. a generation, begetting.
Gēnerator, ōris; m. a begetter.
Gēnerātorium, īi; n. a tower to beget.
Gēnerātus, a, um; begotten, bred.
Gēnero, are; [à genus] to beget, bring forth, invent or devise.
Gēnerōse, iūs, īssimē; adv. nobly, courageously.
Gēnerōsitas, ātis; f. courage, nobility, kindness.
Gēnerōsus, ior, īssimus; one of noble extraction or family, valiant, kind, courageous. * **Vinum generosissimum**, strong wine.
Genese, a city of Laconia.
Genesis, is; f. a generation or nativity, the star reigning at a nativity. * **Nota mathematicis genesis tua**, the astrologers know under what planet you were born. Also the first book of Moses.
Genesius Gallus, a scribe, who, being commanded to write the edicts against the Christians, threw away his pen and ink and fled, and at last was martyr'd; also a buffoon, who was wont to scoff and jeer at the Christians, and at last suffered himself under Domitian.
† **Genesta**, æ; f. broom. See **genista**.
Genetes, a haven and river of Themiscyra; hence **Genetium promontorium**, where was a temple of Jupiter Hospitalis.
Genethle, ēs; the same as Venus.
Genethlia, orum; n. one's birth-day, or feasting upon it.
Genethliaca, orum; n. birth-day feasts.
Genethliaci, orum; m. calculators of one's nativity.
Genethliacus, a, um; of one's nativity.

Genethliologia, æ; f. a calculating of nativities.
Genethlius dies, one's birth-day.
Genethlius, Jupiter so called, as presiding over nativities; also a very learned sophister of Palestine.
Genetyllis, a name of Venus.
Genēva, a free imperial city of Savoy, upon the borders of Helvetia, at the going out of the river Rhodanus, from the lake Lemannus.
† **Gengibiæ**, arum; the gums.
Gēgidium, the herb tooth-pick.
† **Geni**, for gigni.
Genialis, e; [à genius] full of mirth. * **Genialis dies**, a gaudy-day. * **Genialis homo**, a good companion.
† **Gēniālitās**, ātis; f. good company, mirth.
Gēniālitēr, adv. pleasantly, merrily.
† **Genianes**, a stone procuring punishment to a man's enemies.
Gēniānus, a, um; full of mirth and good cheer.
† **Gēnicūla**, æ; f. a little knee or joint.
† **Gēnicularis**, is; f. garden-valerian.
Gēniculātum, adv. joint by joint, from knot to knot.
Geniculatio, ōnis; f. a kneeling.
Gēniculātus, a, um; knotted, crooked.
Gēnicūlo, are; to joint.
Geniculator, ari; to be jointed.
Gēniculum, ī; n. [à genu] a little knee; also a joint in the stalk of an herb.
† **Genimen**, īnis; n. fruit, generation.
† **Geniosus**, a, um; witty.
† **Geniscula**, æ; f. a weasel.
GENISTA, æ; f. [à genu, vel ant. geno] broom. * **Genista spinosa**, furze, whin.
Genistella, æ; f. sweet broom.
Genita, æ; f. [à gigno] a daughter.
Gēnitābilis, e; } adj. of the seed,
Gēnitālis, e; } apt to engender.
* **Genitalia corpora**, the four elements.
Gēnitāle, is; n. the yard.
Gēnitālis, is; glader, or sword-grass.
Gēniālitēr, adv. by generation.
† **Genitiva**, the genitive faculty.
Gēnitivus, a, um; genitive, natural, having power to beget, of the same stock. * **Genitivæ notæ**, marks from one's birth.
Gēnior, ōris; m. a begetter, father.
Gēnitrix, icis; f. a breeder, mother.
Gēnitūra, æ; f. the seed, begetting; also the position of heaven at one's nativity.
Gēnitūrus, a, um; about to beget.
Gēnitus, a, um; [à gignor] begotten, born, bred. * **Pedibus genitus**, born with the feet foremost.
GĒNIUS, īi; m. [à gigno] a good or evil angel said to attend every one; the spirit and nature of a man, disposition. * **Indulgere genio**, to make much of one's self. * **Defraudare genium**, to starve one's self.
Genius, the god of nature among the ancients.
Gennadius, one of Massilia, who wrote of famous men in the time of Theodosius.

† **Geno**, ōnis; m. a begetter.
† **Geno**, ūi, itum; to beget.
Genoæi, a people of Molossia.
† **Genobardum**, ī; n. the cat's beard.
Genocha, a dark yellow beast less than a fox.
† **Genon**, a sharp kind of onion.
GENS, ntis; f. [γένος] a nation, people, lineage, swarm. * **Gēntes**, um, pl. the heathens, gentiles. * **Gēns hominum**, mankind. * **Gēns humida ponti**, the fish.
Genfericus, a prince of the Vandals, who plunder'd Carthage, slew the citizens, and turned their churches into stables.
Genta, a city of India without Ganges.
Gentiana, æ; f. gentian, felwort.
† **Gentianella**, æ; f. bastard felwort.
Gentianus, a consul with Bassus.
† **Genticūs**, a, um; of a people or nation, national.
† **Gentilius**, a, um; of the gentiles.
Gentilis, e; of the same nation or family, called by the same name, proper or peculiar to such a country; a gentile, heathen (in ecclesiastical writers.) * **Gentile sacrum**, private chapel-service. * **Gentiles domorum iervi**, slaves called after their masters names.
Gentilismus, ī; m. heathenism.
Gentilitas, ātis; f. a lineage, pedigree, kindred; also the proper language of any country. * **Gentilitas nominis**, the nearness of name.
† **Gentilitēr**, adv. heathenly.
Gentilitium, īi; n. propriety or custom drawn from ancestors.
Gentilitius, a, um; that is common to a country or family, proper or peculiar to such a nation. * **Gentilitiæ hæreditates**, inheritances by descent.
Gentinus, a city of Troas, built by one of Aeneas's sons.
Gentius, a king of Illyrium.
GENU, indec. [γόνυ] a knee, leg.
Genua, uum; n. the knees.
Genua, a famous city of Liguria, called Genoa, eight miles in compass, and curiously built with wrought marble.
Genuale, is; n. a garter.
† **Genuarius**, īi; m. one that makes legs or courtesies.
† **Genuclare**, to bow the knee.
Genuflectio, ōnis; f. a bowing of the knee, kneeling.
Gēnuflōctō, ēre; to bow the knee.
Genuinus, a, um; [à gigno] natural, peculiar. * **Genuinæ dentes**, the grinders. * **Genuini terræ alicujus**, the natives. * **Gentium frangere in aliquo**, or radere aliquem dente genuino, to back-bite.
† **Gēnulo**, are; to kneel.
† **Genus**, a, um; gluttonous.
GĒNUS, eris; n. [γένος] a race, stock, lineage, a country or people, a sort or kind, manner or fashion, a gender. * **Genus Thebanum**, the Theban people. * **Est genus hominum**, there are a sort of men. * **Cujus tibi videbitur generis**, of what fashion you please.
† **Genus**, m. the knee.
Gēnusius, a river of Macedonia, falling into the Ionian sea.
Geodæsia, æ; f. a measuring of land.
Geodætes, a surveyor.

Geographia, æ; f. geography, the description of the earth.

Geographus, i; m. a geographer.

Geomantes, a conjurer making circles in the earth.

Geomantia, æ; f. conjuration by circles.

Geometra, æ; m. } a geometrician,

Geometres, æ; m. } measurer of the earth.

Geometria, æ; f. geometry.

Geometrica, æ; f. the skill of geometry.

Geometrica, orum; n. treatises of geometry, the elements and rules of geometry.

Geometricè; adv. geometrically, by geometry.

Geometricè, ès; f. the science of geometry.

Geometricus, a, um; of or skilful in geometry.

Georgi, a people of Iberia in Asia.

Georgiana, the country of the Georgi.

Georgica, orum; n. treatises of husbandry.

Georgicus, a, um; of husbandry. * **Georgicum carmen**, a poem treating of husbandry.

Georgius, George; the name of several men; also two kings of England.

Georgius Cappadox, a tribune of the soldiers under Dioclesian, said to have slain a huge serpent, and delivered a maid whom he was to devour; also the tutelary saint of England.

Georgius Trapezuntius, a famous philosopher, who in his old age fo. all his learning and his very name.

Georgus, i; m. a husbandman.

Gephyra, a city of Boeotia.

Gephyraei, Phœnicians who came with Cadmus into Greece.

Gephyrote, a city of Libya.

Geræa, a city in Portugal.

Gerastus, a town of Eubœa, where Neptune had a temple.

Gerania, a city of Phrygia; also a mountain between Megara and Corinth, from whence Iphigeneia threw herself headlong, when she flew from Athamas.

Geranites, a jewel like a crane's neck.

Geranium, ii; n. the herb stork-bill, crane's-bill, or dove's-foot.

Geranthe, a city of Laconia.

Gērīæ, fourteen women appointed by the king of Athens, to sacrifice to Dionysius in private.

Geraria, æ; f. [à gero] a maid set to carry young children about.

Gerasa, a city of Carthage.

Gerastus, the son of Mygdon, from whose daughters Parthenopolis in Syria took its name.

Gerdus, a boy, servant.

Gerea, an Indian city.

Geren, a city of Lesbos.

Gerendus, a, um; to be carried.

Gerania, a city of Messenia.

Gerens, ntis; part. bearing.

Gergina, a city of Mysia.

Gergis, or **Gergithus**, a city of Troas.

Gergithius, Apollo so called.

Gergobia, the town Gergoy in France; and other places.

† **Geritio**, ònis; a doing or carrying.

Germana, æ; f. one's own sister.

Germanè; adv. brotherly, friendly, sincerely, candidly.

Germania, Germany, or High Dutch-land.

Germania inferior, the Low-Countries.

Germanica, [legio] the seventh legion.

Germanicia, or -cea, a city of Euphratesia by mount Amanus; and another in Galatia.

Germanicana, a city of Africa Propria.

Germanicani, Roman soldiers warring in Germany.

Germanicopolis, a city of Asia minor about Hellepont.

Germanicum mare, the sea that washes Germany between the mouths of the Rhine and Albis.

Germanicus Cæsar, the son of Drusus, adopted by Tiberius, and poisoned by him in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

Germanicus, a, um, of Germany.

Germani, a people of Persia.

Germanion, the twenty-eighth bishop of Jerusalem.

Germanitas, àtis; f. brotherhood, or sisterhood, sincerity of affection.

Germaniter; } adv. brotherly, can-

Germanitùs; } dly, and cordially.

Germanopolis, the city Gmopoli in Paphlagonia.

Germanus, a, um, [à germen] of the same stock, right, real, true.

* **Germanæ gerræ**, very trifles.

* **Germanissimus stoicus**, a right stoick.

Germanus, i; m. one's own brother; also a near kinsman.

Germanus, a, um, of Germany.

Germanus, a bishop of Capua, A. D. 521. also a bishop of Auxerre, A. D. 731. where he called the Bretons from the Pelagian error.

Germanæ, a people of the Celtæ, who by day cannot see.

Germen, inis; n. [à geno] a sprout of a tree or herb.

† **Germiculum**, i; n. a little sprig.

Germinalis, e; a springing. * **Germinalis arbor**, a tree coming out of a sprout.

Germinalis, ere, to begin to sprout.

Germinalio, ònis; f. a sprouting, springing.

† **Germinalior**, òris; m. a springer.

Germinalis, us; m. a sprouting, a budding.

Germineus, a, um, of a sprig or bud.

Germineo, are, [à germen] to sprout or branch.

Germineo, ari, to be blossomed.

GE-RO, mi, itum, [à gerere, manus] to carry, behave, do, achieve, execute, demean. * **Morem gerere**, to obey or humour. * **Res alias gerere**, to mind something beside the main business. * **Iram in promptu gerere**, to be waspish. * **Civitatibus personam gerere**, to represent the whole city. * **Inimicitias gerere**, to be at enmity. * **Rem leviter sine cruore gerere**, to win the field without bloodshed. * **Se gerere pro vice**, to stand instead of. * **Bellum gerere**, to wage war. * **Gerere partum or uterum**, to be with young. * **Gerere tutelam ædium**, to keep the house.

Gero, ònis; m. a carrier, or porter.

Geron, ntis, an old man; also a priest.

Gerontia, an island before the gulph Pagasicus.

Gerontocomium, ii; n. an almshouse for old men.

Gerontopogon, the herb priest's beard.

GERRÆ, arum; f. [γερραι] burdles, toys. * **Gerræ Siculæ**, old women's tales.

Gerræ, a northern people.

† **Gerranea**, orum, n. toys, trifles.

† **Gerratus**, a, um, inclosed with burdles.

Gerres, is; f. [à gerræ] a pilchard.

Gerrha, a sea-town of Egypt.

Gerrhi, a people of Sarmatia in Asia and Arabia Fœlix.

Gerro, ònis; m. [à gerræ] a talker of trifles.

† **Gerla**, æ; f. black, grease, smut.

† **Gerlo**, are, to colly or smut.

† **Gertibulum**, i; n. a cup-board for wine-veffels.

Gërula, æ; f. [à gero] a maid that tends a child.

† **Gërulâtor**, òris; m. a porter, bearer.

Gërulus, i; m. a porter.

Gerunda, Girona in Catalonia.

Gerundium, ii; n. a gerund.

Gerundivus, a, um, of a gerund.

Gerundivus, a, um, [for gerendus] to be borne.

Gerunium, the town Cirignola in Apulia Daunia.

Gerus, or **Gerrhus**, a river of Scythia.

Gerula, a city of Sarmatia in Asia.

Gerusia, æ, a senate of old men; also the senate-house.

Geryon, or **Geryones**, a king of three Spanish islands, slain by Hercules, from thence feigned to have three bodies.

Gēsāli, a kind of superstitious men who did publicly whip themselves.

Gescithron, the hole from whence Pliny says the north-wind blew.

† **Geseoreta**, a kind of spy-boat.

Gelodunum, the city Saltzburg in Germany.

Gessaces, a mountain of Pannonia, called Schekel.

† **Gestampini**, trees bearing cotton.

Gessen, a country of Egypt.

Gestoriacum, Calais in France.

Gessus, a river of Ionia.

Gesta, òrum; n. publick acts, exploits.

Gestāmen, inis; n. that which is carried, a mace.

Gestandus, a, um, to be carried.

Gestans, ntis, carrying or carried.

† **Gestarius**, ii; m. a mess of meat.

Gestatio, ònis; f. a carrying, a riding in a chair or litter.

Gestator, òris; m. a bearer.

Gestatorium, ii; n. a chair, sedan.

Gestatorius, a, um, serving for bearing. * **Sella gestatoria**, a sedan.

Gestatrix, icis; f. she that bears.

Gestatus, a, um, borne, worn, carried.

Gestatus, us; m. a carrying, bearing.

† **Gestibam**, for gestiebam.

Gesticula, æ; f. a morrice-dance.

Gesticularia, æ; f. a maid-marrion.

† **Gesticulārius**, a, um, of acting.

Gesticulatio, ònis; f. an acting.

Gesticulātor, òris; m. an actor.

Ges

Gesticulor, ari; to act like a player.
 * **Gesticulari carmina**, to dance to the tune of a song.
 † **Gesticulosus**, a, um; full of action.
Gestiens, ntis; rejoicing, greatly desiring.
Gestio, ire, [a gestus] to rejoice, leap for joy, desire earnestly.
Gestio, onis; f. [a gero] a doing, acting.
Gestitatio, onis; f. a carrying up and down.
Gestitator, oris; m. he that carries up and down.
Gestito, are, [a gesto] to carry up and down.
Gestitor, ari; to be carried about.
 † **Gestitorius**, a, um; serving to carry.
Gesto, are, [a gero] to bear up and down, wear. * **Puerum gestare**, to dandle a child. * **Gestas animum meum**, you know my very thoughts.
Gestor, ari; to be carried, &c.
Gestor, oris; m. a porter, bearer, informer, promiser. * **Gestores linguas**, tale-bearers.
 † **Gestorium**, ii; n. a sedan or chair.
 † **Gestum**, i; n. harm or jest.
Gestuose; adv. busily.
 † **Gestuositas**, atis; f. business, apishness.
Gestuosus, a, um; mimicking, acting, full of tricks.
 † **Gesturiens**, ntis; gladly desiring.
Gesturus, a, um; about to carry or do.
Gestus, a, um; [of geror] carried, done, managed. * **Bene gesta res**, noble acts. * **Gestus est mos**, he was obeyed.
Gestus, us; m. gesture, behaviour, demeanour. * **Gestus tutelæ**, the government of a ward.
GESUM, i; n. [γαστρος] an old kind of a French weapon.
Geta Cæsar, the colleague of **Plautianus**.
Getæ, a people of Scythia in Europe, from whence the Goths are thought to come.
Gethussa, a city of Libya.
Gethyum, a hollow leek.
Geticus, a, um; of the Getæ.
 † **Geum**, i; n. the herb avenes.

G ante I.

Gibba, æ; f. a bunch on the back. See **gibbus**.
Gibber, oris; m. a bunch or swelling.
Gibber, a, um; crooked in the back, standing out.
 † **Gibberositas**, atis; f. crookedness.
Gibberosus, a, um; crooked, bunched.
 † **Gibbosè**; adv. crookedly.
Gibbosus, a, um; crook-backed.
Gibbus, a, um; bossed, crook-backed.
GIBBUS, i; m. [γῦψος, Heb. gau] a bunch or swelling.
Gibelini, and **Guelphi**, two factions in Italy, who slaughter'd one another, the first favouring the emperor Frederick, being excommunicated for coming into Italy, the other the pope.
Gibraltar, a noted town and mountain in Spain, at the straits-mouth, called formerly Calpe.
Giganeum, a city of Colchis.

Gigantes, sons of the earth, of a very high stature, having dragons feet, who made war with the gods.
Giganteus, a, um; giant like.
Gigantis, an old name of Arcadia.
Gigantomachia, æ, f. a fight of giants.
Gigantum, or -ta; a town of Phoenicia by mount Libanus.
GIGAS, ntis; m. [γίγας] a giant, exceeding great.
Gigeria, orum; n. [ab Heb. gnagur, anser] goose-giblets.
Gignentia, æ; f. a getting, breeding.
 † **Gigniola**, æ; f. a tree like a palm.
 † **Gignis**, is; f. a woman.
G-IGNO, enui, enitui, [γεννώ] to beget, bring forth, fashion, invent.
 * **Gignentia**, things growing out of the ground.
Gignor, i; to be born, &c.
Gigonus, a city of Thrace.
Gilda, a city of Libya.
Gildo, a king of Africa.
Giligambæ, a people of Libya.
Gilimerus, a king of the Vandals.
Gilippus, a general sent with auxiliaries from Lacedæmonia to Syracuse.
 † **Gillo**, onis; an ear of corn; also a gill-measure.
Gillus, a banished man of Tarentum, who with his own money redeem'd the Persian spies taken by pirates, and brought them to Darius; and being promised whatsoever reward he would ask, he only desired to be restored to his country.
GILVUS, a, um, [κίλπος] an iron-grey, colour'd like a badger.
 † **Gindantes**, a people of Libya, who live only upon the fruit of the locust-tree.
Gindarènes, and **Gindari**, a people of Gindara near Antioch.
Gindes, a river of Albania and Mesopotamia.
 † **Gingeria**, orum; n. goose-giblets, See **gigeria**.
 † **Gingeriator**, oris; m. a piper or fiddler.
Gingiber, oris; n. [γίνγερ] ginger.
Gingidium, ii; n. the herb tooth-pick, fennel.
GINGIVA, æ; f. [qu. γένυος γόνα, menti fossa] the gum or jaw.
Gingivula, æ; f. a swelling under the ears.
Gingla, a town of Comagene near Euphrates.
Ginglymos, the joining of the bones, so that the same receives, and is received.
Ginglymote, a city of Phoenicia.
Gingras, a kind of pipe.
Gingrás, Adonis, so called by the Phœnicians.
Gingrina, æ; f. [a gingriò] a kind of piping; a short pipe with a sad shrill sound.
Gingrinator, oris; m. a piper, fiddler.
Gingrio, ire, [γίνγριον, à sono] to gaggle like a goose.
Gingritus, us; m. a gagging.
 † **Gingron**, a kind of pipe.
 † **Gingrum**, i; n. a gagging.
 † **Gingula**, æ; f. the gum.
Gingumum, a mountain of Umbria.
Ginnus, i; m. a mule. See **hinus**.
Gion, or **Geon**, the same river which the Egyptians call Nilus; also a mountain of Judæa, where Solomon

was anointed king.
Gippius, a Roman, who made as if he slept while his wife was naughty; but when any came that he liked not, he raised himself, and cried, Non omnibus dormio, which grew into a proverb.
 † **Giplatus**, a, um; plastered.
 † **Giptum**, i; n. plaster, mortar.
Gir, a river of Libya.
 † **Giracula**, orum; n. children's toys.
Girgillis, i; m. [a gyro] a reel to wind yarn on.
Girim, a mountain of the Garamantes, producing gems.
 † **Giruli**, orum; minnows.
Gisra, the city One in Africa Propria.
Gisra, an island of the Illyrian sea.
 † **Gith**, or **Gith**, the herb nigella Romanana, or coriander.
 † **Githago**, or **Gittago**, field nigella; also cockle.

G ante L.

GL, abbreviat. for gloria or gallus.
Glabella, æ; f. the space between the eye-brows.
Glabellus, a, um; bald, hairless.
GLABER, ra, um, [γλαφός] smooth, bald.
 † **Glabis**, e; bald.
 † **Glabra**, the same as glabella.
 † **Glabrator**, oris; m. he that makes bare.
Glabreo, ere, neut. } to become smooth,
Glabresco, ere, } bare, pilled, to be without grass.
Glabrètum, i; n. a bare place on the ground.
Glabrio, a consul with Ulpus Trajanus; and others.
Glabriones, um; they that have no hair on their bodies.
 † **Glabriosus**, and **glabrosus**, a, um; without hair.
Glabritas, atis; f. baldness, smoothness.
Glabrities, ei; f. nest.
Glbro, are; to make smooth or bare.
 * **Glabrare fues**, to scald hogs.
Glaciális, e; icy, frozen.
Glaciens, ntis; freezing.
Glaciator, oris; m. a freezer.
Glaciatus, a, um; frozen, congealed.
 † **Glaciacula**, æ; f. a little ice.
Glacies, ei; f. [a gelu] ice. * **Glacies æris**, the solidity of brass.
Glacio, are; to freeze.
Glaciore, ari; to be frozen.
GLACITO, are, [a sono] to gaggle like a goose.
 † **Gladiális**, e; of a sword.
 † **Gladiatio**, onis; f. a fencing.
 † **Gladiator**, oris; m. a fencer, sword-player, cut-throat.
Gladiatorie; adv. fencingly.
Gladiatorium, ii; n. a fencing-school.
Gladiatorius, a, um; of fencing or sword-playing. * **Gladiatorio animo**, with a mischievous intent.
Gladiatura, æ; f. a fencing, duelling.
 † **Gladiatus**, i; m. a fencer.
 † **Gladii**, orum; m. rolls of wool ready for the wheel.
 † **Gladio**, are; to kill with the sword.
Gladiolus, i; m. a dagger; also corn-flag or sword-grass.
Gladius, ii; m. [ab Heb. catal, occidit] a sword, sword-fish. * **Gladius delphicus**, a thing fit for divers uses. * **Gladius plumbeus** or

or ficulneus, a weak argument. *
 Suo sibi gladio jugulo, I take
 him in his own device. * Ad gla-
 dium dampnari, to be put into the
 fencing-school.
 † Glagulus, i; m. an olive-kernel.
 † Glama, æ; f. the rheum of the
 eyes.
 † Glancea, æ; f. a widgson.
 † Glandactus, a, um, belonging to
 mast.
 † Glandarius, a, um, of acorns or
 mast.
 † Glandatio, ñis; f. a feeding with
 or gathering of acorns.
 † Glandeo, ere, to bear acorns.
 † Glandia, æ; f. an inflammation in
 the nose.
 † Glandicula, æ; f. a little acorn.
 † Glandifer, a, um, bearing acorns
 or mast.
 † Glandiosus, a, um, full of mast.
 † Glandion, a writhing of the fi-
 news.
 † Glandionia, or glandionica, the
 daintiest part of a swine.
 † Glandiosus, a, um, full of mast.
 Glandium, ii; n. [à glans] a hog's
 sweet-bread.
 Glando, ñis; f. an acorn.
 Glandonum, a city of Spain called
 Mondonnedo.
 Glandula, æ; f. [à glans] a kernel or
 nut in the flesh of a man or beast.
 Glandula, arum; f. the almonds of
 the ears.
 Glandulosus, a, um, full of mast, or
 of kernels.
 Glanicus, a river of Italy.
 Glanis, a river of Cuma, Iberia, and
 Italy.
 Glanis, is; f. a hog's sweet-bread;
 Glanus, i; m. f. also a crafty fish
 which nibbles away the bait.
 Glannobanta, Bainbridge in York-
 shire.
 GLANS, ndis; f. [βάλανος] an a-
 corn, mast, chestnut, bullet, kernel,
 suppository, the nut of a man's
 yard. * Glans terræ, an earth-
 nut.
 Glanum, a town of Gallia Narbo-
 nensis.
 Glaphyræ, a city of Thessaly, and
 town of Cilicia.
 Glaphyrus, a noted adulterer in Ju-
 venal.
 Glaphyrus, a, um, neat, pleasant,
 merry.
 GLAREA, æ; f. [χαλάρδν, lapillus]
 gravel.
 Glareola, æ; f. grit.
 Glareosus, a, um, full of gravel or
 grit.
 Glarona, the city Glaris in Helve-
 tia.
 Glastinus, a, um, sky-colour'd.
 Glastum, i; n. [a gelu] the herb
 woad; also amber.
 † Glaucædo, ñis; f. greynefs.
 † Glaucia, the herb celandine.
 Glaucia, a town in Ionia.
 Glaucias, a skilful anatomist.
 † Glauciscus, a kind of fish.
 Glaucinus, a, um, grey-colour'd.
 † Glauciolus, i; a horse with a wall-
 eye.
 Glaucippus, an historian who wrote of
 the Athenian feasts.
 Glauciscus, i; m. a fish that breeds
 much milk in women.
 † Glaucitas, atis; f. greynefs.
 Glaucito, are, [a sono] to cry like
 a whelp.

Glaucium, ii; n. the juice of mint
 used about the eyes; also a fieldfare
 or coot.
 Glaucoma, atis; n. a pin or web in
 the eye; also a wall-eye.
 Glauconium, ii; n. penny-royal.
 Glaucopis, idis; f. she that is grey-
 eye'd; an epithet of Pallas.
 GLAUCUS, a, um, [γλαυκός] grey,
 or bluish-bay.
 Glaucus, the name of several men,
 whereof one was a fisher, who laying
 the fish which he caught upon the
 bank, observed that they tasted of an
 herb, and leaped into the sea again,
 which he imitated, and became a
 god of the sea; also a foolish captain
 that changed his own golden armour
 for Diomedes his brazen armour;
 whence the proverb, * Glauci &
 Diomedis permutatio, Robin
 Hood's penny-worth.
 Glaucias, a king of Illyrium.
 Glaux, cis; an owl; also the herb
 milk-wort; a kind of coin stamp-
 ed with an owl; and a kind of
 dance.
 GLEBA, æ; f. [βῆλας, Heb. rogab]
 a clod, turf. * Glebam in os in-
 jicere, to fill the grave.
 Gлебalis, e, of clods or turfs.
 Gлебarius, ii; m. a ploughman.
 Gлебarius, a, um, of ploughing.
 † Gлебatim; adv. clod by clod.
 † Gлебella, æ; f. a small clod.
 † Gлебo, ñis; m. a ploughman.
 † Gлебositas, atis; f. cloddiness.
 Gлебosus, a, um, full of clods.
 Gлебula, æ; f. [à gleba] a small
 clod.
 Gлебulentus, a, um, cloddy.
 † Gleccion, the herb penny-royal.
 † Glesida, æ, the herb plony.
 Glessaria, an island in the German
 sea.
 Glessas, a city of Boeotia.
 Glessum, i; n. or glæsum [à German
 glas] amber.
 Gletes, a people of Iberia.
 Gleucinum, i; n. oil of olives not
 thoroughly pressed or mixed with
 wine and spices.
 † Gliconium, ii; n. casnomile.
 † Glinon, a kind of maple.
 Glirarium, ii, n. the place where dor-
 mice are kept.
 † Glirius, gliricus, and glirus, a, um,
 drowsy, like a dormouse.
 GLIS, iris; m. [ἐλεος] a dormouse.
 Glis, idis; f. [à γλαύς, sordidus]
 mouldiness of bread.
 Glis, isis; f. [γλιν gluten] a thistle.
 Glis, itis, [γλαύχρσι, viscosus] potters
 clay.
 Gliscens, ntis, growing, raging.
 † Gliscerus, a, um, increasing, shin-
 ing, jumpuous.
 † Glischromargon, a kind of white
 marble.
 † Gliscitur, for gliscit.
 GLISCO, ere, [γλίσσεται, appeto]
 to desire greatly, to grow hotter,
 glow, prosper. * Gliscit terra, the
 land grows fat.
 † Glissera, a kind of table.
 † Glisseus, a, um, of a thistle or
 bur.
 † Glissosus, a, um, full of burr.
 † Gliteus, a, um, of potters clay.
 † Glitosus, a, um, full of clay.
 † Glittus, a, um, thin or light.
 † Gliz, a fish called also hippurus.
 † Globas; f. a joining together.
 Globatim, [à globus] adv. roundly.

Globatio, ñis; f. a making round.
 Globator, ñis; m. a winder.
 Globatus, a, um, made round.
 Globo, are, to make round, wind up.
 Globor, ari, to be wound or made
 round.
 Globosè; adv. roundly.
 Globositas, atis; f. roundness.
 Globosus, a, um, round.
 Globulus, i; m. a pellet, bullet, bowl,
 a lenten loaf, and a cypress.
 Globum, i; n. a bowl, or any round
 thing.
 Globus, i; m. [à γήκεος, tumulus]
 a globe, bowl, clot, company, any
 round thing. * Globus navium, a
 squadron of ships.
 † Glōcido, are, to cluck like a hen.
 Glociens, ntis, clucking.
 GLOCIO, ire; [κλάω, a sono]
 GLOCITO, are; f. to cluck like a
 brood hen.
 Glōcitatio, ñis, f. a clucking.
 † Glomer, eris; and glomera, æ;
 a bottom of thread.
 Glōmerabilis, e, [à glomus] which
 may be wound up.
 Glōmeralis, le, winding, turning.
 Glōmeramen, ñis; n. a bottom,
 lump, pellet, pill.
 Glōmerans, ntis; winding up.
 Glōmerarius, a, um, of winding.
 Glōmeratim; adv. roundly, freely,
 plentifully.
 Glōmeratio, ñis, f. a winding of
 thread, fetching round.
 Glōmerator, ñis; m. a winder.
 Glōmeratus, a, um, wound up.
 Glōmero, are, to wind thread in a
 bottom, heap up in a lump, whirl
 about. * Glomerare gressus, to
 amble.
 Glōmeror, ari, to be gathered round.
 * Aves glomerantur, the birds flock
 together.
 Glōmerosus, a, um, gathered round,
 swarmed together.
 † Glomerum, i; n. a shepherd's
 cleak.
 † Glomicellus, and -lum, i; n. a lit-
 tle bottom or clew.
 Glōmulus, i; m. a little bottom or
 round heap.
 GLOMUS, i; m. [Heb. golem] a
 GLOMUS, eris; n. f. bottom of thread
 or yarn. * Bonorum glomi, abun-
 dance of wealth.
 GLORIA, æ; f. [κλέος, vel à γλῶσ-
 σα lingua] glory, renown, a good
 name, or a notorious ill name, re-
 spect, vaunting, boasting.
 Gloriabundus, a, um, greatly boast-
 ing.
 † Gloriāmen, ñis; n. honour.
 Glōriandus, a, um, to be boasted of.
 Glōrians, ntis, boasting.
 Glōriatio, ñis; f. a boasting.
 Glōriator, ñis; m. a boaster, bragger.
 † Glōrificatio, ñis; f. a glorifying.
 † Glōrificatus, a, um, glorified.
 Glōrifico, are, to glorify.
 Glōriola, æ; f. a little reputation or
 glory.
 Glōrior, ari, to glory, boast, crack
 brag. * Gloriari aliquid, de or in
 re aliqua, ob rem aliquam, to brag
 of a thing.
 Glōriosè, ius, isime; adv. gloriously,
 boastingly, vainly.
 † Glōriositas, atis; f. gloriousness.
 Glōriolus, a, um, glorious, praise-
 worthy; also vain-glorious. * Glo-
riofus miles, a braggadochio.
 GLOS, ñis; f. [γλῶσς] the bus-
 band's

band's sister, or brother's wife.
 † Glos, ossis; m. rotten-wood.
 Glossa, æ; f. a tongue, an outlandish word in any writing or discourse; a short comment.
 Glossarium, ii; n. a dictionary of diverse languages; also a bier.
 † Glossarius, a, um, of diverse languages.
 Glossarius, ii; m. a writer of glosses.
 † Glossatus, a, um, expounded.
 Glossēma, atis; n. a strange unsuitable word; also a gloss or exposition.
 † Glossēmaticus, a, um, of a comment.
 † Glossō, and glossūlo; are, to comment.
 † Glossocomion, or, glottocomion, an instrument in which broken members are set and bound up.
 Glossographus, i; m. an interpreter of strange words.
 Glossopetra, æ; f. a precious stone like a tongue.
 Glossula, æ; f. a small comment or exposition.
 Glotidis, the wife of king Clodoveus, who left her wealth, and shut herself up in a nunnery.
 Glotero, are, [à sono] to cry like a fork.
 Glottis, idis; f. the windpipe of the throat; also a kind of bird.
 GLU-BO, bi, bitum; [γλυβω] to stay, bark, bear.
 † Glucidatum, made sweet or pleasant.
 Gluma, æ; f. [à glubo] a husk, chaff.
 † Glumea, æ; f. the nightingale.
 † Glūmo, are, to thresh out.
 † Glūmor, ari, to be threshed out.
 † Glūmulum, i; n. a tuft of corn-stalks.
 † Gluo, ere, to wring or strain hard.
 † Glus, utis; a sighing, sobbing.
 GLUTEN, inis; n. ὀπάα, γλίσα] glue, folder, paste.
 † Glutidæ, arum; f. a kind of snakes.
 Glutināmen, inis; n. [paste, or glutinamentum, i; n. f. matter.
 Glutinans, ntis, gluing, closing.
 † Glutinānter, stickingly.
 Glutinatio, ōnis; f. a gluing.
 Glutinator, ōris; m. a gluer.
 † Glutineus, a, um, of glue.
 Glutino, are, to glue together, folder, close up.
 Glutinor, ari, to be glued, joined.
 Glutinōsus, a, um, clammy, sticking to.
 Glutinum, i; n. glue.
 GLUTIO, ire, [à gula] to swallow.
 * Glutire vocem, to rattle in the throat.
 Glūto, ōnis; m. [à gula] a glutton.
 † Gluttio, ire, to cluck like a hen.
 Gluttus, i; m. [à gula] the throat, gullet.
 † Glutus, or glutus, a, um, compact, thrust close together.
 † Glux, ucis, f. fat and clammy earth.
 † Glycea, ōrum; n. sores in the nose.
 Glycera, æ, the name of a beautiful maid in Horace.
 Glycerium, ii; f. a Thespian harlot, who gave the Thespians that piece of Cupid which Praxiteles gave her.
 Glycon, the name of a very strong

man in Horace; also the physician of the consul Pansa, who was cast into prison upon suspicion of poisoning his master's wounds.

Glycupicron, bitter-sweet.

Glycymerides, a kind of delicious fish.

Glycyrrhiza, æ; f. liquorice.

† Glycyflancon, the herb southern-wood.

Glycyfide, the herb piony.

Glymes, a town in Lacedæmonia.

G ante N.

G N. for gens, genus, or Gneus.

† Gnæus, i; m. a mark in the body by which one may be known.

Gnaphalium, ii; n. cudwort, or cotton-weed.

† Gnaphalon, i; n. a sucking of flux or stocks.

† Gnaphalus, i, a fair-colour'd bird, with a loud voice.

† Gnapeus, ei, a fuller, and a fish called a tucker.

† Gnaphue, i, a fuller's tangle.

Gnār-ē, or iter; adv. skilfully.

† Gnarigare, to declare.

Gnāritas, atis; f. skilfulness.

† Gnāritur, it is known or declared.

† Gnarrat and gnarrasse, for narrat and narrasse.

† Gnarruris, re; adj. acquainted, informed.

† Gnarruro; are, to inform.

GNARUS, a, um, [γνάρω, agnosco] skilful, expert, well-known.

Gnāta, æ; f. a daughter. See nata.

Gnātho, ōnis; m. a parasite, small-feast.

Gnatho, a Sicilian glutton, who was wont to blow his nose into the dishes, that others forbearing; he might eat all.

Gnathonicus, a, um, flattering.

* Gnāto, are; and gnaturio, ire; to get children.

Gnatus, i; m. a son. See natus.

† Gnāvitas, atis; f. industry, activity.

Gnāviter; adv. industriously, stoutly.

GNAYUS, a, um; [γυνάω] stout, industrious, active.

† Gnephosum, i; n. darkness.

Gnes, a people of Rhodes.

Gnesium, ii; n. the right eagle.

Gneus, the name of several Romans.

† Gnidium granum, pepper of the mount.

Gnidus, as Cnidus.

† Gnitur, for gignitur.

† Gnitus, for genitus.

† Gnixus, for nixus.

† Gnobilis, for nobilis.

Gnoma, æ; f. a moral sentence; an instrument to measure land.

Gnōmon, ōnis; m. the cock of a dial, a horse's tooth shewing his age, a carpenter's square; also a quadrant.

Gnomōnice, es; f. the art of dialing.

Gnosiacus, a, um, of Gnosus.

Gnosius, a, um, of Gnosus.

Gnosippus, i; m. so notorious a glutton, that the Athenians forbid their children ever eating with him.

Gnosis, idis; f. Ariadne.

Gnosticus, a, um, knowing.

* Gnostici, ōrum, hereticks pretending great knowledge, denying a future judgment, holding two gods, &c.

Gnosus, or Gnosias, a famous city of Crète, where Minos kept his court.

Gnot, for novit, he knows.

† Gnotemel, elis, the oracle of God.

† Gnotus, ūs; m. knowledge.

G ante O.

† Goa, æ, the arched fig-tree, one of which grows to a whole wood by the boughs turning downward and taking root; also a city in China.

Goarene, or Goarea, a country of Arabia, near Damascus.

Goxtha, a place near Jerusalem, by some thought to be Golgotha.

Gobar, a governor of Mesopotamia.

Gobaum, a promontory of Gallia Celtica, called Cape S. Mæhe.

Gobazes, a king of the Solchians.

GOBIO, ōnis; [γούβιος] marinus,

GOBIUS, ii; m. a whitening, and fluviatilis, a gudgeon.

Gobrias, a nobleman of Persia, one of those that conspired with Darius against the Magi.

Godēfridus, a king of the Danes, and another of the Normans.

Goetia, æ; f. witchcraft.

Gogarene, a country between Colchia and Iberia.

Golgi, drum, a place in Cyprus, dedicated to Venus and Cupid.

Golgotha, the place where Christ was crucified.

Goliath, or Goliath, a giant slain by David.

Gomer, a Hebrew measure, somewhat above our gallon.

Gomerus Gallus, the first who reduced his colonies into a kingdom (which afterwards was called Italy) and taught them laws.

Gomolita, a people of Idumæa.

Gomphæna, æ; f. jealousy, also the herb popinjay.

Gomphi, a city of Thessaly.

Gomphosis, is, when one bone is fastened in another, as the teeth in the jaws.

Gōnagra, æ; f. the knee-gout.

Gondamiris, a king of Spain.

Gondra, a people of Thrace.

† Gonglium, a pill in physick, the root navew or turnip.

Goniades, nymphs having a chapel by the river Cytherius, whose waters are thought to heal the sick.

Gonni, a city of Pyrrhæbia.

Gonoessa, a city of Ætolia.

Gonorrhœa, the running of the reins.

Gorama, a country in Arabia.

Goramēni, the inhabitants of Gorama.

Gordia, a country in Persia.

Gordia, a mountain of Armenia, where Noah's ark rested.

Gordianus, the name of three Roman emperors, the first had in his library sixty and two thousand books.

Gordieum, a city of Magna Phrygia by Cappadocia, called Sardis.

Gorditanum, a promontory of Sardinia.

Gordium, a city of Phrygia, by the river Sangarius.

Gordius, a king of Phrygia, being a husbandman before, and chosen king by Apollo's oracle, because he first

first entered the temple; in memory whereof he hung up his cords there, tied in such a knot as was thought indissoluble, the oracle also affirming, that he that undid it should rule over those countries; which when Alexander could not loose, he cut it asunder, saying, it was no matter how, so it was undone; whence the proverb, * Nodus Gordianus, for any great difficulty.

Gorduni, the people of Ghent in Flanders.

Gordynia, a city of Macedonia.

Gorgias, a famous rhetorician, who wrote a good book, De concordia, at a time of difference among the Greeks.

Gorgias Atheniensis, one who wrote of the harlots of Athens.

Gorgias Leontinus, a philosopher, scholar of Empedocles, and master of Iocrates; he got so much money as to place a golden statue in the temple of Apollo at Delphos; he declaimed and disputed any question extempore.

Gorgippia, a city of India.

Gorgo, the ship in which Perseus returned after he had conquered Medusa.

Gorgon, an island of the Tyrrhene sea.

Gorgones, the three daughters of Phorcus, Medusa, Stheno, and Euryale, said to have snakes instead of hair, and to kill men by their looks.

Gorgones or Gorgades, islands in the Atlantick sea.

Gorgoneus, a, um, of the Gorgons.

Gorgonia, æ; f. the name of Pallas, from her helping Perseus to kill Medusa, who had profaned her temple.

† Gorgonia, æ; f. coral.

Gorgonius, a nobleman who under Dioclesian was hanged for the Christian religion; his body was cast to hungry dogs, but they would not touch it; also a sinking fellow in Horace.

Gorgophoros, Pallas so called because in her shield Medusa's head was engraven.

Gorgus, one very skilful in the business of metals, whose help Alexander made use of.

Gorgyensis, a name of Bacchus.

Gorgyia, a place in Samos.

Gorgythion, the son of Priamus and Castianira, slain by Teucer in the Trojan war.

Goricum, a city in Holland.

Gortyn, -ys, and -yna, a town in Crete, near the Lethæan lake.

Gortynenses, the people of Gortyn.

Gortyni-a, or -um, a town in Arcadia.

Gortyniacus, a, um; adj. of Gortynius, } tynia.

Gorytus, a quiver or bow-case.

† Gossampinus, i; f. a cotton-tree.

Gossipinus, a, um, of cotton. * Gossipina vestis, fustian.

GOSSIPIUM, ii; n. cotton or the cotton-tree.

Gotna, a city of Thuringia, built by the Goths, A. D. 913.

Gothfredus, a count of Apulia and other men, among whom Godfrey of Bologne was made king of Jerusalem, A. D. 1000.

Gothi, or Gotthi, a fierce people of Scythia, who wasted a great part

of Christendom.

Gothia, the country of the Goths, an island in the Baltick sea, near Denmark, called Jutland.

Gothini, a people of Germany.

Gothunni, a people of Sarmatia Europæa, mixed with Goths and Huns.

† Gotticus, a, um, doltish.

† Govius, ii; m. a gudgeon.

G ante P.

G. P. abbreviat. for gula parentum.

G ante R.

G R. abbreviat. for gerens, gerit, gratia or gratis.

G. R. abbreviat. for genus regium or rerum.

† Grabatarius, ii; m. a maker of beds.

Gräbātūlus, i; m. a little couch, or trundle-bed.

Gräbātus, i; m. [γράβατος] a trundle-bed, couch, or pallet.

Grabium, ii; n. a kind of torch.

Gracchus Sempromius, the father of Caius and Tiberius, who being pro-consul in Spain, subdued the Celtiberians, repaired their town Illurcis, and called it Gracchuris.

† Gracil-ē, and -iter; adv. slenderly.

† Gracilens and gracilis, slender.

† Gracilentus, a, um; adj. spare, slim.

Gracilesco, ēre, to grow lean or slender.

Gracilipes, ēdis, slender-legged, an epithet of a stork.

GRACILIS, -le, [qr. gradilis; vel ab antiq. gracco] slender, small, weak.

Gracilitas, ātis; f. leanness, slenderness. * Gracilitatem exigere stylo, to write in a soft style, to use childish phrases and expressions.

† Gracilium, ii; n. slenderness.

Gracillo, are, [ā cano] to cackle like a hen.

Graculus, li; m. [ā sono, vel κόραξ corvus] a jay.

† Gracus, a, um, filthy, foul.

Grādārius, a, um, going softly. * Grādarii equi, ambling horses.

Grādātim; adv. by degrees, step by step.

Grādātio, ōnis; f. a going up by stairs; a figure in rhetoric.

† Gradator, ōris; m. he that goes up stairs, a goer.

Grādātus, a, um; adj. made with steps.

Grādicens, ntis; part. going, walking.

† Gradilis panis, dole-bread.

Grador, gressus sum, di, [ā gradus] to step, march, walk, stalk.

Gradipes, ēdis, a slow bird, a buzzard.

† Gradir, the palm of the hand.

Gradvicola, æ; c. [ā Gradivus & colo] a worshipper of Mars.

Gradivus, a name of Mars from marching.

† Grādo, are, to go by degrees.

† Graduis, for gradūs.

GRADUS, ūs; m. [ab Heb. darac, incefit] a degree, step, stair, a degree of quality, condition, and kindred, beginning, entrance. * Gradum facere, to set a step in clambering. * Pleno gradu, apace. * De gradu dejici, to be made to give

ground, to lose his office.

Græa, for Tanagræa, a city of Etruria.

Grææ, three sisters, the daughters of Phorcus; who had all but one eye and one tooth, which they used by turns.

Græcanicus, a, um, Grecian.

† Græcator, ius, more Greek-like.

Græcē; adv. in Greek.

Græcia, æ; Greece, a large part of Europe, the nursery of ancient learning, prowess, and all arts.

Græciensis, e; of Greece.

Græcia magna, the uttermost coasts of Italy, subdued by the Greeks.

† Græcisco, are, to imitate the Greeks.

Græcismus, i; m. the custom of the Greeks.

Græcisco, are, to imitate the Greeks.

† Græcolanus, and -onus, one skilled in Greek.

Græcor, ar; to speak Greek, to spell it.

Græcostasis, a place of Rome where the ambassadors of the Greeks lay.

Græculā; æ; f. a kind of rose.

Græculus, i; m. one that has a smattering in Greek, a poor Greek.

Græculus, a, um, of Græcē.

Græcus, the name of a man who gave name to Græcia and the Greeks.

Græcus, a, um, of Greece, Grecian.

* Græcā hīde, for ready money.

* Græca nux, an almond. * Græca rosa, a small rose without smell.

Græes, a people of Æolia.

Grājūgēna, æ; c. [ā Graius & gigno] a Grecian born.

Graius, a, um, Grecian. * Graius homo, an epicure.

Grallæ; arum; f. [ā gradior] crutches, stils.

Grallator, ōris; m. one that goes upon stils.

Grallatōrius, a, um, great, large. * Gradus grallatorius, a large step.

Grallipes, ēdis; a great stalker.

† Grallo, are, to go straggling, or on stils.

GRAMEN, īnis; n. [γρᾱσῆς] grass; and all kind of herbs, Vir. Æn. ii. 471.

Gramia, æ; f. [γλήμη] rheum in the eyes.

Gramineus, a, um, of or like grass.

* Graminea corona, a crown made of green grass, given to him that raised a siege.

† Grāmīno, are; gramineo, and -esco, ere, to gather or fill with grass.

Grāmīnōsus, a, um, full of grass.

Gramiosus, a, um, blear-eyed.

Gramma, ātis; n. a letter, writing, scruple in weight.

Grammāteus, ei; m. a notary, scribe.

Grammatias, or grammatis, a jasper with white streaks.

Grammatica, æ; } grammar.

Grammaticæ, es; f. }

Grammatica, ōrum; n. the knowledge or rules of grammar.

Grammaticālis, le, of grammar.

Grammaticāliter; adv. grammatically.

Grammaticaster, i; m. a poor faulty grammarian.

Grammaticē; adv. according to grammar.

Grammaticūlus, i; m. a pedant.

Gram-

Grammaticus, a, um; adj. belonging to grammar.
 Grammaticus, i; m. Cic. a grammarian.
 Grammatista, -es, æ; m. a poor or young grammarian.
 Grammatophorus, i; m. a carrier of letters.
 Grammatophylacium, ii; n. a place where public writings are kept.
 Grammicus, a, um, made by lines.
 Grammium, a city of Crete.
 Grammitæ and Grammii, the inhabitants of Grammium.
 † Grammosus, a, um, blear-eyed.
 Grampus, a large mountain of Scotland called Granzebain.
 Granarium, ii; n. [à granum] a garner, barn.
 † Granata, æ; f. a kind of garment used by the emperors.
 Granata or Granatum, the city Granada in Spain.
 Granatum, i; n. a pomegranate.
 Granatus, a, um; part. of granor, having many grains or kernels.
 † Grandæv-ē, & -iter; adv. gravely.
 Grandævitas, ātis; f. [à grandis & ævum] old age, antiquity.
 Grandævus, a, um; adj. very ancient.
 † Grandebalæ, arum, hairs under the arm-pits.
 Grandesco, ēre, to grow big.
 Grandiculus, a, um, somewhat big.
 Grandificus, a, um; adj. great, brave, noble.
 † Grandigro, are, to hasten away.
 Grandiloquentia, æ; f. lofty language, big words.
 Grandiloquus, a, um; adj. speaking in a high style.
 † Grandimacula, æ; f. a net with wide meshes.
 † Grandinatus, a, um, full of hail.
 Grandino, are, [à grando] to hail.
 Grandinōsus, a, um; adj. full of hail, bringing hail.
 Grandio, ire, to make great. * Grandire gradum, to hasten.
 Grandior, iri, to be increased.
 GRANDIS, e; adj. 3 art. ior, iſſimus [à γρηῶς, senex] great, illustrious, ancient. * Grandis natu, aged.
 Grandiscapius, a, um; adj. with a great top.
 Grandisōnus, a, um; adj. making a great noise.
 Granditas, ātis; f. hugeness, largeness. * Granditas verborum, a lofty style.
 Granditer; adv. hugely, mainly.
 Grandiusculus, a, um, of a good stature or age, somewhat big.
 RANDO, īnis; f. [à granum] hail; also a little hard jewelling in the eye-lid.
 † Granea, æ; f. a meat of parched corn; also a kind of olive.
 † Granellum, i; n. a little kernel.
 † Graneo, and granesco, ēre; to have kernels.
 Graniacum, a promontory of Corsica, called Amanza.
 Granicus, a river of Bithynia, famous for a battle between Alexander and the Persians, wherein were slain and routed 60000 Persians by his army of 30000 foot, and 4500 horse.
 Granifer, a, um; adj. bearing kernels or grains of corn.
 † Granificium, ii; n. a making of malt.

Granionarium, the city Bamberg in Germany.
 † Grano, are, to kernel like corn.
 † Granomastix, the tree from whence mastick comes.
 † Granomellum, i; n. grout.
 † Granones, the hairs about a cat's mouth.
 Granōsus, a, um; adj. full of grains or kernels.
 Granta, Cambridge.
 Granulum, i; n. a small grain or kernel.
 GRANUM, i; n. [à gero, vel Heb. goren, area] a grain of any corn, a kernel of any fruit, a barley corn, the least of measures.
 Granum viride, the fruit of the turpentine-tree.
 Granum regium, palma Christi, granum Gnidium, pepper of the mount.
 Graphæ, ēs; f. a writing, an inditement.
 Graphiærium, ii; n. a pen-case or ink-horn.
 Graphiærius, a, um; adj. of writing. * Gladiolus graphiærius, a pen-knife. * Theca graphiæria, a pen-case.
 Graphice, ēs; f. the art of painting, portraying, or writing and composing elaborately.
 Graphice; adv. exactly, to the life, graphically.
 Graphicus, a, um; adj. exact, delineated to the life. * Graphicus homo, a perfect man, a finical spruce man.
 Graphis, īdis; f. the draught before the painting; also painting.
 Graphiscus, i; m. an instrument to draw a dart out of a wound.
 Graphium, ii; n. an iron pen with which they used to write on tables waxed over; also a style.
 † Grapho, are, to write.
 † Graphos and graphus, i; m. a writer.
 † Grassa, æ; f. a step, stair.
 Grassandum est, a man must proceed.
 Grassatio, ōnis; f. a robbing or killing by the highway.
 Grassator, ōris; m. a highway-man.
 Grassatūra, æ; f. a plundering.
 Grassatus, a, um, cruel, passed, gone.
 Grassor, ari; dep. [à gradior] to rush along, kill or rob by the highway, forage, plunder, rage; also to flatter.
 Grassillus, a city of Macedonia.
 Grātābundus, a, um; adj. joyful for good success befallen another.
 Grātans, ntis; adj. rejoicing on one's behalf.
 Grātānter; adv. rejoicingly.
 Grātē, ius, iſſimē; adv. thankfully, willingly, joyfully, pleasingly.
 Grateōlens, ntis; swelling well.
 Grates; f. pl. thanks; the cells of bees.
 Gratia, æ; f. Cic. [à gratus] grace, favour, good-will, thanks, the remembrance of a good turn, comeliness, sake or cause. * Habere gratiam, to be beholden. * Est gratia, I acknowledge myself beholden to you. * Agere gratias, to thank. * Facere gratiam, to pardon. * Esse in gratiā, to be in high esteem.
 Gratiæ, arum; f. the graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, daugh-

ters of Jupiter and Venus, goddesses of friendship; also handsome conversation, and elegance.
 Gratianopolis, the city Grenoble in Gallia Narbonensis.
 Gratianus, i; m. Gratian, the son of Valentinianus, who succeeded both his father and his uncle Valens in the empire; also a monk of Bononia, brother to Peter Lombard; he first reduced the decrees of the pope into one volume, A. D. 1189.
 Gratidla, a woman apothecary, and witch of Naples, called by Horace Canidia.
 Grātificatio, ōnis; f. a doing of a good turn.
 Grātificator, ōris; m. he that gratifies.
 Grātificor, ari; dep. to do a favour or good turn, bestow freely.
 Grātificus, a, um; adj. thankful.
 Gratiis, [à gratia] freely, for nothing. See gratis.
 † Gratilla, æ; f. a cake used in sacrifice.
 Gratiola, æ; f. hedge-hyssop.
 Gratiōsē; adv. for favour.
 † Gratiōsitas, ātis; f. popularity.
 Gratiōsus, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus, popular, much esteemed, having great friends. * Gratiōsus alicui or apud aliquem, whose company is pleasing, or well approved by any one.
 Gratis, adv. freely, frankly, for nothing.
 Grātito, are, to gratify often.
 Grātito, are, [à sono] to gaggle like a goose.
 Grātūdo, īnis; f. thankfulness.
 Grātō; adv. thankfully.
 Grātor, ari; dep. to give one thanks, to rejoice on one's behalf.
 Grātuitō; adv. freely. * Grātuitō habitare, to sit rent-free.
 Grātuitus, a, um; adj. given freely, without desert.
 Grātūlābundus, a, um; adj. rejoicing greatly at his own or another's good.
 † Grātūlāmen, īnis; n. a rejoicing with another.
 † Grātūlānter; thankfully, joyfully.
 Grātūlātiō, ōnis; f. a giving one joy, a rejoicing on one's behalf, a giving thanks.
 Grātūlātor, ōris; m. he that congratulates.
 Grātulatrix, icis; f. she that congratulates.
 Grātūlor, ari; dep. to give one joy, rejoice on one's behalf, to thank. * Gratulari alicui adventum or de adventu, to express one's joy for his arrival. * Gratulari alicui in hac, de or pro hac re, to wish a body joy for such a thing.
 GRATUS, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus, [αγαθός] thankful, acceptable, kind, pleasant, welcome. * Gratum facere, to gratify or comply with one's humour.
 Grāvamen, īnis; n. burden, grief, a grievance.
 Grāvans, ntis; part. loading, grieving.
 Grāvātē; adv. grievously, unkindly.
 Grāvātūm; s. ly.
 Grāvator, ōris; m. a griever, loader.
 Grāvatus, a, um; part. of gravor, disdaining, loth, heavy, drowsy.
 † Grāvē; gravely, heavily.
 Grāvēdinōsē; adv. drowsily, heavily.
 Grāvēdinōlus, a, um, having a heavy head, or col. causing such a dissembler.
 N n n n n

Grāvēdo, īnis; f. [à gravis] *heaviness, dizziness*.
 Grāvesco, ēre, to grow heavy, or big with child.
 Grāveolens, ntis; adj. *smelling strong, sinking*.
 Graveolentia, æ; f. *a strong sinking scent*.
 Grāvescens, ntis, growing big, worse and worse.
 † Grāvīcellus, a, um, *somewhat grave*.
 † Grāvīcors, dis; c. *having a heavy heart*.
 Gravidatio, ōnis; f. *a getting with child*.
 Gravidatus, a, um, *with child, full*.
 † Gravidicus, a, um; adj. *speaking gravely*.
 Graviditas, ātis; f. *a being great with young*.
 Grāvīdo, are, to make great with young; to make fertile.
 Gravidor, ari; to be with young.
 Grāvīdus, a, um; [à gravis] *heavy, burthened, great with young*.
 Lingua grāvīda convitiis, *a slanderous tongue*.
 Grāvī, a people of Spain.
 † Grāvīloquētia, æ; f. *a speaking solidly*.
 Grāvīloquus, a, um; adj. *speaking gravely or wisely*.
 † Grāvīo, or graphio, *a judge of the exchequer*.
 GRĀVIS, e; adj. *ior, issimus, grave, grievous, heavy, weighty, big with child, fruitful, sinking, laden*. * Adversarius gravis, *one that sits upon another's skirts*. * Argentum grave, *silver in bullion*. * Navis gravis, *a merchantman*. * Gravis annis or ætate, *very ancient*.
 Grāvīæ, a people of Tuscany.
 † Grāvīsonus, a, um, *greatly sounding*.
 † Grāvīstellus, *a corpulent man*.
 Grāvītas, ātis; f. *gravity, severity, heaviness*. * Gravitās annonæ, *dearth of victuals*. * Auditūs gravitās, *thickness of hearing*. * Gravitās cūli, *the weather over-cast*. * Tenere gravitatem, *to continue in a grave posture*. * Gravitās oris, *a sinking breath*.
 Grāvītēr, iūs, iūmē; adv. *gravely, heavily, grievously*. * Gravitēr tonare, *to have a low sound*. * Gravitēr spirare, *to have a strong breath*. * Gravitēr se habere, *to be sick*.
 † Grāvītūdo, īnis; f. *heaviness, weightiness*.
 Grāvīus, ii; m. *an earl or governor*.
 Grāvīuscūlus, a, um; [à gravis] *somewhat grievous or heavy*.
 Grāvo, are, to burden, load, grieve.
 Gravor, ari, to be grieved, to disdain, loathe, not to endure, to dislike.
 † Gredibundus, a, um, *walking often*.
 Grēgālis, e; [à grex] *of the same flock, common*. * Gregales tui, *your companions, those of your gang*.
 Grēgarius, a, um, *of the flock*. * Gregarius miles, *a common soldier*.
 Grēgātīm; adv. *by flocks or companies*.
 † Grēgo, are, to gather into flocks.
 Gregorius, Gregory, the name of divers bishops and learned men.
 Gregorius Nazianzenus, *who flourished under the emperor Valens*.

Gregorius Nyffenus, *brother of Basilus Magnus, and honoured by the Greeks with the title Pater Patrum; he flourished in 380*.
 † Grellus, i; m. *a kind of bird*.
 Gremia, orum, *splits or billets of wood*.
 † Grēmīale, is, *a bib, or apron*.
 Grēmīo, are, to make a lap or skirt.
 † Grēmīolum, i; n. *a little skirt*.
 † Grēmīōsus, a, um; & gremiatus; *having a great lap or bosom*.
 GRĒMIUM, ii; n. [à gero] *a lap or bosom*. * Gremium Gecæ, *the middle of Greece*. * Gremium fluvii, *the bed of a river, or channel in which it runs*.
 † Gr. isibilis, e, *able to go*.
 † Gressum, i; n. *a pace*.
 † Gressuo, are, to seek or search.
 † Gressura, æ; f. *a pacing*.
 Gressus, ūs; m. *a step or pace, a stepping or walking*.
 Gressus a, um; [of gradior] *going*.
 † Gressutus, a, um, *having great feet or long steps*.
 Grestonia, *a country in Thrace*.
 GREX, ēgis; m. [ab ἄγειν, con grego] *a flock or herd, a company, crew, gang*. * Virgarum grex, *a bundle of rods*. * Grex armentorum, *a drove or great cattle*. * Grex hominum, *a company of men*.
 † Gricena, *a thick or strong cord*.
 † Grilletum, *a place full of crickets*.
 Grillo, are, to cry like a cricket.
 † Grimini, ōrum; m. *land-marks*.
 † Gricio, ire, to cry like a jay.
 GRIPPIUS, i; m. [γρίπος] *a net, riddle*.
 † Grifus, a, um, *griffy, hairy, rough*.
 † Griura, æ; f. *the hammer of a clock*.
 † Grizescō, ēre, to grow grey.
 † Groma, *a casting out of the ground for quarters, fortifying a camp*.
 † Grōmātīus, a, um, *belonging thereto*.
 † Gromphena, æ, *a bird in Sardinia like a crane*.
 Gronia, *a city of Phocis*.
 Gronii or Grorii, *a people in Spain, by the river Durus*.
 Groninga, Groeninga, and Gruninga, *a famous city in Germany, the metropolis of Frisia*.
 † Grossapina, æ, *cotton*.
 † Grosseō, and grosseco, ēre, to be gross.
 † Grossitas, grossities, and grossitudo, īnis; f. *grossness*.
 † Grossum or -us, *a quiver*.
 † Grosso, are, to make fat or gross.
 Grossūla, æ; f. [à grossus] *a gooseberry*.
 Grossularia, æ; f. *a gooseberry-bush*.
 Grossūlus, i; m. *a small green fig*.
 GROSSUS, i; m. [à crassus, vel ab Heb. geres, comminutum, vel geresb, ejection] *a green fig*.
 Grossus, a, um, *gross, thick, dull*.
 † Gracula, æ; f. *a little crane*.
 Grudii, *the people of Lovain in Brabant*.
 † Gruga, æ; f. *a kind of beast*.
 † Gruina, and gruinaria, *the herb crane's-bill*.
 Gruinus, a, um; [à grus] *of or like a crane*.
 † Grulida, æ; f. *a porch*.
 † Grulisso, are, to cry like a quail.
 † Grulli, orum, *a kind of ships*.

Grūma, æ; f. [à gruo, vel congruo] *a place where four ways meet; also a seat; and an instrument to measure land with*.
 † Grūmari, to overthrow.
 † Grumaticus, a, um, *of measuring, &c.*
 Grumentum, *a city of Lucania*.
 † Grumo, are, to direct for measure.
 † Grūmōsus, a, um, *full of clods*.
 † Grūmūta, æ, f. *a little bean*.
 Grūmūlus, i; m. *a mole-hill, garden-bed*.
 GRUMUS, i; m. [γρμός] *hillock, lump, clod*. * Grumus salis, *a corn or salt*.
 † Grunda, æ, *the house-eaves*.
 Gradatorium, ii; n. *the eaves; also the water running down from thence*.
 GRUNDIO, } ire; [γρῦλλίζω, à sono]
 GRUNNIO, } to grunt, murmur, grumble.
 † Grundo, are, to drop or run.
 † Grundūla, æ; f. *little eaves*.
 Grundūli, or grundiles, *household-gods instituted by Romulus, to the honour of a sow that brought forth thirty pigs at a litter*.
 Grunnius, ūs; m. *a grunting*.
 Gruno, *a duke of Frisia*.
 Gruo, ere, to cry like a crane, crunk.
 GRUS, uis; m. & f. [γρῦς] *a crane, or an instrument*.
 † Grussus, i; m. *a wallet*.
 † Grulus, *a green fig*.
 † Grutaria, *junkets*.
 Gry, *a grunt*.
 † Grylietum, i; n. *a place full of crickets*.
 Grylli, orum; m. *anticks in painting*.
 Gryllus, i; m. [γρῦλλος] *a cricket*.
 Gryllus, *the son of Xenophon, who died valiantly fighting for his country, whose praise and epitaph is wrote by many*.
 Grynea, *a city of Troas and Ætolia*.
 Gryneum or -nium, *a town of the Myrinæi, wherein there is a temple of Apollo, who from thence is called Gryneus*.
 Gryneus, *the name of a Centaur*.
 Gryphites; m. *one with a crooked nose like a hawk's bill*.
 Gryphus, i; m. *a riddle, a casting-net; also a griffin*.
 Gryps, ypis; m. *a griffin*.
 Grypus, *with a crooked nose or beak*.

G ante S.

G. S. for genio sacro.
 G S. for gravitas, genus, gessit.

G ante T.

G T. for gentem or gentes.
 G. T. for gravitas tua.

G ante U.

G U. for genus.
 G. V. for Gravis Valerius.
 Guaiacum, *a West-India drying wood, good against the French disease*.
 Gualterus, *the name of several men*.
 Guardio, ōnis, or guardianus, i; m. *a guardian*.
 Guari-

Guarimarus, a Norman prince, slain by his own men, A. D. 1049.
 Gubernaculum, i; n. the stern or rudder, the helm or government.
 Gubernatio, ōnis; f. a governing, ruling, guiding.
 Gubernator, ōris; m. a governor, guider. * Gubernator navis, the steers-man.
 Gubernatrix, icis; f. a governess.
 Gubernatus, a, um; part. governed.
 † Guberneta, æ; m. } a governor.
 † Gubernio, ōnis; m. }
 Gubernium, ii; n. the rudder.
 GUBERNO, are; act. [κυβερνάω] to govern, guide, steer.
 † Gubernum, i; n. a ship's rudder.
 Guelphi, the faction in Italy, that opposed the G. belini.
 Guido, the name of several men.
 Guido Lusignanus, a king of Jerusalem, A. D. 1184. and a king of Cyprus, A. D. 1191.
 Guido Novellus, a duke of Florence, A. D. 1260.
 Guido Petamala, a bishop of Millain, who crowned Ludovicus Bavarus the emperor with an iron crown, A. D. 1327.
 Gulielmus, i; m. William; and a king of Sicily, excommunicated by the pope, A. D. 1153.
 Gulielmus conqueror, William the conqueror, the first Norman king of England.
 Gulielmus Rufus, the son of the former William, who succeeded his father in the kingdom A. D. 1089.
 GULA, æ; f. [ἀ γόνα, vel ἀβ. Heb. luang. deglutiri] the gullet, throat, weasand, gluttony; also the nose of a pair of bellows.
 † Gulator, ōris; m. a ravenous glutton.
 † Gullio, æ, the green shells of walnuts.
 † Gulluca, and gulliacæ, ōrum, the same as gullio, æ.
 † Gulo, are, to devour greedily.
 Gulones, um; [ἀ gula] belly-gods.
 Gulo, adv. gluttonously.
 † Gulositas, ātis; f. gluttony.
 Gulosus, a, um, gluttonous. * Gulosus lector, one that has read much.
 † Gulus, i; m. a kind of ship.
 † Gumi, æ; f. gluttony.
 Gummatus, a, um; adj. gummed, or bearing gum.
 GUMMI, indec. [κόμμι] gum.
 Gummius, a, um, made of gum.
 Gummio, ōnis; f. an anointing with gum.
 Gummōsus, a, um; adj. full of gum.
 † Gundula, æ; f. a kind of boat.
 † Gunianes, a precious stone, supposed to work revenge upon enemies.
 Guntia, a city of Rhætia, by the Danow, called Guntzburg.
 Gurdus, a, um; [Hisp.] scoldish.
 Gurdus, i; m. a fool.
 GURGES itis; m. [γούργος, ἀ γόνα, vel ἀ γυρος] a whirlpool, the sea (in poets); an insatiable devourer, spendthrift, glutton.
 Gurgēs, the surname of Q. Fabius.
 † Gurgitinus, a, um; adj. of a whirlpool or stream.
 † Gurgitivus, a, um; adj. of a gulf.
 † Gurgio, are, to swallow.
 GURGULIO, ōnis; f. [γούργος] the pipe of the mouth, the weasand; also a caterpillar.

† Gurgus, a, um, somewhat swift.
 Gurgustiolum, i; n. a little lodge.
 Gurgustium, ii; n. [ἀ gurgulio] a cottage or cabin.
 † Gurrio, ire; neut. to sing as a nightingale doth.
 † Gustabilis, e; adj. tastable.
 † Gustarius, ii; m. a taster.
 Gustatio, ōnis; f. a tasting.
 Gustatorium, ii; n. a parlour, dining-room; a cup to taste in.
 Gustatus, ūs; m. a taste, tasting.
 Gustatus, a, um; part. tasted.
 Gustito, are; act. to taste often.
 GUSTO, are; act. [γεύομαι] to taste, to have a smack of. * Gustare de aliquo, to make trial of him.
 † Gustulum, i; n. a taste or bite.
 † Gustum, ic; n. a taste or draught.
 Gustus, ūs; m. a taste, smack, or relish.
 Gutæ, a people supposed to be those that inhabited Gothland.
 GUTTA, æ; f. [ἀ γόνα, vel ἀ γόνα, fundo] a drop, very little, a spot in precious stones. Six appendent drops seeming to trickle down from the channels of the triglyphi, thro' the nether tænia.
 Guttalus, a river in Germany, falling into the German ocean.
 † Guttam, n, ūis; n. a dropping.
 Guttans, utis, dropping, distilling.
 Guttatim; adv. by drops, drop by drop.
 † Guttatorium, ii; n. a place where droppings fall.
 Guttatus, a, um; part. of guttor; spotted as it were with drops.
 † Guttina, æ, a sore throat.
 † Guttim for guttation, by drops.
 † Guttito, are, to drop often.
 † Gutto, are, to fall in drops.
 † Guttosus, a, um, full o' drops.
 Guttula, æ; f. a small drop.
 Guttulus, i; m. a little cruise.
 GUTTUR, ūris; n. [ἀ gula, vel gutta] the throat.
 † Gutturilla, æ; f. a victualling-house.
 Gutturium, ii; n. an ewer.
 Gutturulus, a, um; adj. having a wide throat, frog-throated, having the mumps.
 Guttus, i; m. [ἀ gutta] a narrow-neck'd glass; or bottle, a vial, or cruise.
 † Gutum, ic; n. pottage made of peas or rice.
 Guturnum, i; n. a vessel made of a fish-skin.
 † Guva or guvia, a cupping-glass.

G ante X.

GX. abbreviat. for grex.

G ante Y.

Gyarus, i; and Gyara, ōrum; an island in the Ægean sea, whither the Romans transported malefactors.
 Gyas, one of Æneas's companions; also a part of Syracuse.
 Gygeus, a lake of Lydia, called afterwards Colonus, forty furlongs from Sardis.
 Gyge, a waiting gentlewoman to Parysatis, queen of Persia, and mother of Cyrus.
 Gygemorus, a hill not far from Thessaly.
 Gyges, an hundred-handed giant,

brother to Briareus; also a certain Lydian, who killed the king Candaulus, and enjoyed his crown and wife, whom he had shewn him naked. He is said to have a ring which made him invisible, which he found on a giant's hand in the belly of a brazen horse in the earth; also a beautiful young man in Horace; and others.
 Gylacca, a city of Illyria, called also Apollonia.
 Gylippus, a valiant Lacedæmonian, who annoyed the Athenians very much.
 Gymnas, ādis; f. exercise of body or mind.
 Gymnasiarcha, æ; and -us, i; m. the head master of an exercise, the head of a college, school, &c.
 Gymnasiarchia, æ; f. the office of overseeing exercises.
 Gymnasiolum, i; n. a little school.
 Gymnasium, ii; n. a place of exercise; a school or college.
 Gymnasta, i; m. a master of the Gymnastes, game or exercise.
 Gymnastica, æ; f. the art of exercising.
 Gymnasticus, a, um; adj. belonging to exercise.
 Gymnesiæ two islands of the Iberian sea, called also Balcares.
 Gymnetes, a people of Æthiopia, always naked, generally living above an hundred years.
 Gymnicus, a, um; adj. of exercise or wrestling. * Gymnici ludī, exercises in a ring, where they stripped them selves.
 Gymnologizæ, are, to dispute naked, or like the Indian philosophers.
 Gymnosophistæ, arum, Indian philosophers that endured heat and cold, and all hardships.
 Gynæceum, ei; n. a nursery where only women reside.
 Gynæciæ, arum; f. the passions of women.
 Gynæciarii, orum, they that belong to the womens room; also the baser sort of craftsmen.
 Gynæconomi, certain Athenians who had the oversight of seals; also twenty men who were to overlook the women, and their behaviour.
 Gynæcopolis, a city of Phœnicia and Egypt.
 Gynæphilus, i; m. a friend to women.
 Gyndes, a river in Assyria, next in bigness to Euphrates, which stopped Cyrus in his march against the Babylonians, and drowned one of his friends, which made him cut it into forty six channels, so that it run not above knee deep.
 Gypsatio, ōnis; f. a plaistering.
 Gypsator, ōris; m. a plaisterer.
 Gypsatus, a, um, plaistered. * Gypsa manes, a white or a deceitful hand.
 Gypsis, an island of Æthiopia.
 Gypsius, a, um, of plaister or lime.
 Gypso, are, to whiten or plaister.
 Gypsor, ari, to be whiten'd, &c.
 GYPSUM, i, n. or -us; m. [γύψος] white-lime, plaister.
 Gyraeculum, i; n. a whirlingig.
 Gyratilis, e; adj. 3 art. to be turned about. * Cos gyratilis, a grindstone.
 Gyratio, ōnis; f. a wheeling about.
 N n n n n 2 Gyrator,

Gyrātor, ōris; m. *he that turns about.*
 Gyrātus, a, um; adj. *turned round.*
 Gyrgathus, i; m. *a place where mad folks or lepers are kept.*
 Gyrius, i; m. *a frog or tadpole.*
 Gyro, are; act. *to turn or wheel about.*
 Gyror, ari, *to be turned round.*
 Gyrosus, a, um; adj. *having the falling-si knees or discomess.*
 † Gyrovagus, i; m. *wandering round about.*
 Gyrton or Gyrtona, a city of Thessaly and Perithubia.
 † Gunculum, i; n. *a play-thing for children.*
 GYRUS, i; m. [γῦρος] *a turning about like a circle, a circuit, race.*
 * Arcē gyros *to run or turn round.*
 * Ducere or compellere in gyrum, *to block up in a straight place.*
 Gytheu, a town of Laconia, built by Hercules and Apollo, laying aside their grudges, now called Paleopoli.
 Gythites, an island near Æthiopia, called Genamani.
 Gyzantes, a people of Africa, called also Zygyantes.

H ante A.

yy for Hadrianus, hæres, habet, hic, homo, honestas, honor, homo, &c.
 H *an interjection of checking* fir-
 rab! whist!
 Ha, ha, he! *an interjection of laugh-
 ing* ha ha!
 † Haba or f. ba, a term.
 † Have and have, for ave, bail.
 Habēna, æ; f. [ab habeo] *a rein, thong, government, the cock of a fountain.* Parit ummis Vulcanus habēis, *the fire gets unmercifully.* I mittere habēas clas-
 si, *to let sail.* * Ad habenam, *to the left.*
 † Habēnarius, ii; m. *a coach-man or ba. n. m.*
 † Habe āus, a, um, *having a rein.*
 Habēnus, a, um, *to be had or e-
 steemed.*
 † Hābēno, are, *to rein or bridle.*
 Habēns, ntis, *having.*
 Hābentia, æ; f. *abundance, riches.*
 Hābēcula, æ; f. *a small rein or le sh.*
 HāB-EO, ui, itum, ēre; act. [ab Heb havah, suit] *to have, hold, c-
 jeem, account, handle, dwell, lead, understand, suffer, detain, give.* * Occutū habere, *to conceal.* * Habere frustra, *to frustrate.* * Habere comiter, *to use kindly.* * Nihil pensi habere, *to slight.* * Bene or belē habere, *to be in good health, succeed well.* * Habere rationem, *to make an account.* * Habere fidem, *to give credit.* * Habere gratiam, *to thank.* * Pro certo habere, *to know certainly.* * Habere q æstui, *to make a gain of.* * Lites habere, *to be at law.* * Habere obviam, *to meet.* * Bene habet, *it is well.* * Habeo facere aliquid, *I am to do a thing.* * Æ-

grē habere, *to take grievously.* * Ætatem bene habere, *to live mer-
 rily.* * Æs alienum habere, *to run in debt.* * Ciceronem habere authorem, *to imitate Cicero.* * Habere casum, *to be in danger.* * Habere censum, *to muster.* * Habere cultu liberali, *to keep de-
 cently apparel'd.* * Habere diem vacuum, *to be at leisure.* * Habere ex ingenio, *to invent.* * Habere in memoriā, *to remember.* * Habere in votis, *to desire.* * Habere ludibrio, *to mock.* * Habere orationem, *to make a speech.* * Se parcē habere, *to live hardly.* * Habere scholam, *to keep school.* * Habere suspectum, *to suspect.* * Sus- que deque habere, *to slight.* * Sine sic habere, *suppose it be so.* * Habeo necesse dicere, *I must needs speak.* * Habet Asiam, *he dwells in Asia.* * Audire habeo quid fen-
 tiat, *I would hear what he thinks of it.*
 Hābeor, ēri; pass. *to be worn, ac-
 counted, &c.*
 † Hābeſſit for habeat, *let him have.*
 Hābeſſus, a city of Lycia, called af-
 terwards Antipnellus.
 Hābil-is, e; adj. ior, iſſimus, [ab habeo] *fit, handsome, proper, suit-
 able, able, sound.* * Habilis fru-
 mentis terra, *good corn-ground.*
 Hābilitas, atis; f. *fitness, handsome-
 ness.*
 Hābil-iter, ius, iſſimē; adv. *fitly,
 handsomely, nimbly.*
 † Hābilitudo, inis; f. *aptness, fit-
 ness.*
 Hāvis, a king of Spain, who taught
 the barbarous people to plow with
 oxen.
 Hābitāōilis, e; adj. *habitable; also
 inhabited.*
 Hābitāculum, i; n. *an habitation,
 dwelling-place.*
 Hābitandus, a, um; *to be dwelt in.*
 Hābitans, ntis, *dwelling.*
 Hābitatio, ōnis; f. *a dwelling;
 house-tent.*
 Habitatiuncula, æ; f. *a little dwell-
 ing.*
 Hābitator, ōris; m. -trix, icis; f. *a dweller.*
 Hābitatus, a, um; part. *inhabited.*
 † Hābitatus, ūs; m. *a dwelling.*
 Hābitio, ōnis; f. [ab habeo] *a have-
 ing.*
 Hābitior, ius; gen. oris; adj. *hand-
 somely made.*
 Hābito, are; act. *to inhabit, dwell,
 lodge, be conversant in.* * Tecum habita, *keep at home.* * Habitant in vultu eorum oculi mei, *my eyes are never off of them.*
 Hābitor, ari; pass. *to be inhabit-
 ed.*
 Hābitor, ōris; m. *a dweller.*
 Hābitudināis, a, um; adj. *having
 an habit.*
 Hābitudo, inis; f. *habit, respect, com-
 plexion, state, plight, or liking of the
 body.*
 Hābiturus, a, um, *about to have.*
 Hābitus, a, um; part. *of habeor, had,
 inclined, accounted; also tended.*
 * Habitus duro imperio, *hardly
 dealt with.*
 Hābitus, a, um; adj. ior, iſſimus; *fat,
 well-liking, in good case.*
 Hābitus, ūs; m. *a habit, the out-
 ward shape, feature, gesture, ap-*

parel, disposition. * Bonus corpo-
 ris habitus, *in good plight.* * Ha-
 bitus locorum, *the situation of
 places.*
 Hāc; adv. *this way, by this means.*
 † Hāceldama, [Heb.] *a field of blood,
 the name of that field bought with
 the money for which Judas betrayed
 his master.*
 Hācēnus; adv. *hitherto.* * Hācēnus
 excaudit, *he was so far transported.*
 * Atque hāc hācēnus, *so much for
 this time.*
 Hadassa, *the same as Esther.*
 Hadria, æ, *the Adriatick sea.*
 Hadrobolum, *a sweet-smelling gum in
 Media.*
 Hadrosphærum, i, *a kind of spike-
 nard with broad leaves.*
 Hæbudes as Ebudes.
 † Hædera, æ; f. *ivy.* See hедера.
 † Hæderacca, æ; f. *a garland of
 ivy.*
 Hædillus, } i; m. *a little kid.*
 Hædulus, }
 Hædus, i; m. *a kid.* See hædus.
 † Hævolæ, arum, *a kind of grapes,
 between purple and black.*
 Hæmachates, *a blood-coloured stone.*
 Hæmatinon, *a kind of red glass.*
 Hæmatites, æ; f. *a blood-stone.*
 Hæmatopus, odis, *a red-shank.*
 Hæmitriteos, *a half tertian ague.*
 Hæmochares, *an epithet of Mars, de-
 lighting in blood.*
 Hæmnodes, *a mountain of Lycia.*
 Hæmon, *a Theban young man, who
 was so deeply in love with Anti-
 gone, daughter of Oedipus and Jo-
 casta, that when she was slain by
 the command of Creon, he slew him-
 self upon her grave; also a river by
 Exotia.*
 Hæmorrhagia, æ; f. *a bursting out
 in bleeding.*
 Hæmorrhæa, æ; f. *a flux of blood.*
 Hæmorrhoidalis, e; adj. *of the em-
 rods, hemorrhoidal.*
 Hæmorrois, idis; f. *the emrods or
 piles; also a serpent causing the blood
 to start out of the veins.*
 Hæmus, *a mountain dividing Thes-
 saly and Thrace, on the top of
 which Mars dwelt, famous for
 coldness.*
 † Hæredicapa, *he that takes another's
 inheritance.*
 Hærediolum, i; n. *a small piece of
 ground fallen by heritage.*
 Hæredipēta, æ; c. *one that by bribes
 insinuates himself, upon design of be-
 ing made an heir.*
 † Hæreditalis, e; adj. *of inheritance.*
 † Hæreditamentum, i; n. *an heredi-
 tament.*
 Hæreditarius, a, um; adj. *heredita-
 ry, descending by inheritance.*
 Hæreditas, atis; f. *an inheritance.*
 † Hæredito, are; act. *to inherit.*
 Hæredium, ii; n. [ab hæres] *a piece
 of ground fallen by inheritance.*
 † Hæredo, are, *to make an heir.*
 † Hærem for hæredem.
 Hærens, ntis; part. *sticking to.*
 HÆ-REO, ſi, ſum, rēre; neut. dat.
 Cic. [ab ἀρέω, deligo, vel ab ἔρπω,
 nectō, vel ἀρω, apto] *to stick, doubt,
 cleave, to spend time.* * Aqua hæ-
 ret illi, *he rides no work.* * In
 equo hærecere, *to ride.* * In com-
 plexu hærecere, *to embrace heartily.*
 * Criminibus repetundarum
 hærebant, *they could not clear
 them-*

- themselves from bribery. * Hæret apud meretricem, he is deeply in love with a harlot.
- HÆR-ES**, ēdis; c. Cic. [Heb. *joresh*] an heir. * Hæres ex affe, an heir to the whole. * Hæres arboris, a young shoot.
- Hæres, a goddess to whom they were wont to sacrifice after they had entered upon an inheritance.
- † Hæresco, ēre; to stick fast.
- Hæresarcha, æ; and -us, i; m. the ring-leader of a heresy.
- Hæresis, is; f. a wilful opinion, a sect, an heresy.
- Hæreticē, adv. heretically.
- Hæreticus, a, um; adj. heretical.
- Hæreticus, i; m. an heretick.
- Hæsitābundus, a, um; full of doubts.
- Hæsitans, ntis; part. hammering.
- Hæsitanter, adv. doubtingly.
- Hæsitantia, æ; f. } a doubting, ham-
- Hæsitatio, ōnis; f. } mering.
- † Hæsitatiuncula, æ; f. a little doubting.
- Hæsitāvus, a, um; doubtful.
- Hæsitator, ōris; m. a doubter, hammerer, lingerer.
- Hæsitāvus, a, um; doubted of.
- Hæsiō, are; neut. [ab hæreo] to stick fast, doubt, or hammer. * In eodem hæsitās luto, you are as deep in as ever.
- † Hæsitudo, inis; f. doubtfulness.
- Hæsurus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of hæreo; about to stick.
- Hafnia, the city and university of Copenhagen in Denmark.
- Haga, the Hague, the best village in Europe, where the states of Holland keep their court.
- Hagenoia, the city Hagenaw in Alsatia.
- Hages, one of Alexander's flatterers, who, together with Cleon, honoured him as a god while he was alive.
- Hagiographa, orum; n. holy writings, and in particular Ruth, Psalms, Job; Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Lamentations, Esther, Ezra, and the Chronicles.
- Hagiographus, i; m. a writer of holy things.
- Hagan, a place in Scythia, where Æsculapius was worshipped.
- Halæ, a town in Bœotia, and other places.
- Minerva Halæa, so called from one Halæus that built her temple, which being burnt, the Tegeatæ rebuilt it more sumptuously; when Augustus overcame them, he took out of the temple the teeth of a Calydonian boar above an ell long, and carried them to Rome.
- Halæus, or Halesus, the son of Agamemnon; also a mountain and fountain near Halæsa in Italy.
- Halæus, Apollo so called by Philoſtates, who, being minded to put an end to his travels, built a temple to Apollo Halæus.
- Halarodii, a people about Pontus.
- † Hālātio, ōnis; f. a breathing.
- † Hālātor, ōris; m. a breather.
- † Hālātus, ūs; m. a breathing.
- † Halcēdo, inis; f. a king-fisher.
- † Halcito, ōnis; m. a kind of snake.
- HALCYON**, ōnis; m. [ἀλκυων] a king-fisher.
- Halcyonēum, i; n. a kind of medicine.
- Halcyonēus, a, um; of a king-fisher.
- * Halcyonei dies, or halcyonides, um; f. the calm days, when the king-fisher builds on the sea.
- Halcyonium, ii; n. a hard foam of the sea, of which the halcyon's nest is made.
- HALEC**, ēcis; f. and n. [ab ἁλε, mare] a herring; also the liquor of it dissolved, sauce.
- Halecula, æ; f. a pilchard, sprat.
- Halefina, a city of Sicily.
- Halefius, a place in Epirus, where much salt is made; also a river and mountain not far from Ætina, where Proserpine gathered her jewels.
- Halefus, the founder of the Falisci.
- Halex, ēcis; f. a herring.
- Halia, a feast of the Jun kept at Rhodes; also a sea-nymph, and the same as Thetis.
- Haliacmon, a river in Macedonia.
- Haliæetus, a kind of eagle; an of-prey.
- Haliartus, a city of Bœotia, built by Haliartus the son of Therfander.
- Halicacabus, i; m. alkakengi, or winter-cherry.
- Halicarnassus, a city of Caria, a colony of the Argives, the country of Herodotus, Dionysius the historian, Heraclitus the poet, &c. once famous for the Mausoleum.
- Halicæ, a city of Sicily.
- Halicenſes, the people of Halicæ.
- Halicyrna, a city of Acarnania.
- Haliutica, orum; n. treatises of fishes.
- Haliuticus, a, um; of fish, or fishing.
- Halimus, a shrub good to hedge with; also the oil of almonds; and sea-purslain.
- Haliphœus, a tree with bitter fruit, which no beast will touch but a swine.
- Halipleumon, a kind of fish.
- Halito, are; [ab halo] to breathe thick, to send out a steam or vapours.
- † Halituofus, a, um; adj. which may be voided by pores.
- Halitus, ūs; m. a breath or vapour, an exhalation.
- Halizones, a people of Paphlagonia.
- Hallelujah, [Heb.] praise the Lord.
- † Hallex, icis; c. one that stinks of pickle, a drunkard.
- Hallucinatio, ōnis; f. a mistake.
- Hallucinātor, ōris; m. a deceiver, or one deceived.
- Hallucinor, ari; dep. [ab hallux] to mistake. See allucinor.
- HALLUS**, i; m. [ab ἄλλεμαι] the great toe.
- HALLUX**, ūcis; } the great toe.
- Halmades, um; f. pickled olives.
- Halmus, the son of Sisyphus.
- Haimydeſſus, a city of Thrace, call'd Stagnara.
- Halmyris, a lake in Lower Mysia, made by the Danow.
- Halmyrodes, full of salt.
- HALO**, are; [ἀλάω, vel ἁλάω, laxo] to breathe, savour.
- Halo, ōnis; m. a circle about the moon.
- Haloa, an Athenian feast.
- Halone, an island of Propontis, before Cyzicus, with a town of the same name.
- Halonnesus, an island in the Ægean sea near Thrace, once held by women, all the males being slain: For this island Philip and the Atheni-
- ans contended. Also another in Ionia.
- Halophanta, æ; m. a base flatterer.
- Halos, i; f. the circle about the moon.
- Halofachne, the dry froth of the sea, or whitish am er.
- Halosis, is; f. the sucking or taking of a town. * Trojæ halosis, the destruction of Troy.
- Hals agoras, a heap of salt in the market; a sinking fellow.
- HALTER**, ōris; m. [ἀλτήρ] a weight to jump with; the pole which rope-dancers use.
- † Haluz, or alus, comfrey.
- Halus, a city of Achæia and Phthiotis.
- Halyætus or Halyæctus, the name of a man, who was changed into a bird of that name.
- Halyattes, a king of Lydia, father of Croesus, who from him is surnamed Halyaticus.
- Halys, a river arising at mount Taurus; watering Cappadocia, Syria, and Paphlagonia, it empties itself into the Euxine sea towards the north.
- Halyſis, is; f. a circle about the sun.
- Hama, æ; f. [ἄμα] a hook to pull down houses on fire; also a leather-lucket and wine-veſſel.
- Hamadryades, um; f. nymphs of the woods.
- Hāmātilis, e; adj. 3 art. [ab hamus] of a hook, drawn by a hook.
- Hāmātor, ōris; m. a hooker, catcher.
- Hāmātus, a, um; adj. hooked, crooked, entangled. * Hamatæ tegulæ, pan-tiles. * Hamata munera, bribes.
- Hamaxa, æ; f. a waggon or wain; Charles's wain, or the seven stars.
- Hamaxa, a country in Bithynia.
- Hamaxagōga, æ; m. a carter, wain-man.
- Hamaxampeus, part of the river Hypanis, mixing with Xampeus.
- Hamaxuntina, part of the tribe Hippothontis.
- † Hāmāxārius, ii; m. a carter.
- Hamaxia, a city of Cilicia Aspera.
- Hamaxicus, a, um; adj. [ab hamaxa] of a wain or cart.
- Hamaxicus, i; m. a carter, wain-man.
- Hamaxolitæ, or Hamaxolii, a people of Sarmatia Europæa, whose houses ran upon wheels.
- † Hamaxor, ari; to draw a wain.
- Hamburga, or -gum, the city Hamburg in Saxony.
- † Hamedo, a fish which cannot be caught without a hook.
- † Hami, orum; a pair of cards for wool.
- Hamilcar, aris; the son of Hannibal, called also Borca.
- Hamiōta, æ; m. [ab hamus] a fisher with hooks, an angler.
- Hammanienſes, a people of Africa, amongst whom the carbuncle is found, whose houses are made of salt.
- † Hammites, a precious stone like the spawn of fish.
- Hammochryſos, a precious stone like gold mixed with sand.
- Haminodara, a town between Egypt and Æthiopia.
- Hammon, the son of Triton, Noah's grandson, king of Asia, who married Rhæa; also a surname of Jupiter, supposed to be found in the sand,

fund, having the horns of a ram, from those cattle, amongst whom he was found.
Hammonis cornu, a gem like a ram's horn, gold-coloured, most precious and sacred in Æthiopia.
Hammonis fons, a spring cold by day and hot by night.
Hammonium, or ammonium, a dark ruddy colour.
 † **Hamo**, are; act. to bow like a hook.
 † **Hamor**, ari; pass. to be enured, caught.
 † **Himotrahones**, fishermen, or they that draw dead bodies with hooks.
Hamula, æ; f. [ab hama] a basin or goblet.
Hamulus, i; m. a fish-hook, a surgeon's instrument.
HAMUS, i; m. [ἄμυς, falx] a hook, the crooked head of an arrow, a chain; also a hitchel. * **Meus hic est, haniun vorat**, he bites, I have him sure, he is hamper'd.
Hanapis, a river in Scythia.
Hannibal and **Hanno**, as Annibal and Anno.
Hannores, a people of Belgia.
Hannonia, a country in Germany, called Hainault.
Hantonia, æ; Hampshire.
 † **Hanus barbarus**, a great bellied pot.
Hapalus, a, um; soft, tender. * **Hapala ova**, poached eggs.
Haphe, es; f. the sense of touching; a sprinkling of wrestlers with dust after they were anointed; also a blow.
Haphra, a king of Egypt.
Hapsus, i; m. [ab ἄπτυσαι, tango] a lock of carded wool.
 † **Hara**, æ; f. a bird used in soothsaying.
HARA, æ; f. [ἅ Xαῖς, porcus] a hog-sly or goose-pen.
 † **Haracium**, and **harracium**, a stud of horses or mares for breed.
Haraldus, a king of England.
Harbon, a king of the Celtæ before the building of Rome.
Harcalo, a conjurer who could handle lions without hurt.
 † **Harenifodina**, æ; f. a sand-pit.
Häriöla, æ; f. a prophete, or witch.
Häriölans, ntis; part. prophelying.
Häriölätio, önis; f. a prefiging, guessing.
Häriölätör, öris; m. a diviner.
HÄRIÖLÖR, ari; dep. to foretell, presage, guess.
Häriölus, i; m. a soothsayer, wizard; also a mad-man.
Harma, a city of Boeotia Tanagrica, set about with rails, because Amphiarus was there swallowed up by the earth; so execrable, that they say neither birds nor beasts will touch the place.
 † **Harmala**, æ; f. wild-rue.
Harmastis, a town of Iberia.
Harmata, a city of India.
Harmatas, a town of Troas.
Harmatopolis, æ, the inhabitants of Harmatas.
Harmodius and **Aristogiton**, conspirators against the Athenian tyrants; they were so beloved of Leæna, a famous harlot, that she would not disclose their conspiracy, but being tormented she bit off her tongue, and spit it in the tyrant's face.
Harnöge, es; f. the tempering of colours.

† **Harmoges**, is; f. order, harmony.
Harmönia, æ; f. harmony, comfort, agreement.
Harmonia, the daughter of Mars and Venus, the wife of Cadmus.
 † **Harmoniæum**, i; n. a concert of musick.
 † **Harmoniæus**, a, um; of harmony.
Harmonicè, adv. harmoniously.
Harmoniæus, a, um; adj. harmonious, tuneable.
Harmonides, a Trojan, whom Minerva dearly loved, and inspired with all kind of art.
 † **Harmula**, æ; f. the seed of rue.
 † **Haro**, a kind of fern.
Harpa, æ; f. [ἄρα] a hanger, wood-knife, faulchion, scymitar; also a harp, and a ravenous bird.
Harpacton, or **harpacticon**, a kind of gum, and a playster of brimstone and turpentine.
 † **Harpaga**, æ; f. a cooper's addice.
 † **Harpagatus**, a, um; taken away by force.
Harpagium, ii; n. a watering-pot.
Harpagium, ii; and **Harpagia**, orum; a town in Phrygia, from whence Ganymede was taken.
 † **Harpago**, are; to draw with a drag or grapple.
Harpago, önis; m. [ἄραγν] a grapple of a ship, a drag to draw things out of a well.
 † **Harpagor**, ari; to snatch.
Harpagus, a general of Cyrus, who subdued the Inner Asia.
Harpalice, or **-lyce**, the daughter of Lycurgus, given to hunting, who, when her father was taken by the Getæ, immediately raised an army and rescued him; also a maid, who, being in love with Iphiclus, and slighted, died for grief.
Harpalus, the name of a dog; also a robber who laughed at the gods for letting him live so well; and another who ran away from Alexander.
Harpalycea, a city in Phrygia.
Harpasa, orum; n. a town in Asia, where there is a great rock which one may move with a finger, but not with one's whole body.
Harpastum, i; n. a great ball.
Harpasus, a river in Caria.
Harpax, agis or agos; m. a grapple; also a whirl, and amber.
Harpe, es; f. the faulchion, with which Mercury slew Argos, and Perseus Medusa; a hanger, scymitar.
Harpèdone, es; f. the spooling-wheel.
Harpis, a city of Lower Mylia.
Harpocræes, the Egyptian god of silence, with one hand upon his mouth. He was indeed a Greek philosopher, whose precepts commanded silence, and preferred it above all things; whence the proverb, reddere Harpocratem, to make one mute.
Harpocraton, a sophister, who wrote of those things rhetoricians were ignorant of, and against the truth of Herodotus's history. Suidas mentions three more of that name.
Harpyia, a city of Illyria.
Harpyiæ, the three daughters of Pontus and Terra; Aello, Celæno, and Ocypete, filthy monstrous ravenous birds, with womens faces, vultures claws, &c.
Harudes, a people of Gallia Celtica.

† **Haruga**, æ; f. a sacrifice.
Harundinetum, a place where reeds grow.
 † **Harundo** and **haruspex**, as arundo, &c.
Haruspex, icis; m. a sooth-sayer. See aruspex.
Häuspica, æ; f. a sooth-diviner.
Häuspicina, æ; f. the art of divination.
Häuspicius, a, um; of divination.
Häuspicium, ii; n. soothsaying.
 † **Häuleum**, or **hapseum**, ei; n. a lock of wool.
HASTA, æ; f. Liv. [ἅ στῆν. ῥο, vel ὄσος, πύλα] a spear, spike, javelin, or open side of goods.
 * **Hasta pura**, a spear-staff without an iron head. * **Hastam abdicere**, to give over a suit. * **Hastam mittere**, to proclaim open war. * **Ad hastam**, to the right. * **Hastæ bona subdicere**, to sell goods by auction.
Hastarium, ii; n. a selling goods by auction.
Hastarius, a, um; adj. of a spear or javelin.
 † **Hastarius**, ii; m. a spear-man.
Hastatus, i; m. a pike-man. * **Hastatus primus**, a captain of two hundred in the midst of a legion.
Hasticus, a, um; adj. of a spear. * **Hasticus ludus**, a running at tilt.
Hastifer, a, um; adj. bearing a spear.
Hastile, is; n. a spear, staff or pole, the pike itself (in poets.)
 † **Hastiludior**, ari; to run at tilt.
Hastiludium, ii; n. [ab hasta & ludus] a tournament, running at tilt.
 † **Hastiludo**, öre; to run at tilt.
 † **Hastilöör**, öris; m. a tilter.
 † **Hastina**, æ; f. a spear.
 † **Hastula**, æ; f. a little spear or javelin. * **Hastula regia**, yellow aphodit.
 † **Hastuspices**, for **haruspices**, soothsayers.
Hatto, an archbishop of Mentz, who, in the time of a great famine, gathered many poor people into a barn, and burnt them, saying, They were but rats that devoured corn; but was at last eaten himself by rats, who also gnawed his very name out of the walls and hangings.
 † **Hatubus**, a, um; faulting in speech.
Hau, interj. O strange.
HAUD, adv. [ἄδ] not, in no wise. * **Haud scio an**, perhaps, and not unlikely.
Haudquaquam, adv. by no means.
 † **Have**, haveto, all hail.
 † **Haureax** m. a wheel or truckle.
HAU-RIO, fi, itum, rire; act. Cic. [ἄρρω] to draw, empty, endure, swallow, devour, learn, bear, sit, relate, tell, wound, pierce, end, and finish. * **Haurire gaudium**, dolorem, to receive and pass over joy, grief. * **Incendium haurit urbem**, the city is quite burnt down. * **Haurire auribus**, to hear. * **Haurit corda pavor**, fear makes them afraid. * **Haurire patinas opes**, to waste an estate. * **Nudum hostis latus subiecto mucrone haurit**, he ran his naked enemy through. * **Supplicia haurire mediis scopulis**, to be cast away upon a rock. * **Haurire lucem**, to be born.
 † **Hauri-**

H E B

H E C

H E G

† Hauritorium, ii; n. a wheel of a well.
 † Hauritōrius, a, um; of drawing.
 † Hausibilis, e; which may be drawn.
 † Hausorium, as hauritorium.
 † Haustellum, hausticulum, and haustillus, i; a little draught.
 † Hauito, are; to draw often or much.

Hauitor, ōris; m. a drawer.

Haustrum, i; n. a wheel to draw up water, a bucket or wine-pot, a pump.

† Haustulus, i; m. a little draught.

Haustum, i; n. a draught.

Haustrum, a, um, of haurior; drawn, swallowed, drown'd, drunk up, consumed. * Multæ naves haustæ mari, several ships were sunk.

Haustrum, ūs; m. a draught or sup.

* Haustrum luminis, the borrowed light. * Exiguus haustibus bibere, to sip.

Haut, adv. [oute] not. See haud.

H ante E.

HE! HEU! [ai, ai] interj. alas!

† Heana, æ; f. a foundation; also the ballast of a ship.

Hautontimorumenos, i; m. a discontented, fretting, self-tormenting person; the name of a comedy in Terence.

Hendomas, ādis; f. a week. * Heb-

Hendomada, æ; domas magna, the seven-week. * Duodecima annorum hendomas, the eighty-fourth year of one's age.

† Hebdomadarius, ii; m. a cook or caterer for a week.

Hebdomadarius, a, um; of a week.

Hebdomarius, ii; m. he that waits in his week.

Hebe, ēs; f. the daughter of Juno without a father, the goddess of youth, she conceived by eating of lettuce, and Hebe for her beauty was made cup-bearer to Jupiter, till she stript and shewed her nakedness, for which she was dismissed, and Ganymede put in her place; but Homer says she was conceived of Jupiter, never turned out of her office, but was cup-bearer to the other gods as Ganymede was to Jupiter, and when Hercules came to heaven, married him, and at his intreaty restored Iolaus, the son of Iphiclus, to his youth.

Hebeaceus and hebenus, a, um; adj. of ebony.

Hebēnus, i; f. [ἑβένος, ἑβένος] ebony.

Hebenum, i; n. [ἑβένος] ny. black wood.

Hēbro, ēre; to be dull or blunt.

HĒBES, etis; adj. 3 art. [ab Heb gnava, crassus] blunt, dull, slow, heavy, dim. * Hebes flos, a flower without smell. * Hebes os, a mouth without a pallet. * Hebes gustu, flat.

Hēbescō, ēre; neut. Vir. to grow dull or blunt. * Nec frustra adversus impios hebescere sydera, nor is it for nought that the stars disappear while these villains are playing their pranks.

Hēbetatio, ōnis; f. a dulling or blunting.

Hēbetator, ōris; m. he that asswages, blunts, or dulls.

Hēbetatrix, icis; f. she that makes dull or stupid.

Hēbētātus, a, um; adj. dulled.

Hēbētesco, ēre; neut. to grow dull or stupid.

Hēbeto, are; act. to dull, blunt, stupify. * Hebetari umbrā terræ, to be in an eclipse. * Hebetatur speculi fulgor, the brightness of the looking-glass is spoiled or darkened.

Hēbētudo, īnis; f. dulness, bluntness.

† Hēbētus, a, um; adj. dull, blockish.

Hebræi, the Jews, so called from Heber.

Hebrides, islands upon the west of Scotland, called also Ebudæ.

Hebrus, a river in Thrace, having golden sands, into which Orpheus's head was cast, when he was torn in pieces by the Cicones; also a city by that river between Ænus and Rhodope, called also Trimonium.

† Hebulus, i; m. wall-wort. See ebulus.

Hecale, a poor old woman who brought up Theseus when he was young; thence the proverb, * Nunquam Hecale fies, you shall never be poor.

He alius, an attribute given Jupiter by Theseus, from Hecale, who had devoted herself for his safe return from the war.

Hecamede, the daughter of Arctonous, who fell to Nestor's lot in the taking of Tenedos.

Hēcāte, ēs; f. the sister of Apollo, and daughter of Jupiter and Latona, called Luna in heaven, Diana in earth, Proserpine in hell; also the daughter of Perseus, skilful in herbs and poisons; she reigned in Taurica Chersonesus.

Hecatæum, a frightful ghost thought to be sent from Hecate.

Hecateus, a Milesian historian, who first wrote a history in prose.

Hecateis; f. libbard's-bane, wolf's-bane.

Hecates, an island before Delos, and another about Lesbos.

Hecatesia, the city Idras in Caria.

Hecatis Nemus, a promontory of Samathia Europæa.

Hecatombē, ēs; f. a kind of sacrifice, wherein they killed a hundred of the same kind; an hecatomb.

Hecatompēdon, a temple of Minerva at Athens, lying open an hundred feet every way.

Hecatompheia, Messenian sacrifices, so called from the slaughter of an hundred of their enemies.

Hecatompolis, an epithet of Crete, from its hundred cities; also the country of Laconia.

Hecatompus, ōdis; m. a fish with an hundred feet.

Hecatompulos, an epithet of Thebes in Egypt from its hundred gates; also a city of Parthia, Hyrcania, and Libya.

Hecaton, an hundred.

Hecatonchirus, an epithet of Briareus, from his hundred hands.

Hecatonēsi, twenty small islands about Lesbos, so called from Apollo.

Hecatus, who was much worshipped in those places.

Hecatonstylon, i; n. a gallery in Rome, with an hundred pillars.

Hecatontachiria, the city which now is called Crestiades.

Hecatontarchus, i; m. the captain

of a hundred men.

† Hēcta or hetta, æ; f. a little puff rising in baked bread; a trifle, gapping, vexing. * Hēctæ me facit, he lets little by me.

Hēctica, æ, or hēctice, ēs; f. a hēctick fever or ague consuming the body.

Hēcticus, a, um; adj. hēctick, in a consumption with an hēctick fever.

Hēctodurum, a city of Rhætia.

Hēctor, ōris; m. Hēctor, a man's name, the son of Priamus and Hecuba, the most valiant of all the Trojans, and slain by Achilles.

Hēctoreus, a, um; adj. of Hēctor.

Hēcūba, æ; f. the wife of Priamus, feigned to be turned into a bitch after the taking of Troy, because of her railing against the Grecians.

Hecubæ Sepulchrum, a promontory of Thrace.

Hecyra, æ; f. a mother-in-law, the name of a comedy in Terence.

HĒDĒRA, æ; f. [ab edo] ivy. * Hedera laxatilis, rock alehoof.

Hēdēræus, a, um; adj. of ivy, made of ivy.

Hēdērātus, a, um; adj. wrought with ivy-work.

† Hēdereus, a, um; adj. of ivy.

† Hederifer and hederiger, a, um; adj. bearing ivy.

† Hēderinus, a, um; of or like ivy.

Hēdērōsus, a, um; adj. full of ivy.

Hēdērula, æ; f. barren ivy. * Hederula aquatica, water-ivy.

Hederani, a people of Spain.

Hedonacum, a town in Bœotia.

Hedones, a people of Thrace.

Hedra, æ; f. a seat; also the buttocks.

† Hedrinus, a, um; adj. of ivy.

Hedrus, the island of Berdsey by Ireland.

Hedui, a people of France bordering on the Averni, whose chief town is Autun.

Hedychrum, i; n. a perfume, or sweet oil.

Hedylium, a mountain of Bœotia.

Hedymeles, a harper in Juvenal.

Hedyosmos, or mum, the herb mint.

Hedyphon, a river of Babylonia.

Hedypnois, idis; f. succory, dandelion.

Hedypnus, a river of Susiana.

† Hedyfarum, i; n. honeyuckle.

Hedysmata, um; sweet ointments.

Hegemon, a poet of Corax in Phrygia.

† Hegemonicus, a, um; leading, principal.

Hegesander, an historian of Delphos.

Hegesiana, an historian of Alexandria, who wrote of Troy.

Hegesias, a philosopher of Cyrene, who set out the miseries of this life with so much eloquence, that many of his auditors killed themselves, and therefore was silenced by king Ptolemy.

Hegeligonus, he wrote of the strange shapes of men in India.

Hegesinous, he wrote a poem concerning Attica.

Hegesiphyle or Hegesippe, the daughter of Oloris king of Thrace, and wife of Miltiades.

Hegesippus, an historian who wrote five books of church-acts; and others.

Hegesistratus, i; m. an Ephesian who,

- who, being banished, came to Delphos, and inquired where he should dwell; and being answered there where he saw the rusticks dancing with olive-crowns, he went into Asia, and seeing such a thing there, built the city Elea.
- Hēgētēria, æ; f. the Athenian name for a fig, because they lived upon it before the finding of corn.
- Hegethmata, the city Lignitz in Germany.
- Hegira, the flight of Mahomet from Mecca, from which begins the Turkish epocha, or computation of time.
- † Hegumenus, the governor of a monastery.
- HEI! interj. [ōi] alas! wo! * Hei mihi! wo is me! * Hei! vercor, alas! I fear.
- Heidelberg, the city Heidelberg in Germany; the seat of the count Palatine of the Rhine.
- † Hejulo, are; to howl.
- † Hel for mel.
- Hela, a country of Asia.
- † Helcathenes, certain sea-fishes.
- Helciaricus, ii; m. one that tows a boat or ship. * Helciaricus equus, a drag-horse.
- Helcium, ii; n. a horse-collar, drawing harness.
- Helcysina, ātis; n. the drops of silver or other metal.
- Helea, æ; f. a certain singing-bird in fenny places.
- † Helebia, æ; a kind of black hellebore with reddish leaves.
- Hēlēna, æ; f. Helen, a woman's name, particularly the daughter of Jupiter by Leda, in the form of a swan; she brought forth two eggs, out of one came Helena and Polux, out of the other Castor and Clytæmnestra; she was slain away by Theseus, and recovered by her brothers; she was afterwards married to Menelaus and enticed away by Paris, which occasioned the Trojan war.
- Helena, or -ne; an island of Attica, where Helena arrived after the taking of Troy, now called Marcronisi; also a fountain of Chios, and a city of Bithynia and Palestine, both built by Helena the mother of Constantine; and other places.
- † Helena, æ; an unlucky fiery apparition at sea.
- Helenum, ii; n. e'ecampagne.
- Helonopolis, the city Frankfort in Germany.
- Helonus, the son of Priamus and Hecuba, famous for soothsaying, and was therefore preserved by the Grecians; he foretold their shipwreck, and was honoured by Pyrrhus, who gave him Andromache to wife, and part of his kingdom, which from his brother he called Chaonia, and built a city like to Troy, where afterward he entertained Æneas; also a king of the Sicambri, who for his laziness was forced to lay down his crown.
- Heleotelinum, an herb like to smallage with one leaf.
- Helepolis, is; f. a battering-ram.
- Helerni lucus, a grove about Rome and the river Tiber.
- Heletheuri, a people of the Celtæ next the Cadurci, whose town is called Orillac.
- Heli, a Jewish priest; also the father of Joseph husband of Mary.
- Helia, a small island of Sicily; also the city Ely near Cambridge.
- Heliacus, a, um; adj. of the sun. * Heliacus ortus, the appearance of a star, which before was hidden by the sun-beams. * Heliacus occasus, when a star is hid by the sun-beams.
- Heliades, daughters of the sun and of Clymene, sisters of Phaeton; two of them were called Lampetia and Phaethusa, who bewailing the death of their brother, were turned into alders.
- Helica, the greatest judgment-seat among the Athenians.
- Helianthemum, i; n. English cissos.
- † Helianthæ, arum; m. certain Athenian judges who sat in an open place.
- Helice, æs; f. a constellation, Ursa Major.
- Helicon, ōnis; m. a mountain of Boeotia, consecrated to the Muses, not far from Parnassus.
- Helicon, a river of Macedonia and Sicily.
- Heliconius, a, um; adj. of Helicon.
- Heliconiades or Heliconides, the Muses.
- Heliente cornobium, Ely-minster.
- Heligastus, a famous prophet and priest of the Sicambri.
- Helingas, a city of Spain.
- Helini, a people of Thesprotia.
- Heliocaminus, i; m. a sunning-house.
- Heliochrysis, i; m. yellow-camomile, gold-flower.
- Heliodorus, a famous sophister, whose history of Æthiopia is yet extant; also a tragedian, physician, and rhetorician.
- Heliothalus, the son of Antoninus Caracalla, born at Emisla, where he was priest of the god Alagabalus; being made emperor by his mother's means, he lived dissolutely.
- Helionora or Leonora, daughter of the king of Portugal, crowned at Rome with Frederick duke of Austria, A. D. 1451.
- Helipolis, a city of Egypt, Coelosyria, Cilicia, and other places; Corinth was also once so called.
- Helioscopium, ii; n. a kind of spurge with a leaf like purslain.
- Heliotelinon, an herb like smallage with one leaf.
- Heliosis, is; f. a sunning.
- Heliotrophon, i; the herb turnsole.
- Heliotropium, ii; n. the herb turnsole.
- Heliotropium, a city of Thessaly.
- Helisus, a river of Attica.
- Helisyci, a people of Liguria.
- Helius, a potent flatterer of Nero.
- Helix, icis; f. a spiral-line; also the herb alehoof.
- Helixcæ, an Hyperborean island as big as Sicily; the islanders are called Carambycæ.
- Helixus, a river of the island Ceos.
- Heladius, the disciple of St. Basil, and his successor; he left a book of his master's life.
- Helladius, } a, um; adj. of Greece.
- Hellanius, }
- Hellanicus, a name of two historians.
- Hellandices, a judge at games and exercises.
- Hellas, the name of Greece; also a city of Thessaly and Coelosyria.
- Hella, the daughter of Athamas king of Thebes, who falling from the back of a golden ram into the Pontick sea, occasioned the calling of it Helleipont.
- Helleboraster, the great ox-heel.
- Helleboratrum, i; n. the root of the herb ox-eye.
- Helleborine, æs; f. wild white hellebore.
- Helleborofus, a, um; having taken more than a dose of hellebore.
- HELLEBORUM, i; n. } Plin. [ἐλάττω] Helleborus, i; m. } 60 p. c. } hellebore. * Helleborus albus, lungwort, whose root makes sneezing powder. * Helleborus niger, bear-foot, or fet-wort.
- Hellen, a young man brought up in the ministry, and said to have wrought many miracles, and carried fire in his bosom without harm.
- Baron.
- Hellenes, the Grecians; also the city Pontevedra in Spain.
- Hellenismus, i; m. a Greek phrase, or speaking in the Greek style.
- Hellenista, æ; m. a Grecian; also a grecising Jew, born out of Judæa, and using the septuagint translation of the bible.
- Hellenopolis, as Helenopolis.
- † Helles, a title of Aries.
- Hellepontis, a north-east wind.
- Hellepontus, the Hellespont, a narrow sea by Constantinople, dividing Asia from Europe, called Stretto di Gallipoli, or Bracci di st. Georgio.
- Hellera, the name of a star.
- Helleviones, a people of Germany by Dantzick.
- Heluo, ōnis; m. a glutton. See heluo.
- † Helmus, i; sedge or shear-grass.
- Helops, ōpis; m. a fish of delicate taste.
- Helorius, a bird with a long crested beak, with brown spotted feathers.
- Helorium, or -us, a river and town in Sicily.
- Helorus, a river of Magna Græcia; also the son of Ister, slain by Ajax in that fight which the Grecians had with Telephus.
- Helos, a city of Laconia.
- Helotæ, the people of Helos.
- † Heluabundus, a, um; adj. very luxurious.
- † Heluacia, æ; a kind of Lydian garment.
- Heluatio, ōnis; f. a gormandizing.
- Heluator, ōris; m. a ravenous devourer.
- † Helucus, i; m. a surfeit.
- Helvecones, a people of Germany.
- Heluellæ, arum; f. [ab helus] small salad-herbs, sprouts.
- † Helvenus, a, um; of a flesh-colour.
- Helvcolus, a, um; adj. [ab helvus] purple coloured.
- Helvetii, orum; m. Helvetians, a people of Germany, whose country is Helvetia, Switzerland, divided into thirteen cantons.
- Helvetum, a city in Germany, called Schlestadt.
- Helvii, a people of the Celtæ, called Albigeois.
- Helvina, or -nus, a fountain in Italy, whence Ceres is called Helvina.
- Helvinum, a river of Picenum, called Piomba.

H E M

H E P

H E R

HELUO, ōnis ; m. Cic. [ab eluo, vel Heb. balang, absorpsit] a glut-ton, ravenous devourer. * Heluo librorum, an unsatiable reader. * Heluo patriæ, a destroyer of his country.
Helvōlus, a, um ; adj. purple-coloured. * Helvolum vinum, claret.
Heluor, ari ; to devour ravenously.
† Helus and **helusa**, for olus and olera.
Helvus, a, um ; adj. [qu. gilvus] of a pale red, flesh-coloured, carnation.
Helxine, ēs ; f. peltitory of the wall.
Helymus and **Panopes**, two hunt-men, companions of Acestes king of Sicily.
HĒM, interj. [à sono] O strange ! take that, look there, ha ! hum !
† Hemanthinum, i ; n. a kind of red glass.
Hemalini, a people of Dalmatia.
Hemerā, a day.
Hemerēsius, a, um ; of one day.
Hemeridion, that which endures for a day.
Hemeris, the dwarf-oak.
† Hemērō, ōnis ; m. a snatching greedy fellow.
† Hemerobaptista, æ ; m. one that baptizes daily.
Hemerobius, ii ; m. a worm that lives but one day.
Hemerocallis, yellow or day-lilly.
Hemerocætus, a night-thief.
Hemerodromus, i ; m. a post or runner.
Hemerologium, ii ; n. a day-book.
Hemeroscopium, a city of Celtiberia.
† Hemi [in compos.] half.
† Hemicadium, ii ; n. half a hog's head.
Hemichara, a town in Sicily.
Hemichorium, or -eum, half a dance.
Hemicrania, æ ; f. half the skull, the megrim.
Hemicranicus, a, um ; adj. troubled with the megrim.
Hemicranium, ii ; n. half the skull.
Hemicyclium, ii ; n. a fardingale.
Hemicyclus, i ; m. half a circle, a chair half round.
Hemicynes, a people near the Massagetæ and Hyperborei, who (Apollonius says) bark like dogs.
† Hemidolium, ii ; n. half a hog's head.
Hemimeris, half a foot (in poetry.)
Hēmīna, æ ; [ab ημι, dimidium] half a sextarius, or nine ounces.
Hēmīnāria, ōrum ; n. small doles.
Hēmīnārius, a, um ; adj. about an hemina, in a small quantity.
Hemīngus, a king of the Danes.
Hemionion, a kind of boat.
Hemionolus, and **hemionolus**, a, um ; as much and half as much more.
Hemionitis, idis ; f. the herb small-moon, or spleen-wort.
Hemionium, ii ; n. the herb harts-tongue.
Hemionopus, a kind of pipe.
† Hemiphorium, ii ; n. a kind of garment.
Hemiplexia, or **hemiapoplexia**, æ ; f. half an apoplexy.
Hemisphærium, ii ; n. a hemisphere.
Hemistichium, ii ; n. half a verse.
† Hemitarichon, a kind of salt-fish.
† Hemitogium, ii ; n. a half-gown.
Hemitonium, ii ; n. half a note.

Hemitritæos, or -us, a semiteritian ague, returning in thirty-six hours.
Hemixestes, a demi-sextier.
Hemodes, seven islands in the German sea, Seelandt, Fuynen, Langlandt, Muen, Falster, Loylandt, and Femeren.
Hemodus, a mountain of India.
† Hemofus, a, um ; odious.
Hemus, or **Hæmus**, a hill in Thrace.
Hendecasyllabus, a, um ; of eleven syllables.
Hendiadis, one thing expressed by two terms.
Henesiotis, a country of Sarmatia in Asia.
Heneti, a people of Paphlagonia.
Henetia, the same as Venetia.
Heniochi, a people of Sarmatia in Asia. * **Heniochii**, mountains amongst them called also **Coraxici**.
Henloga, Henley upon Thames.
Henricus, i ; m. Henry, a king of Germany, A. D. 920. and eight kings of England, &c.
† Henula, æ ; f. a little chappel.
Heoria, a town of lower Pannonia, called Hardberg.
Hepar, ātis ; n. Plin. the liver ; also a fish so called.
Hepatarius, a, um ; adj. of the Hepaticus, } liver.
Hepatica, æ ; f. liver-wort. * **Hepatica palustris**, white crow-foot.
Hepatici, ōrum ; m. such whose liver is disempered.
Hepatitis, æ ; m. a precious stone like a liver.
Hepatitis, the great carrying vein.
Hepatum, ii ; n. the liver.
Hepatzon, ōtis ; a temperature of brass resembling the liver.
Hephæstia, æ ; f. a city of Lemnos, now destroyed ; also a town in the tribe of Achamantis, where there was a temple of Vulcan. Near this town is a sun-burnt hill, upon which they say Vulcan fell when he was thrown out of heaven for his deformity.
Hephæstiades, the people of Hephæstia.
Hephæstii, mountains in Lycia ; being touched with a burning torch, they burn, and the very stones burn the water.
Hephæstion, ōnis ; m. Curt. one of Alexander's commanders, whom he loved, and was wont to compare with Craterus, saying he loved Alexander, and this lost the king ; he spent at his funeral above 12000 talents. Also a grammarian of Alexandria.
Hephæstites, æ ; m. a fiery precious stone.
Hephæstium, a town of Lycia.
Hephæstos, or -tus, a name of Vulcan.
Hephæstuneci, islands of Vulcan by Adiabena.
Hephthemimeris, the seventh half foot, a short syllable after three feet made long by cæsura.
† Hepiala febris, a quotidian ague.
Hepialus, i ; m. a candle-fly.
Hepitalium, a city of Triphilia.
Hepsēma, ātis ; n. new wine boiled away to the third part.
Hepta, or **heptas**, the seventh.
Heptachordus, a, um ; adj. of seven strings.
Heptacometæ, barbarous people inhabiting mount Cyzicus.

Heptagoniæ, the name of a place in Livy.
Heptanesia, a city of India within Ganges.
Heptapachys, a measure of seven cubits.
Heptaphonos, a porch in Olympia, which turns the voice seven times.
Heptaphyllon, the herb tomentil or set-foil.
Heptapolis, a country of Egypt.
Heptapleurus, or -rum, i ; n. plantain.
Heptaporos, i ; m. a river of Troas.
Heptapylos, an epithet of Thebes in Boeotia.
Heptapylius, a, um ; adj. having seven gates.
Heptastadium, ii ; n. a place gained out of the sea by Cleopatra.
Heptastomus, having seven mouths.
Heptatechnus, a, um ; adj. of the seven liberal sciences.
Heptateuchus, i ; m. seven volumes, the five books of Moses, with Joshua and Judges.
Heptatonos, of seven strings or notes.
Heptazonus, a, um ; adj. with seven girdles.
Hepter, or **hepteris**, is ; f. a ship with seven banks of rowers.
Hēra, æ ; f. [ab herus] a lady, mistress, dame ; also the herb clary.
Hera, æ ; f. a name of Juno and Ceres ; also a city of Sicily, and other places.
Heraclea, æ ; f. a city of Sicily, at the foot of mount Taurus ; another in Caria and Sicily ; also St. Giles in Gallia Narbonensis, and other places.
Heraclea Ponti, a city of Bithynia, called Penderachi.
Heraclea Thraciæ, a large city in the mouth of Propontis, called Pantiro.
Heracleo Beucoli, a town in Egypt.
Heracleon, an Egyptian grammarian, who commented upon Homer.
Heracleon, water-lilly or yarrow.
Heracleopolis, the name of three cities, one in Egypt, another near Pelusium, the third by the mouth of Nilus.
Heracleos or **heracilius lapis**, the load-stone.
Heracleotes, Dionysius the philosopher so called ; also an island betwixt Italy and Sicily.
Hēracleōticus, a, um ; adj. as, * **Heracleotica nux**, a hazel-nut or filbert. * **Heracleoticum origanum**, bastard marjoram.
Heracleum, a promontory of Cappadocia, and other places.
Heraclides, is ; m. a sophister of Lycia, who taught at Smyrna ; also a famous grammarian of Mopius in Cilicia, and a philosopher of Pontus, who heard Plato and Aristotle ; he wrote of a certain woman who had been dead seven days, and came to life again.
Heraclitus, i ; m. a philosopher of Ephesus, who much affected dark speeches ; and they say he always wept when he went abroad, and that he had no other master but himself ; he flourished under the last Darius. There were four others of the same name.
Heraclium, ii ; n. the water-lilly.
Heraclius, a river in Greece ; also
 O O O O O an

an emperor who succeeded the usurper Phocas.
 Heraclius lapis, the lead-stone.
 Herea, a promontory over-against Chalcedon, and a city of Arcadia.
 Heræa, feasts of Juno.
 Heræum, the temple of Juno.
 Heræum, a city of Thrace, and a town in Sardinia.
 Heræus, a haven of Bithynia.
 Heraldus, or Haroldus, i; m. Harold, a king of England, A. D. 1038.
 Heralia, an island in the Ægean sea.
 HERBA, æ; f. Plin. [Chald. gnesbā, vel à φῆν, pabulum] an herb, weed, grass. * Herba S. Petri, a cowslip. * Herba benedicta, spearwort. * Herba Paris, the herb true-love. * Messis in herba, corn newly sprung. * Herbam dare or porrigere, to yield the victory.
 Herbaceus, a, um; of herbs or grass.
 Herbanum, the town Orvieto in Tuscany.
 + Herbārium, ii; n. a green dýbor.
 Herbārius, a, um; adj. of herbs. * Ars herbaria, simpling.
 Herbārius, ii; m. an herbalist, simpler.
 Herbasco, } ère; to spring up in a
 Herbesco, } blade.
 Herbāticus, a, um; adj. grasing.
 + Herbeo, ère; to be green or grassy.
 Herbesens, nis; growing to a blade.
 + Herbescida, æ; m. a mower.
 Herbesius, a town in Sicily.
 Herbeus, a, um; adj. green as grass; also of herbs.
 + Herbido, are; to grow grassy.
 Herbidus, a, um; adj. [ab herba] grassy, green.
 Herbifer, a, um; fruitful in herbs.
 Hebigrāda, æ; f. a snail creeping on herbs.
 Herbilis, e; of or feeding on herbs.
 Herbipolis, the city Wirtzburg in Germany.
 Herbita, a city in Sicily.
 + Herbitum, ii; n. herbage.
 + Herbo, are; to set with or seed upon herbs.
 + Herbositas, ātis; f. abundance of herbs and grass.
 Herbosus, a, um; adj. full of herbs or grass.
 Herbula, æ; f. a little herb.
 Herbulenses, a people of Sicily.
 + Herbulentus, a, um; adj. full of herbs or grass.
 Herbuletum, i; n. a kitchen garden.
 + Herbulum, i; n. the herb ground-sel.
 Hercæus, i; m. a pale or hedge before a gate.
 Hercetus, a name of Jupiter.
 Hercisco, ère; [ab ἐρκίς, septum] to divide, part.
 Hercle, } adv. by Hercules, true-
 Hercule, } ly.
 Herculanum, or -num, a town of Campania.
 Herculanus, i; m. the colleague of Asporatus.
 Herculanus, } a, um; adjective of
 Herculanus, } Hercules, valiant,
 Herculanus, } difficult, invincible.
 * Herculeana pars, the tithes offered heretofore to Hercules. * Herculanus morbus, the falling-sickness.
 * Herculeanus nodus, a strong knot, a hard question; also the bride's

girdle, which the bridegroom undid the first night. * Herculeani, soldiers so called by Maximinus the emperor.
 + Herculearius, a, um; difficult.
 Herculeè, adv. valiantly, stoutly.
 + Hercules and herculus, a bastard.
 Hercules, is; m. the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, engaged by Juno in twelve dangerous enterprises, which he overcame: 1. He slew a lion in the wood Nemæa. 2. The monster Hydra of Lerna. 3. The bear of Erymanthus. 4. The Centaurs. 5. He on foot took a stag running. 6. He slew the birds Stymphalides, which eat up his fruits. 7. He cleansed Augeas's stable. 8. He drew a bull over the sea from Crete to Greece. 9. He gave Diomedes, king of Thrace, to be eaten by his own horses. 10. He spoiled Gerion. 11. He fetched Theseus, Pirithous, and Cerberus from hell. 12. He took the golden apples from the Hesperides, and slew the dragon that kept them. Hence * Herculei labores, impossible attempts. * Frustra Herculem contemnis, 'tis in vain to dispraise them whom their works commend. * Hercules & simia, an unseemly comparison. * Hercules hospitatur, he is very tedious. Varro reckons three and forty of his names, whereof the chief and most famous was called Thebanus and Amphitryoniades.
 Herculeum, a promontory of Calabria.
 Herculeus, a, um; adj. of Hercules, valiant; also the name that Maximinus the emperor took to himself.
 Herculeus Lacus, a lake in Sicily, called Lago di Leontini.
 Herculia, the town Altopen in Lower Pannonia.
 Herculis Castra, the town Erkelens in Guelderland.
 Herculis Columnæ, a place in Friseland, between Groeningen and Couverden; also Hercules's pillars at the straits mouth.
 Herculis Fanum, a town in Tuscany; and other places.
 Herculis Insula, the island Asinara in Sardinia.
 Herculis Portus, a haven in Tuscany and Calabria.
 Herculis Promontorium, Capo. Cantin in Mauritania Tingitana; also Hartland-Point in Cornwall.
 Hercyna, æ; f. a companion of Proserpine, of whom the river Hercyna took its name. In the temple was this virgin's image with a goose in her hand.
 Hercynia, the largest wood of Germany, of sixty days journey in length, and nine in breadth.
 Herdonia, a town of Apulia, now destroyed.
 Herè, adv. yesterday. See heri.
 + Herèbus, i; m. hell.
 + Heredicāpa, æ; m. he that deprives one of his birth-right.
 Herefordia, æ; f. the city of Hereford.
 Heremia, æ; f. a wilderness.
 Heremita, æ; m. an hermit.
 Heremitorium, ii; n. an hermit's cell.
 Heren, a mountain of Mauritania Cæsariensis.
 Herenaliū, a town in the Low-Countries.

Herennianus, a consul with Severus.
 Herennius Senecio, a Roman historian under Domitian, who caused him to be slain for writing the life of Helvidius Priscus.
 + Heres for herus, a master.
 + Herestrata, the king's high-way.
 Hereus, a mountain of Sicily.
 HĒRI, adv. [xles] yesterday, very lately.
 + Heribanum, an edit for vassals to be in arms on a certain day.
 + Heribanus, the penalty laid on him who, being summoned, comes not to the army.
 Hericius, ii; m. a hedge-hog. See ericius.
 Herifuga, æ; c. one that runs from his master.
 Herilis, e; adj. of a master.
 Herilis, is; f. a mistress.
 + Herilitas, ātis; f. mastership.
 + Heriliter, adv. lordly.
 Herillus, a philosopher of Chalcedon, Zeno's scholar.
 Herinaceus, ei; m. a hedge-hog.
 + Herilco, ère; to part between heirs.
 + Heritudo, inis; f. mastership.
 Herius, a river of Gallia Lugdunensis.
 + Herix, a hedge-hog.
 Herma, ātis; n. a firm stay, a ship's ballast.
 Herma, a city in Spain.
 Hermæ, arum; Mercury's tarud statues.
 Hermæa, a promontory in Africa.
 Hermæum, a promontory in Thrace and Sardinia.
 Hermagoras, æ; m. a famous rhetorician, who wrote six books of rhetoric; also a philosopher of Amphipolis, who wrote many dialogues; and another, who was both a philosopher and an orator.
 Hermanduri, a people of Misnia in Germany.
 Hermaphroditus, i; m. an hermaphrodite, both man and woman.
 Hermaphroditus, the son of Venus and Mercury; wandering in the woods of Caria, a nymph fell in love with him, but when she could not prevail, she hid herself near a well where he came to wash himself, and though she embraced him stark naked, yet he would not yield; whereupon she prayed that both their bodies might be turned into one.
 Hermathena, the image of Minerva and Mercury joined together.
 Hermatotrophæ, a people about Margiana.
 Hermæas, a famous captain under Antiochus Magnus.
 Hermedone, ès; f. a certain constellation.
 Hermeias Methymnæus, an historian who wrote of Sicily.
 Hermelion, a fiery precious stone.
 Hermeneuma, ātis; n. an interpretation.
 Hermeneumaticus, and hermeneuticus, a, um; adj. interpreting.
 Hermeneumatizo, are; act. to interpret.
 Hermenia, æ; f. interpretation.
 Hermeracla, a statue of Mercury, with the head of Hercules.
 + Hermerotes, small pictures, as of children with wings, &c.
 Hermes, is and ètis; a name of Mer-

Mercury, the messenger and interpreter of the gods.
 Hermes Trismegistus, an Egyptian philosopher after Moses, in whose time philosophy began to be studied, whereas before they only studied astronomy, and things relating to it. He acknowledged one God the creator of all, and confessed the errors of his forefathers in worshipping idols; having observed that a beast, dedicated to Serapis, made water twelve times in a day, he divided the day into twelve hours, which has been observed ever since.
 Hermias, an eunuch, scholar to Plato and Aristotle; also a lad whom a dolphin carried into the sea.
 Herminius, ii; m. a mountain in Portugal, called Monte Armino; also a German captain, who slew Varus the ambassador of Augustus and three legions of soldiers; also other men.
 Hermiona, a city upon the Aegean sea.
 Hermione, the city called also Laccaria; also a temple in Peloponnesus, consecrated to Ceres and Proserpine, which was a sanctuary for offenders; and the daughter of Menelaus and Helena, betrothed to Orestes, and given afterwards to Pyrrhus, who was therefore slain by Orestes in Apollo's temple.
 Hermiones, a people of Germany, thought by some to be those of Pomerania.
 Hermippus, an Athenian comical poet with one eye, who wrote forty plays; also a philosopher of Berytus, scholar to Philo Biblius; he wrote many things under Adrian.
 † Hermo, ōnis; m. a kind of serpent.
 Hermocrates, a philosopher of Phocis, whom the emperor Severus forced to marry an ill-favoured daughter of his secretary Antipater, whom afterwards he divorced.
 Hermodactylus, i; m. the herb dogstones, or wild-saffron.
 Hermodorus, i; m. the name of several philosophers, whereof one was an Ephesian, who caused to be made the twelve tables at Rome, and had therefore a statue erected for him.
 Hermogenes, a philosopher of Tarsus; when he was fifteen years old he was an excellent scholar, and received many gifts from Marcus Antoninus, but afterwards grew worse and worse, which made Antiochus say, that Hermogenes was an old man in his childhood, and a child in his old age.
 Hermoglyphus, a graver of images, especially of Mercury's.
 Hermolaus, a grammarian of Constantinople, who wrote an epitome of Stephanus de urbibus, and dedicated it to the emperor Justinian; also another who conspired against Alexander; and a statuary.
 † Hermolaus, hedge-sumitory or hens-foot.
 Hermon, a prince of the Pelasgi, who was forced for fear of Darius to abandon Lemnos, but made as if he did it willingly, to gratify the Athenians; which caused the proverb, Hermonium officium, for a forced kindness.
 Hermonassa, a city of Lower Mysia,

called Moncastro, and by the Turks Belgrade.
 Hermonthis, a city of Egypt, where Jupiter, Apollo, and Isis were worshipped.
 Hermopolis, a city in Egypt, where they worshipped Pan and a goat.
 Hermopolium, ii; m. a place where images were sold; also a place of resort for good cheer.
 Hermotimus, a Lydian, whose soul, 'tis said, was wont to wander from his body, and return with foreign news, till once his enemies took his body, and burnt it in the mean while.
 Hermula, æ; f. [ab herma, æ;] a statue without hands.
 Hermupoa, æ; the herb mercury.
 Hermus, a river of Asia Minor, with golden sands.
 Herne, a great stone.
 HERNIA, æ; f. [ab ἔρυ(α), ramus] a rupture, burstness.
 Hernearia, æ; f. rupture-wort.
 Hernici, orum; m. a people of Campania, inhabiting rocky places.
 Herniosus, a, um; adj. bursten.
 Hero, ūs; a beautiful maid of Sestos in Thrace, to whom Leander used to swim from Abydos, till at length he was drowned; she seeing his body cast up, threw herself headlong into the sea; also a city in Egypt.
 Herodes, is; m. the name of three kings of Judaea, Herodes Magnus, who slew the children; Herodes Antipas his son, who slew John; and Herodes Agrippa, the grandson of Magnus, who slew James.
 * Herodiani, a Jewish sect, who believed Herod to be the Messiah.
 Herodes Atticus, one of the consular dignity, and of great eloquence.
 Herodianus, an historian of Alexandria, who wrote eight books of history from Commodus to Gordianus the younger.
 Herodias, æ; f. the grand-daughter of the first Herod by his son Aristobulus, first married to Philip, and taken from him by Antipas.
 Herodotus, a trumpeter of Megara, that at one time would eat twenty pounds of flesh, and drink two gallons of wine, and sound two trumpets very loud at one time; also an historian of Halicarnassus, who wrote nine books under the names of the nine muses.
 Hērōēs, noble and famous men, accounted next the immortal gods for their notable exploits.
 Hērōicus, a, um; adj. heroic, noble.
 * Pes heroicus, a dactyl. * Heroica tempora, the times in which there were the most valiant and courageous men.
 Hērōina, æ; f. } a noble woman,
 Herois, idis; } lady, princess.
 Heron, an Athenian orator, who commented on Herodotus, Xenophon, and Thucydides; also a martyr under Decius.
 Herona, a city of Dalmatia.
 Herophila, the Erythraean sibyl, who being denied by Tarquin the price of her three books of prophecies, burnt two, and received the whole price for that which was left.
 Heropolis, the city of heroes in Egypt.
 Hērōs, ōis; m. a nobleman, an hero, demi-god.
 Herostratus, he that burnt the temple

of Diana at Ephesus.
 Herōum, i; n. a monument of some nobleman.
 Hērōn-um; heroic, noble.
 Herp-ani, a people of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Herpes, ētis; m. the shingles, or St. Anthony's fire.
 Herphe, a city of Armenia.
 † Herpica, æ; f. an harrow.
 † Herpicarius, a, um; of an harrow.
 † Herpico, arc; to harrow.
 † Herpillus, i; wild running betony.
 Herse, the daughter of Cecrops, beloved of Mercury.
 Hersilia, the wife of Romulus, turned afterwards into the goddess Ora.
 HERUS, i; m. [ab ἥρα, heros, vel Heb. horeb, genitor] a lord or master.
 Herus, the fifth bishop of Antioch.
 Hesa, a city of Sicily.
 Hesaenus, a mountain which divides Pannonia and Media.
 Hesiodus, i; m. Hesiod, a poet born at Ascra in Boeotia, who, being sent by his father to keep sheep, fell asleep, and dreamed that he was a poet on a sudden; he wrote of husbandry, and the genealogy of the gods.
 Hesiōne, ēs; f. the daughter of Laomedon king of Troy, whom Hercules delivered when she was exposed to be devoured by a sea-monster; Laomedon denied him his promised reward, whereupon Hercules sacked Troy, and gave her to Telamon, who first got upon the wall.
 Hespera, a very great island, once the seat of the Amazons.
 Hesperia, a common name both of Italy and Spain.
 Hesperides, um; f. the daughters of Hesperus brother of Atlas, called Aegle, Arethusa, and Hesperethusa; they were feigned to have gardens that bore golden fruit, kept by a vigilant and watchful dragon, whom Hercules slew; also islands in the Atlantick sea, discovered and peopled by the Portuguese, now called Isle di Capo Verde.
 Hesperii, a people of Africa.
 Hesperion Cornu, a promontory of Libya, called by the Spaniards Cabo Verde.
 Hesperis, idis; f. dames-violet.
 Hesperius, a mountain in Ethiopia, near which the fields shine by night like stars.
 Hesperius, a, um; adj. western.
 Hesperius, a, um; adj. of Italy or Spain.
 Hesperugo, ūis; f. the evening-star.
 Hesperus, i; m. the evening-star, or evening.
 Hesperus, the son of Jupiter, and brother of Atlas, who, being banished by his brother, went into Italy, and called it Hesperia; some say, that he went to the top of Atlas to observe the stars, and was seen no more, whence he was thought to be turned into a star of his own name.
 † Hesternū, or -um; adv. yesterday.
 Hesternus, a, um; adj. [ab heri] of yesterday, yesterday's.
 Hestria, part of Thessaly, and other places.
 Hesus, a god of the ancient Gauls, thought to be the same as Mars.
 O o o o o 2 † Hesy-

† Hefychasta, æ; m. an anchorite, resting from worldly affairs.

Helychius, a famous Milesian historian in the time of Anastasius; also a grammarian; and others.

Hetæria, æ; f. fellowship.

Hetæriarcha, æ; m. an abbot; also the general of the allies and auxiliaries.

Hetæriarchia, æ; f. an abbacy.

Heteroclitus, a, um; adj. irregular in declining.

Heterocrania, æ; f. a disease in the head, aching and swelling with little pustules.

Heterogeneous, a, um; adj. of another kind, heterogeneous.

Heteromachala, and heteromalla, orum; n. garments fringed but on one side, or having but one sleeve.

† Heteronymon, having another name.

Heterokii, inhabitants of either temperate zone, whose shadows are to one side, and contrary to those of the other temperate zone.

Hetruria, æ; f. the dukedom of Tuscany in Italy.

Hetrusci, orum; the people of Tuscany.

† Hetta, æ; f. the light chippings of bread. * Non hettæ facere, to despise.

† Hettæ, interj. alack!

Heu, interj. [œû] alas! well a day!

Heures, æ; m. an inventor.

HEUS, interj. so ho! do you hear! come hither! stop! consider, mind; as, Heus! proximus sum egomet mihi; Ter.

Hex, præpos. in compos. six.

Hexaclinum, i; n. a place where six couches, according to the custom of the ancients, can stand round a table.

Hexagon, an ambassador of the Ophiogenes in Cyprus, thrown by the Roman consuls into a tub of serpents, who, instead of biting him, licked him with their tongues; also any thing with six corners.

Hexagonus, a, um; of six corners.

Hexamerinus, a, um; adj. of six days.

Hexameron, the space of six days; also a treatise of the six days work.

Hexameter, a, um; adj. of six feet.

Hexapeda, æ; f. a fathom, or six feet.

Hexaphoron, i; n. a sedan carried by six.

Hexaplus, a, um; adj. six-fold.

Hexaptotus, a, um; adj. having six cases.

Hexas, ædis; the six.

Hexastichum, i; n. barley with six rows in an ear; also six verses together.

Hexecontalithus, i; m. a small precious stone of divers colours and corners.

Hexeres, is; f. a galley with six ranks of rowers.

H ante I.

H. I. abbrev. for hæreditatis jure, hercle juravit, or hic invenies.

Hiabundus, a, um; gaping, gasping.

† Hiacinthus, i; m. the herb delphinium.

Hians, ntis; part. of hio; gaping, greedy, ill-joined. * Hians oratio, an inconsistent discourse. * Emptorem inducere hiantem, to deceive a greedy buyer.

Hiarbas, a king of the Getulians, who made war upon Dido, because she would not marry him.

Hiasco, ere; to open, cleave, or gape.

† Hiasso, and hiatto, are; to gape wide.

† Hiator, oris; m. a gaper.

† Hiātula, æ; f. a round gaping shell-fish.

Hiatus, ūs; m. a gaping, yawning, opening.

† Hibēris, idis; f. a kind of cresses.

Hiberna, orum; } winter-

Hibernacula, orum; n. } quarters.

Hibernia, æ; f. Ireland.

Hibernus, a, um; adj. [χειμῆριον] of winter; also an Irishman.

Hiberus, a, um; adj. Spanish.

Hibiscum, i; n. } [ἰσίδιον] marsh-

Hibiscus, i; m. } mallows.

Hibris, idis; c. a wild hog, bred of a tame sow and wild boar; a mongrel. See hybris.

HIC, hæc, hoc; articulus pronom. [ὅκε, hicce, & per Apoc. hic] this, he, such a one. * Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias, if you were in my place, you would be of another mind. * Hoc est quod, this is the reason why.

Hic, adv. here, at this time, then.

Hicce, hæcce, hocce, this or that.

Hiccine, hæccine, hoccine, this?

† Hiēla, æ; f. the skin of a pomegranate.

† Hidroa, æ; f. sweat.

† Hiems, emis; f. winter. See hyems.

Hiera, a consecrated garland, when two run in race, and neither out-run the other.

Hiera, an island of Sicily, called Vulcano, sending out fires; and other places; also the wife of Telephus, said to excell Helena in beauty.

Hieracites, a precious stone of a hawk-colour.

Hieracium, ii; n. hawk-weed.

Hieræa, a country of Cyrene in Libya.

Hieramæ, a city of Caria.

Hierannus, an island of Crete and Egypt.

Hieranthemis, as eranthemum.

Hieraphe, an island of Libya.

Hiera picra, a kind of purple.

Hierapolis, is; f. a city of Syria, under the archbishop of Antioch; and another in Phrygia, under the patriarch of Constantinople.

Hiera Pytna, a city of Crete.

Hierarcha, æ; m. a holy prince, a prince of the conclave.

Hierarchia, æ; f. the hierarchy, or holy government.

Hierarchicus, a, um; adj. of holy government.

Hierasus, a river of Dacia.

Hieraticus, a, um; adj. religious, dedicated.

Hierax, acis; m. a young man turned into a hawk of that name by Mercury, for awakening Argus, when he would have stolen Io away from him.

Hierax, acis; m. a hawk.

Hieri, a people beyond the Sauromatae, bald and flat-nosed by nature, called sacred, because of their simplicity and plain-dealing.

Hiericho, or -chus, untis; the city of Jericho.

Hiero, ōnis; m. one of Syracuse, made king by the Romans, and their perpetual friend; and others.

Hierōbōtane, ēs; f. base or flat verdain.

Hierocæsarea, a city of Mæonia in Asia.

Hieroceps, æ; f. an island of Cyprus, near Paphus.

Hierocomitæ, a people of Hierocomia in Caria.

Hierocomium, a spittle, hospital.

Hierodulia, æ; f. a profession of religion.

Hierodulum, a city of Libya.

Hierodulus, i; m. a minister.

Hieroglyphica, orum; n. hieroglyphicks.

Hieroglyphicus, a, um; adj. of hieroglyphicks.

Hieroglyphus, i; m. a graver of sacred or secret things.

Hieron, a promontory of Ireland.

Hieron, or hiercon, a chapel.

Hieronias, or -cus, m. a winner of the prize in public games.

Hieronymus, i; Hierome, a man's name, and a Sicilian tyrant; also an ecclesiastical writer, very eloquent, who translated the Bible into Latin; he was born at Strido in the confines of Dalmatia and Pannonia.

Hierophants, æ; m. an expounder of sacred things.

Hierophylax, a church-warden.

Hierofarchus, i; or -cha, æ; m. the chief priest.

Hierosolyma, æ, and Hierosolyma, orum; n. the city Jerusalem in Palestine; hence Hierosolymarius, a title given Pompey, and Hierosolymitanus, a, um; belonging to Jerusalem.

Hierotheca, æ; f. the pix or box wherein the host was kept.

† Hieto, are; and -tor, ari; to gape or open.

† Hiera, æ; f. a root of pepper.

Hilaratio, ōnis; f. a making merry.

Hilarator, oris; m. a merry-maker.

Hilaratus, a, um; part. made merry.

Hilare, ntis; adv. merrily.

Hilarefco, ere; to cheer up.

Hilaria, um; n. the festivals of Cybele, or any solemn festival.

Hilarion, a famous hermit, said to work many miracles.

HILAR-IS, e; adj. -ior, -issimus; [ἰλαρός] merry, joyful.

Hilaritas, ātis; and -tudo, īnis; f. joyfulness, mirth. * Hilaritas diei, the clearness of the day.

† Hilaritūs, adv. joyfully.

Hilarinus, ii; m. a bishop of Poitiers in France, who was banished by the Arians; and other men.

Hilāro, are; to make merry or joyful.

Hilarædus, i; m. a singer of merry songs.

Hilāror, ari; pass to be cheered.

Hilarulus, a, um; adj. pretty cheerful.

Hilārus, a, um; adj. merry, cheerful. See hilaris.

Hilla, æ; f. } [ab hilum, vel hi-

Hilla, orum; n. } ra] a chattering.

† Hillum, i; n. the small gut.

† Hilo, ōnis; m. the north-wind.

HILUM, i; n. [ab Heb. cilil, nihilum] the black of a bean, a trifle.

* Ne hilum quidem, not a jot.

† Him [for hinc] hence.

Himantopods, a crump-footed people of Æthiopia.

Himantop-us, odis; a kind of bird.

Himera, æ; f. a city in Sicily; also a river in that isle, parted into two channels, the one fresh water, the other salt.

† Him,

- † *Hin*, a measure of twelve sextaries.
- Hinc*; adv. [ἐνθεν] from hence. * *Hinc & hinc*, *hinc & illinc*, on this side and that side. * *Hinc civis*, one of our city. * *Hinc à proximo*, from hard by.
- Hinchesega*, Hinksey near Oxford.
- Hinna*, æ; f. a hind, mule.
- Hinnibilis*, e; adj. apt to neigh.
- Hinnibundè*; adv. neighingly.
- Hinniculus*, i; m. a young mule.
- † *Hinnientes*, ium; m. horses.
- † *Hinnilito*, are; to whinny.
- Hinn-jo*, ire; neut. [ab hinnus, vol à sono] to neigh or whinny.
- Hinnitus*, us; m. Just. a neighing or whinnying.
- Hinnulus*, i; m. a young mule, a fawn or hind-calf; also a dog-fish, the young of other beasts.
- HINNUS*, i; m. [ὄνος, γένος] a slim-gutted mule; a nag, a hind.
- HIO*, are; neut. [ἰάω, à sono] to gape, chap, blow, admire, doubt; watch for with open mouth. * *Hiare ad aliquid*, to have a very great desire for a thing.
- † *Hio*, are; neut. to yawn.
- Hippace*, es; f. cheese made of mare's milk.
- † *Hippāco*, are; to fetch breath often.
- † *Hippagium*, ii; n. carriage on horse-back.
- Hippāgo*, inis; f. } a horse-boat.
- Hippagoga*, æ; f. }
- Hippagus*, i; m. }
- † *Hippagogeus*, or *hypagogeus*, a cushion laid upon porters shoulders for ease.
- Hipparchus*, i; m. the master of the horse.
- Hipparchus*, i; m. an astronomer of Nicæa, who wrote against Plato.
- Hipparis*, a river in Camarina, some of whose water is fresh, and some salt.
- Hippasus*, a philosopher of Metapontus, Pythagoras's scholar, who affirmed that all things were made of fire; also one of the Centaurs.
- Hippe*, the daughter of Chiron the Centaur, who being got with child in hunting, and fearing her father's displeasure, was pitied by the gods, turned into a mare, and carried up into heaven.
- Hippeus*, a comet; also a crab-fish.
- Hippia*, the name of Minerva in Arcadia; also a city of Pyrrhæbia.
- † *Hippia*, æ; f. chick-weed.
- Hippiades*, um; f. images of women on horse-back.
- † *Hippiæ*, arum; a swift kind of crab-fish.
- Hippias*, æ; m. a philosopher of Elis, who placed the chiefest good in being content with that which sufficed nature; he was skilled in all arts and sciences.
- † *Hippiatrus*, i; m. a farrier.
- Hippice*, es; f. an herb which being carried in the mouth prevents hunger and thirst.
- Hippici*, mountains of Sarmatia in Asia.
- Hippion*, he that taught medicine to Æsculapius.
- † *Hippito*, are; to gape or yawn.
- Hippius*, Neptune so called.
- Hippo*, or *Hippon*, a city in Africa, of which St. Augustine was bishop, called by Livy Hippo Regius; and another city not far from it, called Diarrhytos.
- Hippoboros*, a feeder of horses.
- Hippobotos*, a very large field near the Cælian heights, where fifty thousand horses were wont to feed.
- Hippocamelus*, a monster, half horse and half camel.
- Hippocampa*, æ; and -pus, i; m. a sea-horse.
- Hippocampus*, a, um; adj. of a sea-horse.
- Hippocentauri*, a monstrous kind of men by Thessaly, near Mount Pelion, supposed to have their upper parts like men, and their lower parts like horses; St. Hierom speaks of a hippocentaur that spoke to St. Anthony, and set him in his way.
- † *Hippoclasta*, orum; n. trenches set with stakes to overthrow horsemen.
- Hippocomus*, i; m. a horse-courser, jockey.
- † *Hippocoum*, a kind of wine brought from Cous.
- Hippocrates*, is; m. a famous physician of Colis, scholar to Democritus; he lived with Perdiccas king of Macedonia, and died in the 104th year of his age; and other men.
- Hippocraticus*, a, um; adj. of or like Hippocrates. * *Hippocraticum vinum*, *hippocras* wine.
- Hippocrène*, a fountain of Boeotia near Helicon, supposed to be made by the hoof of Pegasus.
- Hippocrenides*, the Muse to whom that fountain was consecrated.
- Hippocutæ*, two cities of India within Ganges.
- Hippodame*, es; and *Hippodamia*, æ; f. the daughter of Cénomaus king of Elis, whom Pelops won at a race with her father by corrupting his chariot-driver.
- Hippodamia*, æ; f. the wife of Pirithous, whom the Centaurs went to take away upon her wedding-day, and were slain by Hercules and Theseus; also the daughter of Briseus, whom Achilles took from Lyrnessus, called from him Briseis. Also the daughter of Anchises, and wife of Alcathous.
- Hippodamus*, i; m. a breaker of horses.
- Hippodamus*, a philosopher of Miletus, who first wrote of a well-governed common-wealth.
- Hippodorus*, i; m. a prince of Athens, who used much severity towards his children and kinsfolks, to ingratiate himself with the people; he caused a daughter of his (taken in adultery) to be bound to a chariot and torn to pieces.
- Hippodromus*, i; m. a race-plate or course.
- Hippodromus*, a Thessalian philosopher who taught at Athens in the time of M. Antoninus.
- Hippoglossa*, æ; f. or -sum, i; n. the herb horse-tongue.
- Hippoglossion*, or *hypoglossion*, laurel of Alexandria.
- Hippola*, a city of Laconia.
- Hippolapathum*, i; n. patience, or monk's rhubarb.
- † *Hippolaphus*, i; m. a beast like a stag, with hair and beard like a goat.
- † *Hippolafia*, æ; f. a driving of horses.
- † *Hippolegus*, i; m. a horse-stealer.
- Hippolochus*, the son of Belleroophon, and father of Glaucus; also the son of Antimachus, slain with his brother Pylander in the Trojan war.
- Hippolyte*, es; f. a queen of the Amazons, whom Hercules overcame and gave to Theseus.
- Hippolytus*, i; m. the son of Theseus and Hippolyte; he was torn in pieces by his chariot-horses as he fled, when he was accused of adultery by his mother-in-law Phædra, whose solicitations he refused.
- Hippomachia*, æ; f. a combat on horseback.
- Hippomachus*, chi; m. a certain minstrel at Athens.
- Hippomânes*, is; n. a piece of flesh on the head of a colt new foaled, which the mares bite off, with which they say witches make men mad.
- Hippomarathrum*, wild fennel.
- Hippomènes*, is; m. he fell in love with Atalanta, and winning of her by his golden apples thrown in her way, lay with her in Cybele's temple, who thereupon turned him into a lion, and her into a lioness; also the twenty-seventh prince of Athens, who gave his daughter Limone, being taken in adultery, to be devoured by wild horses. Hence the proverb, * *Magis impius Hippomene*.
- Hippomologi*, a people of Scythia.
- Hippona*, the goddess of horses.
- Hipponax*, acis; m. an Ephesian poet so deformed, that Bupalus drew his picture to be laughed at, which so incensed him that he wrote an invective against him, and made him hang himself.
- Hipponesus*, a city of Caria and Lydia.
- Hipponiates*, a bay of the Tyrrhene-sea, called Golfo di St. Eufemia.
- Hipponium*, the city Bivona in Calabria.
- Hipponomus*, i; m. a horse-keeper.
- Hippopera*, æ; f. a mail, port-mantle, cloak-bag.
- Hippophæes*, a teasel, or sheermens bur.
- Hippophagi*, a people of Scythia in Asia.
- Hippophorbus*, i; m. a horse-herd, or feeder of horses.
- Hippoplanus*, i; m. a cheater in horse-coursing.
- Hippopodes*, a people of Scythia, who (as Solinus says) resemble men in all parts but their feet, which resemble horses.
- Hippopotamus*, i; m. a sea-horse.
- † *Hipporedicus*, i; m. a horse-rider or breaker.
- Hippos*, a horse; [and in composition] great.
- Hipposelinum*, the herb alexander.
- Hippotades*, Æolus so called.
- Hippothela*, æ; f. a foal of an ass.
- Hippotoxota*, æ; m. an archer on horseback.
- Hippotyphia*, æ; f. very great pride.
- Hippuacra*, a city of Libya.
- Hippuris*, an island in the Mediterranean.
- Hippūris*, is; f. the herb horsetail.
- Hippuriscus*, an island of Caria.
- Hippurus*, a kind of lobster, keeping in holes during winter.
- Hippus*, i; m. a river in Colchis; also an island of Eretria, a city of Sicily and Palestine.
- Hippus,

Hippus, a kind of very swift crab-fish.

† Hir, iris; f. the palm of the hand.

Hira, æ; f. [ab hir] the hungry gut.

Hira, a city of Messenia; and other places.

Hircinus, a, um; adj. [ab hircus] goatish.

† Hirciolus, i; m. a little goat.

Hircipilus, i; m. one that has hair of two colours, or bristly.

† Hircius, a, um; adj. of a goat.

Hircosus, a, um; adj. stinking like a goat, rammyish.

† Hircui, orum; mockers.

Hirculatio, onis; f. a dissemper in a vine, turning all its substance into wood.

Hirculus, i; m. a kind of spike-nard.

HIRCUS, i; m. Plin. [ῥῆϋς, vel ab hirtus] a goat, the sweat under the arm-pits; [Met.] a stinking, rammyish, or lecherous fellow; a cuckold. * Mulgere hircum, to suck a bull. * Olere hircum, to smell rank.

Hirminium, ii; n. a river in Sicily.

Hirnea, æ; f. [ab hir vel hira] a kind of vessel.

Hirpiæ familiæ, a people near Rome, who were wont yearly, in their sacrifices to Apollo, to walk upon fire and not be burnt, and therefore by a perpetual decree of the senate were freed from all kind of duty.

Hirpini, a people of the Samnites; the hill from whence the river Aufidus in Apulia flows.

Hirpinus, i; m. the name of a stately horse in Juvenal.

† Hirquinus, a, um; adj. goatish.

Hirquitallio, ire; neut. to have one's voice break, wax goatish.

Hirquitallus, i; m. [ab hircus] one past fourteen years.

Hirquus, i; m. [ab hircus] the corner of the eye; also one that is goggle-eyed; also a goat.

† Hirria, the snarling of a dog.

Hirr-io, ire; neut. [a sono] to snarl like a dog.

† Hirritus, us; m. a snarling.

† Hirsipilus, a, um; rough, hairy.

Hirsute; adv. roughly.

Hirsütia, æ; f. roughness of hairs.

† Hirsuticulus, i; m. one with an hairy neck.

Hirsuto, are; to make ruff or hairy.

HIRSUTUS, a, um; adj. [Heb. sagnir, vel ab eis, [ana] hairy, ruff, overgrown, rude, rough in manners.

Hirtius, a consul colleague with Pansa, both slain as they went to relieve Brutus besieged by Anthony at Mutina. Also an historian who wrote the eighth book of Cæsar's French war.

† Hirtuosus, a, um; adj. rough, shaggy. * Hirtuosus deus, Pan.

Hirtus, a, um; adj. [ab hirsutus] hairy, rough, stuttyish.

HIRUDO, inis; f. [ab haurio, vel à pœ, traho] a horse-leach; also a spendthrift, consumer. * Hirudo forensis, a pettifogger.

Hirundinaria, æ; f. great celandine.

* Hirundinaria minor, pilewort.

Hirundineus, a, um; adj. of a

Hirundininus, a, um; swallow.

HIRUNDO, inis; f. Plin. [χελιδών, à sono] a swallow; also a sea-fish with fins like a swallow's tail and

wings; also dry scabs in a horse's fore-legs.

† Hisciatu, a, um; gaping.

† Hiscio, ire; to cease or end.

Hisco, ere; neut. [ἥσσω, ab his] to gape, yawn, mutter, divine. * Nec hiscere quisquam audebat, no one durst open his mouth.

Hispalis, the city Sevilla in Spain.

Hispalus, a king of the Celtiberi.

† Hispanach, the herb spinage.

Hispania, æ; f. the country of Spain, called also Iheria, Hesperia, and Celtiberia: It is divided into three parts, to wit, Bætica, Lusitania, and Tarraconensis.

Hispaniolus, i; m. a spaniel.

Hispanicus, a, um; adj. Spanish.

Hispanus, a, um; adj. Spanish.

Hispaniensis, e; dwelling in Spain.

Hispellum, and -lia, æ; a town in Umbria.

Hispellates, the townsmen of Hispellum.

† Hispex, m. a prickly thorn or bristle.

Hispidor, ari; to be prickly.

† Hispidosus, a, um; full of bristles.

Hispidus, a, um; adj. rough, bristly, boarish.

† Hister, tri; m. Liv. a Tuscan word for a player or tumbler.

Histia, a city in Eubœa.

Histiæus, a tyrant of Miletus, hanged for conspiring against Darius.

† Histipex, wood burning in the fire.

† Histon, onis; m. a weaver.

HISTORIA, æ; f. Cic. [ἱστορία] an history or narrative of men or things; also a tale.

Historialis, e; adj. historical. * Opus historiale, history-work in tapestry.

Historice, es; f. that part of grammar that teacheth one to unfold authors; the way of writing history.

Historicus, a, um; adj. historical.

Historicus, i; m. an historian.

† Historio, are; to write an history.

Historiographia, æ; f. a writing of history.

† Historiographo, are; to write history.

Historiographus, i; m. an historiographer.

† Historiola, æ, f. a little story.

Historicus, a, um; adj. historical.

Histriculus, a, um; adj. of or like a stage-player; hypocritical.

† Histricus, a, um; adj. of a play or actor. * Histricus imperator, the chief actor.

HISTRIO, onis; m. Liv. [ab Hetrusc. hister] a stage-player, actor.

Histrionalis, e; adj. of an actor or

Histrionicus, a, um; acting.

Histrionia, æ; f. the art or science of acting.

Histrix, icis; f. a porcupine or hedgehog. See hystrix.

† Hitta, æ; the skin of a pomegranate; a trifle.

† Hittio, ire; to scent, as the dogs in hunting.

Hiulcè, adv. gapingly.

Hiulco, are; to cleave, chap, cut.

† Hiulculus, a, um; adj. gaping a little.

Hiulcus, a, um; adj. [ab hio] gaping, as parched ground. * Hiulca gens, greedy folk. * Oratio hiulca, an ill-composed oration.

H ante L.

H. L. abbreviat. for hic locus, or honesto loco.

H ante M.

H. M. abbreviat. for honesta mulier, hora mala or mortis.

H. M. D. A. abbreviat. for hoc mandavit dari Augustus.

H. M. P. for hic memoriæ posuit, or hoc monumentum posuit.

H. M. S. M. abbreviat. for hic mater suæ mortuæ, or hora mala sumpsit moram.

H ante O.

HO. abbreviat. for homo or honestus.

Hoba, a country of Syria.

Hoc, neut. [ab hic] so much the more; hither.

Hodiè; adv. [of hoc die] to-day, new-a-days, at this very time. *

Hodiè mane, to day morning.

Hodiernus, a, um; adj. of this day.

* Hodierna dies, this very day.

Hodædocus, a highwayman.

Hodæporicum, an itinerary, a voyage or journey described.

Hodæporus, i; m. a traveller on the highway.

Hodomanti, a people of Thrace.

Hœdile, is; n. a place where kids are kept.

Hœdillus, and hœdiculus, i; m. a young kid.

Hœdinus, a, um; of a kid.

† Hœdulo, are; neut. to sport or play like a kid.

Hœdulus, i; m. a little kid.

HœDUS, i; m. Plin. [Heb. gedhi, à sono] a kid, young goat.

† Hœlix, icis; the opening of a pipe.

Hœmatopus, ôdis; m. the bird called the red-shank.

HOL, [oi] interj. alas! well-a-day!

Holcas, adis; a boy.

Holce, es; f. a dram.

Holcimus, a, um; easily drawn.

Holcus, i; m. wall-barley.

Holcades, a people within the river Iberus.

† Hôliogopomenon, comprehending many things in few words.

Hollandia, æ; f. Holland.

Hollandus, i; m. an Hollander, Dutchman.

Holmi, a city of Cilicia Aspera.

Holmia, æ; f. Stockholm, the metropolis of Sweden.

Holmium, a city of Bœotia.

Holmus, a mortar, a cup like a horn; also a man's breast.

Holo, a city of Spain.

Holobryzus, a, um; all of gold.

† Holoberus, holoverus, a, um; adj. all of true purple.

Holocaustum, i; n. a holocaust, or burnt-sacrifice.

Holochrysus, a, um; all of gold.

Hologrammon, or hologrammaton, a will written all with the testator's own hand.

Holographicus, a, um; adj. wholly

Holographus, a, um; written with his own hand.

Holographum, i; n. the original copy.

Hololampus, a, um; adj. all in a flame, shining bright.

Holopechion, a whole cubit.

Holo.

H O M

H O N

H O R

Holophanta, æ; m. one that will try for a small matter.
 Holoporphyrus, a, um; adj. all of purple.
 Holopyxos, a city of Crete.
 † Holor, ōris; m. a swan.
 Holos, whole.
 Holofericus, a, um; adj. all of silk.
 Holosteon, ei; n. the herb stitchwort.
 Holothuria, a prickly sea-fish.
 † Hölus, ōris; n. a pot-herb.
 † Homagium, ii; n. homage, fidelity.
 Homelium, ii; n. a kind of cap.
 † Homer, a measure of 45 gallons.
 Homeritæ, a people of Æthiopia and Arabia Felix.
 Homeromastix, Homer's whip, Zoi-lus so called.
 Homērus, i; c. Homer, the most famous Greek poet and beggar, about a hundred and sixty years before the building of Rome; seven cities con-tended for his birth-place, Smyrna, Rhodos, Colophon, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ.
 Homicida, æ; c. [ab homo & cæ-do] a man-slayer, murderer.
 Homicidium, ii; n. manslaughter, murder.
 Homilia, æ; f. an homily or sermon.
 Homiliæ, a city of Thessaly.
 Homiliaticus, a, um; adj. of an ho-mily, discourse, or sermon.
 Homillus, i; m. [ab homo] a little man.
 Hominatus, and hominium, ii; n. homage.
 HOMO, inis; m. Cic. [ab Heb. om, populus] a man, man-servant, hu-manity. * Hominem exuere, to die. * Homines sumus, non dii, the best must have their grains of allowance. * Homo es, you are a man every inch of you.
 Homocapnus, a, um; adj. living in the same house, by the same fire.
 Homœologia, æ; f. likeness of speech.
 Homœomeria, æ; f. likeness of parts in the nourishment and nourished.
 Homœoptoton, i; n. the ending of di-vers clauses with the like cases.
 Homœopsis, similitude.
 Homœoteleuton, when divers clau-ses end alike, or with the same ca-dence.
 Homogalactos, and -tus, i; m. a foster-brother.
 Homogeneous, a, um; adj. of the same kind, homogeneous.
 Homogenia, æ; f. affinity.
 Homoglossus, a, um; adj. of the same language.
 Homographia, æ; f. a like writing or painting.
 Homohypni, ōrum; they that sleep under the same roof.
 Homole, a mountain of Thessaly, a seat of the Centaurs.
 Homolea, a mountain of Magnesia.
 † Homoleum, ei; n. a kind of cap.
 Homolium, a town of Magnesia and Macedonia.
 Homologia, æ; f. a confession or a-greement.
 Homologus, a, um; adj. confessing, agreeing.
 Homonœa, consent, concord.
 Homonymia, likeness of name; equi-vo-cation.
 Homonymon, that which has the same name.
 Homonymus, a, um; adj. having the

same name, tho' the things be of se-veral kinds; doubtful, ambiguous.
 Homopathes, suffering together.
 Homopatoria, Athenian feasts, when fathers met together to enroll their children.
 Homophagia, æ; f. an eating toge-ther, an eating of raw meats.
 Homophasis, a doubtful exposition.
 Homophōnos, of the same sound.
 Homophylus, of the same tribe.
 Homopsychus, of the same mind.
 Homos, like.
 Homotechnicus, of the same art.
 Homouision, consubstantial, as the Son of God is with the Father.
 Homouius, a, um; adj. of the same substance, consubstantial.
 Homulus, i; m. } [ab homo]
 Homuncio, ōnis; m. } a little man, dwarf.
 Homuncionitæ, hereticks denyng Christ's divinity.
 Homunculus, i; m. a little or poor man.
 Hōnēstamentum, i; n. an ornament.
 Hōnestas, ātis; f. Cic. honesty, dig-nity, or a worshipful person.
 Hōnestatio, ōnis; f. an honouring.
 Hōnestator, ōris; m. an honourer.
 Hōnestatus, a, um; honoured.
 Hōnestē; adv. honestly, honourably.
 † Hōnestitudo, inis; f. honesty, dig-nity.
 Hōnesto, are; to honour, make ho-nourable.
 Hōnestor, ari; to be in credit.
 Hōnestum, i; n. honesty, virtue.
 Hōnestus, a, um; adj. -ior, issimus; honest, civil, courteous, honourable, comely, noble. * Homines honore honesti, men of high rank. * Ho-nesta facie virgo, a maid of a seemly look.
 HONOR, ōris; m. Cic. respect given to any one, honour, ornament, beau-ty, love, sacrifice, reward; also re-proach, infamy. * Mortis honor, the funeral ceremonies. * Sit ho-nos auribus, fir-reverence. See ho-nos.
 Hōnōrābilis, e; adj. honourable.
 Hōnōrābilitas, ātis; f. honourable-ness.
 Hōnōrābilitēr; adv. honourably.
 Hōnōrandus, a, um; to be honoured.
 Honoraria, ōrum; n. plays in honour of Bacchus.
 Hōnōrārium, ii; n. a present to am-bassadors, princes, landlords, &c.
 Hōnōrārius, a, um; adj. of honours appointed by the prætor. * Hono-raria opera, an endeavour to re-concile two persons. * Honorari-um vinum, wine presented to great men. * Honorarius consul, the consul elect. * Honorariæ literæ, letters of preferment. * Honorari-um jus, an order of the council-table, lord-mayor, &c.
 Hōnōrātē; adv. honourably.
 Hōnōrātio, ōnis; f. an honouring.
 Hōnōrātus, ior, issimus; honoured.
 † Hōnōrculus, i; m. a little credit.
 Honorā, the sister of the emperor Va-lentinian.
 Honorichus, a king of the Vandals.
 † Honorificabilis, e; adj. capable of honouring.
 † Honorificabilitas, ātis; honorifica-bilitudo, inis; honorificabilitudin-i-tas, ātis; f. honourableness.
 † Honorificabilitēr; adv. honoura-bly.

Honorific-ē, entius, entissimē; adv. honourably, creditably.
 Hōnōrificentia, æ; f. worship.
 Honorificentior, ius, gen. ioris; adj. compar. more honourable.
 † Hōnōrifico, are; to honour or cre-dit.
 Honorificor, ari; to be credited.
 Hōnōrificus, a, um; bringing honour, creditable.
 Hōnōripēta, æ; m. one ambitious of honour.
 Honorius, i; m. the forty-sixth empe-ror of Rome, with his brother Ar-cadius; also the sixty-eighth bishop of Rome, A. D. 625. and other popes.
 Hōnōro, are; to honour, reverence, worship.
 Hōnoror, ari; dep. to honour.
 Hōnorosus, a, um; adj. full of honour.
 Hōnorus, a, um; adj. creditable, ho-nourable.
 HONOS, ōris; m. Sall. [ab onus, pre-tium] honour. * Honos auribus sit, saving your reverence; Curt. 51. 38. See honor.
 Honus and honustus, for onus and onustus.
 † Hopia, æ; a precious stone; also a kind of poison.
 † Hopistocrepides, a kind of women's shoes.
 Hoplias, a river of Boeotia.
 Hoplites, æ; m. a man of war.
 Hoplomachus, i; m. an armed sen-ter.
 HORA, æ; f. Cic. [ωρα] an hour, or any part of time; twenty days al-lowed the plaintiff for drawing his plea against the defendant. * Om-nium horarum homo, a man for mirth or business. * Uti luis ho-ris, to spend his time in --. * Sep-tembris horæ, the month Septem-ber. * Hora anni, the season of the year. * In horis, every hour.
 Hora, a Roman goddess of beauty.
 Horacitæ, a people bordering on Illy-rium.
 Horæ, a city of Calabria.
 Horæ, goddesses, the daughters of Ju-piter and Themis.
 Horæus, a, um; adj. fair, seasonable.
 Hōrārium, ii; n. a dial, watch, clock.
 Hōrārius, a, um; adj. of an hour, hourly.
 Horatæ, a people of India.
 Horatius Cocles, a noble Roman, who, when Porsenna had taken Ja-niculum, and was rushing into the city, opposed the enemy so long, till the bridge broke under him, when leaping into the Tiber, he swam safe to land.
 Horatius [Flaccus] i; m. Horace, a lyric poet, and satyrist of Venus, in great favour with Augustus, by reason of his patron Mæcenas; he made the emperor his heir, and was buried nobly near Mæcenas. His poems are still extant, and in great repute, of which he himself says, Exegi monumentum ære peren-nius.
 Horbatii, a people of Illyrium.
 Horchia, a goddess of Tuscany.
 † Horciolus, for urceolus, a kind of measure.
 HORDA, æ; f. a cow with calf. See forda.
 Hordeaceus, a, um; made of barley.
 Hordearius, a, um; adj. of ripe bar-ley. * Hordearia pruna, plums of a barby-colour, or being ripe about bar-ley.

ley-barueyl. * Hordearium æs, money given troopers instead of barley.
 † Hordeus, a, um; of or like barley.
 Hordeolum, i; n. a wheal on the eyelid; the top of the rump.
HORDEUM, i; n. Col. [ab horreo] barley.
 Hordicidia, òrum; n. Roman festivals, when they sacrificed cows with calf. See fordicidia.
 Hordonientes, a people of Apulia.
 † Horecticus, a, um; adj. getting a stomach.
 Horesti, a people of Scotland.
 Horia, æ; f. [ab òpius, terminalls] a fisher-boat.
 Horici, a people of Italy.
 Horiola, æ; f. a little fisher-boat.
 Horizontalis, e; adj. 3 art. horizontal, of the horizon.
 Horizon, ontis; m. the horizon.
 Horina, a town of Macedonia.
 Hormades, a Chaldean god, supposed to be Jupiter.
 † Hormesion, a fiery precious stone.
 Horminium, i; n. clary. * Horminum sativum, garden clary, sage of Rome. See horminum.
 Horminius, a mountain of Bithynia.
 Hormindes, a kind of precious stone.
 Horminum, i; n. [ὄρμιον] clary.
 † Hormus, i; m. a kind of dance.
 † Horno, for hoc anno, this year.
 Hornus, a, um; adj. [ὠρνός] of this year.
 Hornotinus, i; m. a fawn or hind-calf.
 Horodes, a king of Parthia, slain by M. Crassus.
 Horologicus, a, um; adj. of a clock.
 Horologius, i; m. a clock-maker.
 Horologium, ii; n. Jun. a clock, dial, hour-glass, watch. * Horologium sciothericum or solarium, a sundial.
 Horos, a bound or term.
 † Horoscopantia signa, the constellation arising at one's nativity.
 Horoscopium, ii; n. a dial.
 Horoscopo, are; to calculate one's nativity.
 Horoscopus, a, um; adj. arising at the east when one is born.
 Horoscopus, i; m. he that calculates a nativity.
 Horrearius, ii; m. Col. the keeper of a barn.
 Horreaticus, a, um; adj. of a barn.
 Horrefac-to, ère; ael. to affright.
 Horrendum; adv. dreadful.
 Horrendus, a, um; adj. horrible; to be dreaded.
 Horrens, ntis; part. of horreo, affrighted, rough, prickly.
HORR-EO, ère; neut. [Heb. gur, timuit, à sono] to quiver for fear or cold, to be afraid of, to be rough through fear or astonishment, to be ghastly, to fear or stand in awe of. * Horret divinum nuncius, he greatly fears God.
 Horreolum, i; n. a little barn.
 Horreicens, ntis; trembling, part. of Horrefac-to, ère; neut. to tremble, fear, grow rough. * Tempestas horrefcit nimis, it grows thick and dark.
 Horreum, el; n. [ab horreo] a barn, garner, store house, wine cellar.
 Horribilis, e; horrible, frightful.
 † Horribilitas, atis; f. horribleness.
 Horribiliter; adv. horrible, terrible.
 † Horrecomis, e; shaggy, long haired.

Horridè; adv. roughly, grizzly.
 † Horriditas, atis; f. roughness, trembling.
 † Horridiusculè; adv. somewhat roughly.
 Horridulus, a, um; adj. grievously, quivering with cold, somewhat rough, &c.
 Horridus, a, um; adj. [ab horreo] horrible, untamed, cold, rough, bristling. * Horrida oratio, a rough unpolished speech. * Horrida vita, a savage kind of life.
 Horrifer, a, um; adj. causing cold or grief.
 Horrificè; adv. horribly, frightfully.
 Horrifico, are; to make to quake.
 Horrificor, ari; to be affrighted.
 Horrificus, a, um; adj. terrible, making to quake.
 Horripilatio, ònis; f. the staring of the hair.
 † Horripilo, and -or, ari; to have the hair rough, or stand an end.
 † Horrisòno, are; to make a dreadful noise.
 Horrisònus, a, um; adj. Ovid. making a dreadful noise.
 Horror, òris; m. Cic. [ab horreo] a quivering for cold or fear; dread.
 Horsum; adv. [ab hoc] hitherward.
 Hortamen, inis; n. } an advising.
 Hortamentum, i; n. }
 Hortans, ntis; exhorting.
 Hortanum, a city of Tuscany.
 Hortatio, ònis; f. } Cic. an exhort-
 Hortatus, us; m. } ing, advising, persuading.
 Hortatiuncula, æ; f. a little encouragement.
 Hortativus, a, um; adj. serving for exhortation.
 Hortator, òris; m. an exhorter.
 † Hortatorius, a, um; exhorting.
 Hortatrix, icis; f. she that exhorts.
 † Hortellus, i; m. a very little garden.
 Hortenia, æ; f. the eloquent daughter of Hortensius, who, when the Roman matrons were taxed by the triumviri, and no man durst plead for them, pleaded the cause so eloquently, that she got a great part of it taken off.
 † Hortensiana, the name of an herb.
 Hortensis; adj. [ab hortus] of a garden.
 Hortensius, i; m. an excellent Roman orator, called the king of causes, and admired for his memory, being able at night exactly to write all that was done at an auction or outcry the whole day before.
 † Horticola, æ; m. and hortilio, ònis; m. a gardener.
 Horticultura, æ; f. the art of gardening.
 HORTOR, ari; dep. acc. Liv. [ὄρω, excito] to exhort, advise, persuade; also to be exhorted.
 Hortulanus, i; m. Cart. a gardener.
 Hortulus, i; m. a little garden.
 HORTUS, i; m. Cic. [ἀρχή, gramen, vel ab ὄρω, plantarum] or-
 dol a garden, orchard, farm. * Hortus conditus, a tilled. * Hortus indiligens, a neglected garden. * Horti pentiles or Adonidis, gardens on the tops of houses, or out at windows.
 Horula, æ; f. [ab hora] a little hour.
 Horus, the son of Isis; also a king of Assyria.

† Holsa, a kind of huskin.
 Holsa, a city of Tuscany, called Martha.
HOSPES, itis; m. Cic. [ab ὄστις, quisquis] scil. advenit an host, or guest, a stranger. * Hospes in re aliqua, one unexperienced in a thing; a novice.
 † Hospinus, a, um; receiving guests.
 † Hospita, æ; f. an hostess, or land-lady; also a stranger.
 † Hospitalarius, ii; m. the master of an hospital.
 Hospitalis, e; adj. [ab hospes] of a guests or entertaining; also benevolent, keeping a full and open house. * Hospitale cubiculum, a guest-chamber.
 Hospitalissimus, a, um; adj. given much to hospitality.
 Hospitalitas, atis; f. hospitality, courtesy in lodging strangers.
 Hospitaliter; adv. courteously, like an host.
 † Hospitalis, is; n. and hospitalium, i; n. an hospital.
 † Hospitalarius, and hospitator, òris; m, an entertainer.
 † Hospitalrix, icis; f. she that entertains.
 † Hospitalura, æ; f. an entertainment.
 † Hospitalarius, ii; m. an inn-keeper.
 † Hospitalida, æ; c. a killer of guests.
 † Hospitalola, æ; f. a little inn.
 Hospitalolum, i; n. a little hospital or lodging; friendship obliging to lodging.
 Hospitalium, ii; n. Cic. [hospes] an inn, or lodging, entertainment, friendship. * Hospitalium publicum, an hospital. * Arenæ hospitalis prohibetur, we are forbidden to land. * Hospitalium calamitatis, a shelter against all manner of calamity.
 † Hospitalivus, a, um; adj. of an inn or lodging.
 Hospitor, ari; dep. to lodge or sojourn; also to entertain. * Hospitalatur aqua in eo loco, the water stands in that place. * Hospitali nescit castanea, the chestnut-must not be removed or transplanted.
 Hospitalus, a, um; adj. strange, entertaining, or entertained. * Hospitalia flumina, which may safely be passed.
 † Hostimi, or hostimi, those that are flat-nosed, or born without nostrils.
 Hostanus, a famous magician, one of Alexander's companions.
 Hostasius, a prince of the Ravenates, banished by the people because he grew idle and unfit for government.
 Hostea, a city of Italy; also a girl whom Propertius loved and called Cynthia.
 HOSTIA, æ; f. [ab hostibus] a sacrifice; also the popish host, or wafer for the priest's use in the mass, as, particula is for the communicant.
 Hostiari, or hostiones, a people by the western ocean.
 † Hostianus, ii; m. an hostler, a door-keeper.
 † Hostianus, a, um; bringing sacrifice.
 † Hosticapax, acis; a taker of enemies.
 † Hosticida, æ; c. a killer of enemies.
 Hosticum, i; n. the enemies country.
 † Hosti-

Hosticōlus, i; m. *he that dwells in an enemy's country.*

Hosticus, a, um; { adj. [ab hostis] of an enemy, hostile.

Hostilis, e; { an enemy, hostile.

Hostilitas, ātis; f. *hostility.*

Hostiliter, adv. *in hostile manner.*

Hostimentum, i; n. *a requital.*

Hostio, ire; act. [ἵσθαι τῶν, vel ab hostis] *to requite, make even, strike, offend, restrain.*

+ **Hostio**, are; *to sacrifice.*

Hostiola, æ; f. *a little sacrifice, little consecrated host.*

HOSTIS, is; m. Liv. [ab hospes, vel ab hostis, quisquis] *an enemy.* *

Hostis non hostis, *an enemy that has not proclaimed hostility.*

Hostius Hostilius, *a valiant Roman, crowned by Romulus with a coronet of leaves.*

Hostorium, ii; n. *a strike to even measures.*

+ **Hostus**, i; m. *so much oil as the olives yield at every pressing.*

H ante P.

H. P. abbreviat. *for hora pessima, honesta persona, honestus puer, hic posuit, or hæreditatis possessio.*

H ante R.

HR. abbreviat. *for hæres.*

H. R. *for honesta ratio.*

H. R. I. P. *hic requiescit in pace.*

H ante S.

H. S. abbreviat. *for hæc or hic sit, hoc satis, hora sacra, Herculis sacrum, or hominum salvator.*

H. S. E. *for hic situs or sepultus est.*

H. S. F. *for hoc facellum fecit.*

H. S. V. F. M. *hoc sibi vivens fieri mandavit.*

H ante U.

HU. abbreviat. *for hujus.*

H. V. *for honesta vita.*

H. V. H. P. *herus verus honorum possessor.*

+ **Huber**, hubero, *for uber, &c.*

+ **Hubiola**, hops.

Huc, adv. [ab hic] *to this end or place, hither.* * **Huc & huc**, *now on the one side, now on the other.*

* **Huc & illuc**, *hither and thither.*

Hucine? adv. *what hitherto?*

Hucusque, adv. *hitherto.*

Hugo, ōnis; m. *Hugh, a king of the Franks, A. D. 988, &c.*

Hui! interj. [à lono] *whoop! hey-day!*

Hujusce, gen. of *hicce.*

Hujuscemodi, indecl. *of this sort.*

+ **Huleuscūm**, i; n. *a little wheel.*

Hullus, *the river Hull in Yorkshire.*

+ **Hulula** and **hululo**, *as ulula, &c.*

+ **Humānatio**, ōnis; f. *a being made man.*

Humandus, a, um; *to be buried.*

Humāne, { adv. *gently, courteously,*

Humāniter, { *friendly, patiently.*

Humānitas, ātis; f. *humanity, courtesy, gentleness.* * **Humanitatis studia**, *the liberal arts.*

Humānitās, adv. *after the manner of men.*

Humano, are; act. *to make human.*

+ **Humānor**, ari; *to become human.*

Humānum, i; n. *mankind.* * **Stexos**

humanum, if men had no bones.

Humānus, a, um; adj. [ab homo] *human, of a man, courteous, gentle, kind.* * **Lac humanum**, *breast-milk.*

+ **Humātum**, adv. *by burying.*

Humātor, ōris; m. *a buryer.*

+ **Humātrix**, icis; f. *she that buries.*

Humātus, a, um; part. *buried.*

Humbra, *the Humber in Yorkshire.*

+ **Humectatio**, ōnis; f. *and humectamentum*, i; n. *a moistening.*

+ **Humectator**, ōris; m. *a moistener.*

+ **Humectatus**, a, um; *moistened.*

Humectō, adv. *moistly.*

Humecto, are; *to moisten, wet.*

Humectus, a, um; adj. -ior, *issimus*, *wet, moist.*

+ **Humefacio**, ēre; *to make moist.*

Humefactus, a, um; part. *made moist.*

Humens, ntis; part. *moist, watery.*

Hum-co, ēre; neut. [ab humus, vel ab uva, pluvia] *to be wet or moist.*

Humerāle, is; n. *a coat cast over the shoulders; a doctor's hood.*

Humerālis, e; adj. *of the shoulders.*

+ **Humerculus**, i; m. *a little shoulder.*

+ **Humerillus**, i; m. *the linch-pin of a wheel.*

+ **Humerosē**, adv. *humourously, moistly.*

+ **Humerositas**, ātis; f. *moistness.*

Humerosus, a, um; adj. *having broad shoulders.* * **Locus humerosus**, *a place full of hillocks.*

+ **Humerulus**, i; m. *a little shoulder.*

HUMERUS, i; m. Cic. [ἄμω] *the shoulder of man or beast; also the stalk of a vine.*

Hunfredus or **Humfridus**, i; m. *Humphry, a duke of Gloucester, a great warrior; and others.*

Humi [ab humus] *on the ground.*

Humiditas, ātis; f. *moisture.*

Humido, are; neut. *to moisten.*

Humidulus, a, um; *pretty moist.*

Humidus, a, um; adj. [ab humeo] *moist, wet, waterish.* * **Humidum paludum**, *where the marshes were very waterish.*

Humifer, a, um; adj. *moistening, that which brings moisture or humour.*

+ **Humifico**, are; *to moisten.*

Humificus, a, um; adj. *making moist.*

+ **Humigatio**, ōnis; f. *a moistening.*

+ **Humigatus**, a, um; *well moistened.*

Humiliatio, ōnis; f. *an humbling.*

Humiliator, ōris; m. *he that humbles himself.*

Humiliatus, a, um; *humbled, abased.*

Humilio, are; *to humble, abase.*

+ **Humilio**, ōnis; f. *an humbling.*

Humil-is, e; adj. -ior, *limus*, [ab humus] *humble, low, mean, vile, faint.* * **Ars humilis**, *a pitiful inconsiderable trade.*

Humilitas, ātis; f. *humility; low-ness of mind, stature, or condition.*

Humil-iter, ius, *limē*; adv. *lowly, basely, slavishly, meanly, poorly, beggarly.*

Humilitudo, inis; f. *humbleness.*

Humipeta, æ; m. *a sparrow-hawk.*

+ **Humirubus**, i; n. *a dewberry-bush.*

Hūmo, are; act. [ab humus] *to bury, cover with earth.* * **Humare talia**, *to set stocks for grays.*

Humor, ōris; m. *a humour, moisture.*

* **Humor aquosus**, *the drop.* * **Humor Bacchi**, *wine.*

+ **Humorositas**, ātis; f. *a moist-ness.*

Humotendus, adv. *on the ground.*

HUMUS, i; f. [ab humeo, vel à γαῖα, humi] *the bare ground, moist earth, dust.*

Hundesdena, *Hunsdon in Hertfordshire.*

Hungaria, *Hungary, divided by the river Danube, into the hither and farther.*

Hungarus, i; m. *an Hungarian.*

Hungerforda, *Hungerford in Berkshire.*

Hunni, *the Huns, Scythians that overran all Gallia and Italy, till at the entreaty of pope Leo they retired themselves into Hungary.*

Hunnum, *Sevenshale in Northumberland.*

Huntingdonia, æ; f. *Huntingdon town.*

+ **Hurpices**, *bartows.*

+ **Hussus**, i; f. *a holly-tree.*

H ante Y.

Hyacinthia, ōrum; n. *selenities kept in the night by the Lacedæmonians, in honour of Hyacinthus, whom Apollo slew with a coit.*

Hyacinthinus, a, um; adj. *purple-coloured.*

Hyacinthizontes, *a kind of emeralds.*

Hyacinthus, i; m. *a violet, a jacinth; also a garment of purple.*

Hyacinthus, i; m. *the son of Amyl-cas; he was at once beloved of Zephyrus and Apollo; Zephyrus being slighted, turned his love into hatred, and blew a coit thrown by Apollo upon his head and killed him.*

Hyades, f. *the seven stars in the head of Taurus, which in their rising and setting stir up rain.*

Hyæa, *a city of Locris.*

Hyæna, æ; f. *a beast like a wolf, with a mane and long hairs, accounted the subtlest of beasts, often changing sex, and counterfeiting man's voice; also a sea-fish, and by some a civet-cat.*

Hyænia, and **ium**; *a precious stone found in the hyæna's eyes.*

Hyale, *one of Diana's nymphs.*

Hyalinus, a, um; adj. *of glass, glass-coloured.*

Hyaloida, or **hyaloides humor**, *the third humour of the eyes like melted glass.*

Hyalotheca, æ; f. *a glass-case or cupboard.*

Hyalurgus, i; m. *a glass-maker, or glazier.*

Hyalus, i; m. *a glass; also green colour.*

Hyamea, *a city of Messenia.*

Hyampolis, *a city of Phocis.*

Hyantes, *the people of Boeotia; hence Hyanthius, an epithet of Cadmus.*

Hyantia, *a city of Locris.*

Hyantius, a, um; adj. *of Boe-*

Hyanteus, { *otia.*

Hyapea, *a city of Phocis.*

Hyas, ntis; m. *the son of Atlas; also a king of Boeotia.*

Hyasin, *a city of Libya, called also Oasus.*

Hybanda, *once an island of Ionia, and now joined to the continent.*

Hybele, *a city of Carthage.*

Hyberia, æ; f. *as Iberia, q. v.*

Hyberna, ōrum; n. *winter-quarters.*

Hybernia, æ; f. *Ireland.*

HYD

HYM

HYP

Hybernaculum, i; n. a place to winter in.
 Hybernatio, ōnis; f. a wintering.
 Hybernator, ōris; m. he that winters.
 Hybernicus, a, um; of Ireland.
 Hyberno, are; to winter, be in winter-quarters.
 Hybernus, a, um, [χερμενος, vel ab hyems] of winter, winterly.
 Hybla, or Hyble, a mountain of Sicily, abounding with thyme and bees; hence Hyblæus, a, um.
 Hyblon, a petty king of Sicily, who gave name to the city Hybla, which was afterwards called Megara.
 Hybreas, a famous orator of Mylasa in Caria; his father left him nothing but a mule, (which kept him while he served the philosopher Diotrophes) and came at last to govern the commonwealth.
 Hybriænes, a people of Thrace.
 Hybris, idos, and hybrida, æ; f. a mongrel, a pig whose fire or dam was wild. * Vox hybrida, a word made of two languages.
 Hyccura, a town in Sicily, where Lais is said to be born.
 Hydara, a city of Armenia Major.
 Hydarcæ, Indians who fought against Bacchus.
 Hydarnes, a nobleman of Persia, who conspired with Darius against the Magi.
 Hydaspes, a river of Asia, running through Sufiana: And another of India, the bounds of Alexander's expedition; in this river is much gold and precious stone. * Hydaspis, the inhabitants thereabouts.
 Hyde, a river of Lydia.
 Hydrius, a city of Caria.
 Hydra, æ; f. a water-adder.
 Hydra Lernæa, a serpent of fifty heads, of which when Hercules cut one off, two came in the room; also an island of Libya, and other places.
 Hydragogia, æ; f. the conveying of water.
 Hydragogus, a, um; adj. conveying water away.
 Hydragogus, i; m. he that conveyeth water.
 Hydrargyrum, i; n. and -us, i; m. quicksilver.
 Hydrastina, æ; f. wild hemp.
 Hydraula, an organ carried by water; also a player on such an organ.
 Hydraulicus, a, um; adj. driven by water.
 Hydraulus, i; m. an engine or instrument driven by water, or to draw up water.
 Hydrea, an island by Trœzene.
 Hydrela, a city of Caria.
 Hydria, æ; f. a pitcher or water-pot.
 Hydrias, a country of Asia Minor.
 Hydrinus, a, um; adj. of the serpent Hydra. * Hydrina vulnera, wounds given the serpent Hydra.
 Hydrocèle, es; f. bursiness, or swelling of the water into the scrotum.
 Hydrocelicus, a, um; adj. bursen.
 Hydrocephalos, a humour between the skin and skull.
 Hydrolapathum, i; n. a water-dock.
 Hydromantia, æ; f. divination by water.
 Hydromeli, tis; n. metheglin, mead.
 + Hydromōla, æ; f. a water-mill.
 Hydrophanta, æ; m. he that searches and fears water-channels.

Hydrophantica, æ; f. a searching of water-springs.
 Hydrophobia, æ; f. a being bitten by a mad dog, and fearful of water.
 Hydrophobus, i; m. he that is bitten by a mad dog, and fears the water.
 Hydrophylax, acis; m. a keeper of water.
 Hydropicus, a, um; having the dropsy.
 + Hydropiper, eris; water-pepper, or arse-smart.
 Hydropis, is; f. the dropsy.
 Hydropolis, Dorchester in Oxfordshire.
 Hydrops, opis; m. the dropsy, one in a dropsy.
 Hydruntum, and Hydrus, the metropolis of all Apulia, called Otranto.
 Hydrus, i; m. a water-serpent.
 Hydruſa, a city of Attica; also the island Andros.
 Hyela, the city Velia in Lucania.
 + Hyemaculum, i; n. a house to winter in.
 Hyemalia, um; n. winter-quarters.
 Hyemalis, e; adj. winterly.
 Hyematio, ōnis; f. a wintering, the winter-time.
 Hyematus, a, um; part. frozen.
 Hyemo, are; to be winter; also make like winter, be tempestuous. * Hyemat; the hard winter is come in.
 Hyems, ōnis; [χεμων, vel ab hyem, plus] winter, a storm, &c; abj. a year.
 Hyettus, a city of Boeotia.
 Hycula, an island by Caria.
 Hygasius, a city of Caria.
 Hygeia, the daughter of Æsculapius, called also Salus.
 Hygennenses, a people of Asia Minor.
 Hygiea, Minerva so called.
 Hygiana, a city of Triphylia.
 Hygrempastrum, i; n. a moist plaister.
 Hygris, the city Sabardi in Sarmatia Europæa.
 Hyl, a people of Sufiana.
 Hylactor and Hylax, Barker, Chanter, one of Aëtaon's dogs.
 Hylæus, one of the Centaurs.
 Hylami, a city of Lycia.
 Hylas, the son of Theodamas, who going to fetch Hercules some water, fell into the river, or (poetically) was pulled in by the nymphs, being in love with him.
 Hylatæ, a people of Cœlosyria.
 Hylates, Apollo, worshipped at Erythraea in Cyprus.
 Hyle, a city of Cyprus, where Apollo Hylates was worshipped; also a city of Locris and Boeotia.
 Hyleſia, one of the Cyclade islands, called also Paros; also an epithet of Zacynthus.
 Hyllis, a peninsula or promontory of Liburnia; and another by Melita, whence the people Hyllientes in Illyria; also a river in Lydia.
 Hyllus, the son of Hercules by Deianira.
 Hylonome, f. the wife of the centaur Cyllarus, who, when her husband was dead, fell upon his sword.
 + Hylum, as hilum.
 Hymen, enis; m. a thin skin, membrane.
 Hymen, enis, and Hymenæus, i; m. the god of marriage; also marriage, or a wedding-song.
 Hymeni, a people of Liburnia.

Hymettus, a mountain of Attica, abounding with bees and good honey; whence Hymettius, a, um.
 + Hymnicus, hymnicinus, and hymnidicus, i; m. a singer of hymns.
 Hymnifer, a, um; making hymns.
 Hymnigraphia, a writing of hymns.
 Hymnigraphus, i; m. a writer of hymns.
 Hymnus, i; m. a hymn or song.
 Hyops, a city of Iberia in Chersonesus.
 Hyoscyaminis, a, um; of henbane.
 Hyoscyamus, i; m. henbane. * Hyoscyamus Peruvianus, tobacco.
 Hyoseris, yellow succory.
 Hypacryis, a river of Scythia Europæa, called Desna.
 Hypæa, an island of Massilia, one of the Stœchades.
 Hypæpa and Hypæpæ, a town in Lydia, stored with beautiful women, and dedicated to Venus.
 Hypæſia, a country of Peloponnesus.
 Hypæthrum, an open gallery.
 Hypæthrus, a, um; open above.
 Hypallæ, æ; f. a figure putting one term for another.
 Hypanis, a river in Scythia, very sweet, till after forty miles running it meets with a little stream called Exampeum, which imbitters it.
 Hyparchia, æ; f. a Grecian woman well read in philosophy.
 Hyparinus, i; m. a king of Sicily.
 Hypasis, a river of India, the bound of Alexander's conquests.
 Hypata, a city of Thessaly.
 Hypate, hypaton, b, mi.
 Hypate meson, e, la, mi.
 Hypates, a river of Sicily.
 Hypatia, æ; f. the daughter of Theon, and wife of Isidorus; she taught at Alexandria, and had a very full auditory.
 Hypatius, he conspired against Justinian, made himself emperor, and was overthrown by Belisarius, and put to death with his accomplices.
 Hypaton parhypate, c, fa, ut.
 Hypatus, i; m. a consul.
 Hypelate, a kind of laurel.
 Hypenemium ovum, an addle egg.
 Hyper, adv. in compos. above.
 Hyperaspistes, is; m. a preserver, defender.
 Hyperbasis, } a transgressing the
 Hyperbaton, } bounds of natural order in expression.
 + Hyperberetæus, the month October among the Macedonians.
 + Hyperberetæa, late fruits.
 Hyperbolæon trite, f, fa, ut.
 Hyperbolæon nete, a, la, mi, re.
 Hyperbolæon paranete, g, sol, ri, ut.
 Hyperbôle, es; f. an expression beyond the truth, either in excess, called auxesis, or diminution, called meiosis.
 Hyperbolicè, adv. hyperbolically.
 Hyperbolicus, a, um; excessive.
 Hyperborei, a very northern people beyond Scythia.
 Hypercatalectic, a, um; adj. having a syllable or two too much at the end.
 Hyperdexion, a country of Lesbos, where Jupiter Hyperdexios and Minerva Hyperdextra were worshipped.
 Hyperdisyllabon, a word of more than

than two syllables.
 Hyperia, æ; f. a city of Sicily.
 Hyperichius, a grammarian of Alexandria under Marcian, who wrote of a noun, verb, and orthography.
 Hyperesia, a city of Achaia, from Hyperetes, the son of Lycaon.
 Hyperia, a fountain and city in Thessaly, and other places.
 Hypericum, i; n. St. John's wort.
 Hyperides, an Athenian orator who emulated Demosthenes.
 Hyperion, the sun, or the sun's father, the son of Coelus, and brother of Saturn; he first found out the motion of the stars.
 Hyperionius, a, um; adj. of the sun.
 Hyperis, a river of Persia.
 Hypermeter, having a syllable above the common measure.
 Hypermetra, one of Danaus's fifty daughters, commanded to kill their husbands, the fifty sons of Egyptus; she alone saved her husband Lynceus, who afterwards killed Danaus.
 Hyperochia, æ; the value of the pledge above the sum of the debt.
 Hyperthyrum, the lintel of a door.
 Hypheus, a mountain of Campania.
 + Hyphear, mistletoe, birdlime.
 Hypheh, a note of union, the stroke between two words or syllables.
 Hypheonius, a haven of Achaia.
 Hypnale, es; f. a serpent whose stinging causes a deadly drowsiness.
 Hypnoticus, a, um; adj. procuring sleep.
 Hypobarus, a river in India, by which the trees drop amber.
 Hypobolus, i; n. that which the husband bequeaths to his wife above her dowry.
 Hypocaustum, i; n. a stove or hot-house.
 Hypochalcis, a city of Aetolia; hence Hypochalcideus, a, um.
 Hypochondria, drum; n. the forepart of the belly and sides about the short ribs.
 Hypochondriacus, a, um; adj. troubled with the spleen and melancholy.
 Hypocistis, an excrescence of the plant cistus, whose juice stops fluxes.
 Hypocritus, is; f. hypocrisy, dissimulation.
 Hypocrita, æ; m. an hypocrite.
 Hypodema, atis; n. a shoe.
 Hypodiconus, a sub-deacon.
 Hypodiasole, es; f. a sub-distinction.
 Hypodidascalus, i; m. an usher of a school.
 Hypodromus, a city of Aethiopia.
 Hypodytes, the high-priest's inner garment.
 Hypogastrium, ii; n. the groin or lower part of the belly.
 Hypogcon, ei; n. a vault under ground.
 Hypoglottis, idis; f. the little flesh which fastens the tongue to the nether part of the mouth.
 Hypomnema, atis; n. a memorial, note-book, commentary.
 Hypomnematographi, drum; m. writers of commentaries.
 Hypomochlium, ii; n. a roller laid under timber for the more easy conveying it.
 Hypopia, the bones under the eyes.
 Hypopium, or -ion, the blueness under the eyes.

Hyposelinum, i, lovage.
 Hypostasis, cos; f. a subsistence, the sediment at the bottom of an urinal.
 Hypotenusa, æ, a slope line.
 Hypotheca, æ; f. a gage or pledge.
 Hypothecarius, a, um, of a pledge.
 Hypothecarius, ii; m. a pawnbroker.
 Hypothesis, is; f. the general argument or subject of a discourse, a supposition.
 Hypotheticus, a, um; adj. conditional.
 Hypothyrum, i; n. the threshold.
 Hypotrachelium, ii; n. the main body of a pillar.
 Hypotrimma, ta, um; n. banquetting-huff.
 Hypozeuxis, is; f. when every clause of a sentence has its proper verb.
 Hypsa, a river in Sicily.
 Hypsea, a noted blind woman in Horace. * Hypsea cecior, as blind as a beetle.
 Hypsenor, the son of Dolopion, a priest as much honoured as a god, slain by Europylus at Troy.
 Hypsicratea, the wife of Mithridates, who followed him in all his wars in man's apparel.
 Hypsicrates, a Phoenician historian; also a grammarian.
 Hypsile, a city of Egypt.
 Hypsipyle, f. a queen of Lemnos, banished from thence for saving her father Thoas, when all the men of the isle were killed by women; hence Tellus Hypsipylaea for Lemnos.
 Hypsius, untis, the son of Lycaon, who built Thyreum in Arcadia.
 Hyrcania, part of Asia, bordering south on Armenia; hence Hyrcanus, a, um.
 Hyrcanus, the son of Josephus, who killed himself.
 Hyreus, i; m. a countryman of Boeotia, to whom was born Orion of an ox's hide water'd by Jupiter, Neptune, and Mercury, whom he had entertain'd.
 Hyrgis, a river of Scythia Europaea, called Scolna.
 Hyria, the same as Paros; also a country in Boeotia, and other places.
 Hyris, a promontory of Bithynia.
 Hyriam, a city of Apulia Daunia, called Rhode.
 Hyrmie, a town in Peloponnesus.
 + Hyrna, a chitterling, or small gut salted.
 Hyrtacus, a city of Crete; also the father of Nisus.
 Hyrtha, an island west of Scotland.
 Hytheis, two islands of Aethiopia.
 Hysbe, a city of Lydia.
 Hyscana, a city of Illyricum.
 Hysginum, i; n. a plant which dyes a light red.
 Hysginus, a, um, of a light red.
 Hysia, a city of Boeotia.
 Hysopites, is; m. hyssop-wine.
 Hysopus, i; f. hyssop.
 Hystaspæ, a people of Persia.
 Hystaspes, the son of Darius, and another the father of the same Darius.
 Hystera, drum; n. the womb; also the after-birth.
 Hysteralgia, æ; f. a pain in the belly or womb.
 Hysterica, arum, women troubled with fits of the mother.
 Hysterologia, æ; f. a placing that

last in discourse which should be first, and o contra.

Hyteron proteron, a speaking preposterously, putting the cart before the horse, an Irish-bull.

HYSTRIX, icis; f. [ὄστρις] a porcupine.

J ante A.

I In numeris est minima figura & significat unum (I.)

J. abbreviat. for Julius, Junius, Jacobus, or Jesus.

J A. abbreviat. for jam.

J A D. for jamdudum.

I, imper. sec. perf. ling. of eo.

Ja, the younger daughter of Atlas.

Jacca, a city in Spain.

Jacetani, the people of Jacca.

Jacchus, a name of Bacchus; also wine.

+ Jacca, æ; f. the herb trinity, knapweed.

Jacens, ntis; part. of jacco, lying, faint. * Animus jacens, an afflicted comfortless mind. * Oratio jacens, a flat speech. * Consilium jacens, a short or shallow reach.

Jac-co, ui, ere; neut. [Jaceu, Heb. shacav] to lie, abide, be situate or dead, slighted, confounded. * Jacez graviter, he lies sick. * Jacent pretia prædiorum, land is cheap. * Jacent rationes, I can shew you no reason why. * Jacent suis testibus, they are put to a stand by their own witnesses. * Tantum campi jacet, so large is the plain. * Non aliter cineres mando jacere meos, just so would I be buried, have my ashes interred after the same manner.

+ Jacinthus for hyacinthus.

J-ACIO, eci, acum, acere; act: [ab Jaco, Heb. mitto] to cast, shoot, utter, make, lay. * In vulgus jacere, to publish. * Fundamenta jacere, to lay the foundation. * Jacere querimoniam, to complain.

Jacobæa, æ; f. rag-wort, seggrum.

Jacobus, i; m. James.

Jactabundus, a, um; adj. boasting.

Jactamen, inis; n. vain-glory.

Jactans, ntis; part. of jacto, casting, bragging. * Jactans sui, a braggadochio. * Jactantior gestus, a flaunting carriage.

Jactanter, ius; adv. boastingly.

Jactantia, æ; f. a bragging.

Jactatio, onis; f. a swinging, tossing, casting, boasting.

Jactator, oris; m. a boaster. * Accer linguæ jactator, a railer.

Jactatus, a, um, tossed to and fro.

Jactatus, us; m. a tossing or boasting.

Jactatio, onis; f. a boasting or tossing.

Jactilator, oris; m. a boaster.

Jactito, are; to brag, or to boast about.

Jacto, are; act. [à jacio] to toss, sling about, boast, torment, vex. * A facie jactare manus, to bless one's self. * Jactare dicta, to give out words. * Jactare æquitatem injuriis, to perplex a cause. * Jactare se, to vaunt it, to be big with conceit of one's self.

Jactor, ari; pass. to be tossed, &c.

* Hoc vulgo jactatur, this is the common talk. * Jactatur nummus,

the money is so enhanced and debased, that the rate is uncertain.

- † Jactuarius, a, um; suffering loss.
 Jactuosè, adv. boastingly.
 Jactuosus, a, um; boasting, insolent.
 Jactura, æ; f. damage, loss, a throwing goods over-board in a storm. * Jacturam facere, to lose.
 Jacturans, e; adj. of loss, or which may be lost.
 Jactus, a, um; part. of jacio; cast, laid.
 Jactus, us; m. a throw, draught of a net. * Basilicus jactus, the first throw at dice. * Si illud quod maxime opus est jactu non cadit, if we don't throw the cast we most desire.
 Jaculabilis, e; adj. which may be hurled.
 Jaculamen, inis; n. a throwing.
 Jaculans, e; adj. of throwing.
 Jaculatio, onis; f. a darting.
 Jaculator, oris; m. a darter, a fisher with a casting-net.
 Jaculatorius, a, um; adj. of or for shooting.
 Jaculatrix, icis; f. she that darts.
 Jaculatus, a, um; having thrown.
 Jaculatus, us; m. a throwing, darting.
 Jaculo, are; } to sling, throw, dart.
 Jaculor, ari; } shoot, aim; also to desire, or reach at.
 Jaculum, i; n. [à jacio] a dart, a casting-net.
 Jaculus, i; m. a serpent that darts himself from trees upon beasts that pass by.
 Jader, a river of Dalmatia, falling into the Adriatick sea, near which is the town Jadera or Zara, under the Venetians.
 Jæria, a city in Sicily.
 Jagath, a city of Mauritania Tingitana.
 Jalemus, the son of Calliope, a very pious songster, whence he is wont to be out for a mournful ditty.
 † Jalopa, æ; jalop, a black West-Indian root, purging waterish humours.
 Jalyssus, a city of Rhodes.
 JAM, adv. [ab Heb. jam, dies] now, yet, moreover, by and by, already, ever since. * Jam hic aderit, he'll be here presently. * Jam diu, this good while. * Jamdudum, this pretty good while. * Jam jam, immediately. * Jam olim, a great while ago. * Jam pridem, a pretty while ago. * Jam nunc, till just now. * Jam tum, at that very time. * Jam inde, from henceforth, lately. * Jam primum, first and foremost. * Jamne ibis? will you be gone so soon?
 Jamæ, a people of Scythia.
 Iambeus, } a, um; adject. iam-
 Iambicus, } bick.
 † Iamblichus, a kind of salt, good to digest raw humours.
 Iamblichus, chi; m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Chalcis in Syria, scholar to Porphyry, and reckoned next to him at Rome in the time of Constantine.
 Iambolus, he wrote of the strange shapes of the Indians.
 Iambus, i; m. an iambick, the first syllable short, and the last long.
 Jami, a people of Scythia.
 Jamina, a city of the isle Balea-

- Jamdudum, } adv. See jam.
 Jampridem, }
 Jamprimum, }
 Janicula, the old name of Tuscany.
 Janiculum, a town beyond Tyber, on the hill Janiculus.
 Jamusquè, adv. ever since.
 Janitor, oris; m. [à janua] a porter. * Catenatus janitor, a mastiff-dog.
 Janitrix, icis; f. a portress. * Janitrix vena, the port-vein. * Laurus janitrix, the laurel at the emperor's gate. * Janitricæ, the wives of two brothers; also the bride-women.
 † Jantaculum, i; n. a breakfast. See jentaculum.
 Janthe, a Cretan maid, the daughter of Telæssa, who, upon her wedding-day, was transformed into a man.
 Janthina, orum; purple garments.
 Janthinus, a, um; adj. purple or velvet-colour'd.
 JANUA, æ; f. [à Janus] a gate, an entrance, the beginning of a discourse.
 Janual, alis; n. a cake sacrificed to Janus.
 Janualis porta, Janus's gate in Rome.
 Januaris, e; adj. of January.
 Januarius, ii; m. the month January.
 † Januator, oris; m. a porter.
 Janus, i; m. the most ancient king of Italy, who entertained Saturn when he was banished from Crete by Jupiter, and having learned husbandry of him, gave him part of the kingdom; at his death he was deified, and had a temple built him by Numa, which was open in time of war, and shut in time of peace; whence he was called Patuleius and Clusius, and was pictured with two faces; also a place in Rome, where his image was, and where usurers met.
 † Jao, a heathen corrupt word for Jehovah.
 Jaonitæ, a people of Lydia, called also Ibeni.
 Japetus, the son of Titan and Terra, a powerful Thessalian, father of Prometheus, Epimetheus, Hesperus, and Atlas.
 Japodes, a Celtick people towards Illyria, called Cranei, subject to the house of Austria.
 Japyges, the people of Japygia, a peninsula on the borders of Italy, called also Messapia, Solentina, and Calabria.
 Japygium, the promontory Capo di S. Maria.
 Japys, a soothsayer and musician to Virgil.
 Japyx, the son of Dædalus, founder of the Japyges.
 Japyx, a western wind blowing from the coasts of Apulia.
 Iarbas, or Hyarbas, a king of Getulia, the son of Jupiter and Garamantis, a suitor to Dido.
 Jarchas, the chief of the Indian philosophers.
 Jardanes, a king of Lydia, and father to Omphale.
 Jardanus, a river of Crete and Lydia.
 Jafa, a city near the Red-sea.
 Jafion, the son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved of Ceres.
 Jafione, es; f. a kind of with-wind.
 Jafius, the son of Abas, and brother

of Dardanus.

- † Jafne, or Jasminum, jasmine.
 Jafon, onis; m. the son of Jafon, who built the ship Argos, and by Medea's help brought away the golden fleece from Colchis; and other men.
 Jasionum, a promontory of Cappadocia, called S. Thomas; also a city of Margiana, and other places.
 Jaspideus, a, um; adj. made of jasper.
 Jaspis, idis; f. a jasper-stone. * Jaspis ærizusa, a turquoise.
 Jasponix, a kind of jasper.
 Iatraliptes, æ; m. he that cures by ointments and frictions.
 Iatraliptice, es; f. a curing by ointments and rubbing.
 Iatronice, es; f. a treatise of physick.
 Iatronice, æ; m. a master physician.
 Iatros, i; m. a physician.
 Java, the city Laca in Spain.
 Jaxamates, or Examatæ, a people about Mæotis.
 Jaxartes, a people of Sogdiana, whence the Turks are said to proceed.
 Jaxarta, a great river of Sogdiana, which the Scythians call Schittim.
 Jaxtes, another river in the same country.
 Jazyges, a people of Sarmatia Europæa; also a people of Metanasta, and a country of Europe between Moravia, Transylvania, Pannonia, and Poland, called Ongaria di la Danubio.

I ante B.

- I. B. abbrev. for in brevi.
 † Iber, imber, or umber, a mule.
 Iberia, æ; f. a country of Asia between Colchis and Albania; also an ancient name of Spain.
 Iberi, or Georgiani, a people of Iberia.
 Ibérica, æ; f. the herb spartum.
 Ibëris, idis; f. sciatica-creffes.
 Ibërus, i; m. a famous river of Spain, called Ebro.
 Ibex, icis; m. [Ibex] a roe-buck.
 IBI, adv. [Ibë, vel ab is] there, then. * Ibi loci, in that place. * Ibi nunc sum, thereabouts I am.
 Ibi, a people of India, thought to spring from Hercules.
 Ibidem, adv. in the same place or matter. * Ibidem loci res erit, it will be in the same case still.
 Ibis, is or idis; f. the Egyptian stork, which devours serpents.
 Ibnalack, a king of the Saracens and Spain, A. D. 777.
 † Ibrida, æ; a bastard. See hybris.
 † Ibus, for iis, of is, ea, id.
 Ibycus, a very amorous poet of Rhegium.
 Ibylla, a city of Tartessus.
 Ibyllini, the citizens of Ibylla.

I ante C.

- J. C. abbrev. for juris consultus, Jesus Christus.
 J. C. for Julius Cæsar, Jesus Christus.
 J. C. E. V. for justa causa esse videtur.
 Icadistæ, the Epicureans, so called from their keeping the twentieth day of every month; upon which Epicurus was born.
 Icarus, ii; m. the son of Oebalus, and father of Erigone; having received

received a bottle of wine from Bacchus, that he might shew men the benefit of it, he went into Attica, and made some shepherds drunk, who, thinking he had poisoned them, killed him, and threw him into a well; his little dog Moera went back to Erigone, and brought her to the place where he lay; she for grief hanged herself, and the dog pined away; whereupon Icarus was translated into Bootes, Erigone into the sign Virgo, and Moera into the dog-star; also a Lacedæmonian, father to Penelope.

Icærus, i; m. the son of Dædalus, who, flying from Crete, together with his father, flew higher than his father bade him, melted the wax off his wings, and fell into the sea between Alcyone and Gyarus, which from thence was called Icarium mare.

Icarus or **Icaria**, one of the Cyclades, called before Macris.

Icas, ādis; f. the twentieth day of the month, being the festival and birth-day of Epicurus.

Icatæ, a people of Sarmatia in Asia.

Iccirco, therefore. See **idcirco**.

Iccius Portus, the port-town Calais in France.

Icelus, one of the sons of Somnus.

Iceni, the people of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge and Huntingdonshire, or by some Essex-men.

Icesia, an island by Sicily, called Pannaria.

Ichaia, an island in the Persian gulf at the mouth of the Euphrates.

Ichnæ, a city of Macedonia, whence that country is called Ichnæa.

Ichneumon, ōnis; m. and ichneuta, æ; an Indian mouse, an Egyptian water-rat.

Ichnobates, Tracer, a dog's name.

Ichnographia, æ; f. a ground-plot of a building.

Ichnusæ, æ; f. a name of the island Sardinia, being made like the print of a foot.

† **Ichreiasinus**, the herb marjoram.

Ichthyobolus, a fisher-man.

Ichthyocolia, æ; f. mouth-glue, and the fish of whose skin 'tis made.

Ichthyophagi, orum; m. a people of China, who lived altogether upon fish and water, both they and their cattle, with whose flesh they fed their fish; they built their houses with fish-bones and shells, and made their bread of fish dried in the sun, and a little torn mixt, for tho' they had no iron, yet they had mills.

Ichthyophagica, orum; n. a book of Ennius, touching feeding upon fish.

Ichthyophagus, i; m. a fish-eater.

Ichthyopola, æ; m. a fish-monger.

Ichthyopolium, ii; n. a fish-market.

Ichthyosa, **Ichthyusa**, or **Ichthyosia**, the island Icaria.

Ichthyotrophium, ii; n. a fish-pond, or trunk to keep fish in.

Ichthys, a promontory of Elis in Achaia.

ICO, ici, icium, icere; act. [Heb. *hiccab*] to strike or touch. * **icere colaphum**, to give one a blow. * **Fœdus icere**, to make a covenant.

Icolatria, æ; f. image-worship.

Icon, onis; f. an image, picture, or likeness of any thing.

† **Iconicula**, æ; f. a small image.

Iconicus, a, um; adj. representing

the lively image of a thing.

Iconismus, i; a portraying to the life.

Iconium, ii; n. a little image.

Iconium, ii; n. a city of Lycaonia, called Cogni.

Icor, ici; to be smitten or blasted.

Icos, one of the Cyclades.

Icosium, a town of Mauritania Cæsariensis, built by twenty of Hercules's companions.

Icrium, a gibbet; also a perch for fowl to rest on.

Ictærias, m. a precious stone good for the yellow jaundice.

Ictæricus, i; m. one sick of the jaundice.

Icterus, i; m. the jaundice; also a wit-wall or wood-wall.

Ictinus, i; m. a kite.

† **Ictio**, ōnis; f. a striking.

Ictis, is or idis; a ferret.

† **Ictito**, ictio, ictuo, are; to strike often.

Ictus, a, um; part. of icor; stricken, blasted. * **Ictum fœdus**, a league made. * **Icto capiti fervor accedit**, the wine got into his head.

Ictus, ūs and i; m. a stripe, stroke, or blow, a blast, or biting; also a course (as of a river.) * **Uno ictu**, at a blow. * **Ad ictum cervicem dare**, to submit one's self to the fatal stroke. * **Sub ictu nostro positum est**, 'tis put under our command, they are left to our governance.

Ictus, a famous wrestler of Tarentum, who, to preserve his strength, abstained all his life-time from women.

Icunculæ, arum; f. little images, puppets.

† **Icus**, a kind of precious stone.

I ante D.

I D. for **judex**, **idus**, or **idem**.

I. D. for **inferis diis**, in **dimidio**, or **juris dicendi**.

Id [neut. ab is] that. * **Id ætatis**, about that age.

Ida, the name of a mountain near Troy, upon which Paris gave his judgment for Venus, against Pallas and Juno; also a mountain of Crete.

Idæus, a, um; adj. of Ida.

Idæa, the mother of the gods.

Idæi Dactyli, the sons of Minerva and Sol, or by some Saturn and Alciope, called also Corybantes, who first found out iron.

Idæus, a poet of Rhodes, who wrote three thousand verses of the Rhodian affairs.

Idæus Sinus, part of the Ægean sea, between Mysia and Lesbos.

Idalus, a mountain of Cyprus consecrated to Venus, who from thence is called **Idalea**.

Idanthyrus, a king of Scythia, who subdued a good part of Asia.

Idas, the son of Neptune, who by force carried away Marpesia, the daughter of Evenus, as she was dancing in Diana's grave, and when Jupiter gave her the choice of cleaving to him or Apollo, she chose Idas, lest Apollo should forsake her in her old age.

Idcirco, conj. [à circa] therefore, for that cause.

Idea, æ; f. the form or shape of a thing.

† **Idealis**, e; adj. formal.

Idem, eadem, idem; pron. demonstr. [of is and demum] the same. * **Idem ac si**, 'tis all one as if. * **Idem ætatis**, the same age.

Identidem, adv. oft-times, ever and anon.

Ideo, adv. therefore. * **Ideo quod**, because.

Idessa, æ; f. a city in the confines of Colchis and Iberia.

Idetes, a people of Iberia.

Idæus dactylus, an iron-coloured stone in Crete like a thumb.

Idicus, and **Idæus**, a, um; adj. of the mountain Ida.

Idiographum, i; n. a private writing.

Idiographus, a, um; adj. written with his own hand.

Idiōma, ātis; n. an idiom, or a proper form of speech.

Idiomelum, i; n. a canticle for a certain day.

Idiopathe, or **idiopathia**, æ; f. the proper passion of a disease.

Idiōta, or **idiōtes**, æ; m. an idiot, private man, layman, or fool.

Idioticus, a, um; adj. of an idiot.

Idiotismus, i; m. an idiotism, a propriety of speech.

Idmon, a soothsayer of the Argonauts.

† **Idolicus**, a, um; adj. of an idol.

† **Idolium**, ii; n. a place where idols are kept.

Idolōlātra, æ; c. an idolater.

Idolōlātria, æ; f. idolatry, image-worship.

† **Idololatric**, icis; f. an idolatress.

Idolopœia, the bringing in a dumb person.

Idolothysia, a sacrificing to idols.

Idolothyton, a thing sacrificed to idols.

Idolum, i; n. [εἰδωλον] an idol, image, vain fancy.

Idomene, or **Idomenæ**, a city of Macedonia.

Idomeneus, ei; m. the son of Deucalion, and grandchild to Minos, driven from his kingdom for offering to sacrifice his son (according to his vow) being the first that met him after his return from Troy.

Idōneē, adv. aptly, fitly, properly.

Idoneior, more fit.

† **Idoneitas**, ātis; f. aptness, fitness.

IDONEUS, a, um; adj. [ιδιος, proprius] apt, fit, proper, meet, convenient. * **Idoneus author**, a person of credit. * **Idoneus debitor**, one able to pay his debts.

Idothea, the daughter of Prætus king of the Argives, cured of her madness by Melampus; also Jupiter's nurse, and the daughter of Proteus.

Idrias, a city of Caria, called before Chrysaoris.

Idubea, a mountain of Spain.

Idulis, a sheep offered to Jupiter upon all the Ides.

Idumana, the river Blackwater in Essex.

Idume, **Idumæa**, a country of Syria, so called from Edom, Esau's son.

Idumæus, a, um; adj. of Idume.

† **Iduo**, are; to divide.

IDUS, uum; f. [ab Hetrusc. iduo] the ides of a month, the fifteenth day of March, May, June, and October, and in other months the thirteenth day.

† **Iduus**, a, um; adj. divided.

Idyia, the mother of Medea in Cicero,

ro, called by Ovid Ipsea.
Idyllium, ii; n. a kind of eclogue or short poem.
Idyma, a city of Caria, by the river Idmus.
Idyrus, a city and river of Pamphylia.

I ante E.

I. E. abbreviat. for interest, in eum, in ære, or iudex esto.
Iebus, the same as Jerusalem.
† Jecinorōsus, or jecorōsus, a, um; diseased in the liver.
† Jecōraria, æ; f. liver-wort or wood-rose.
JEC-UR, ōris or inoris; n. [ἥπαρ] the liver.
Jecuscūlum, i; n. a little liver.
Ichōva, æ; m. [Heb.] the peculiar name of God.
Jējunatio, ōnia; f. a fasting.
Jējunator, ōris; m. he that fasts.
Jējūne, adv. slenderly, coldly, barely.
Jējunitas, ātis; f. bareness or barrenness, abstinence and emptiness.
Jējunium, ii; n. a fast or fasting.
Jējūno, are; neut. to fast.
Jējunosior, and -ius; more hungry.
Jējunum, i; n. the empty gut.
JēJUNUS, a, um; adj. [ab ijev, va cuo] fasting, abstaining, empty, greedy, barren, faint. * Jejunum intestinum, the hungry gut. * Je-juna anima, a stinking breath. * Jejunus animus, a poor mind unfurnished. * Jejuna oratio, an empty speech.
Jena, a city of Thuringia; also the river Ken in Scotland.
Iens, gen. euntis; part. of eo; going.
† Jentaculo, are, and jentaculor, ari; to breakfast.
Jentacūlum, i; n. a breakfast.
Jentatio, ōnis; f. a breakfasting.
Jentator, ōris; m. he that breakfasts.
JENTO, are; neut. [a jejunus, vel ventus] to breakfast.
Jericho, untis; a city in the tribe of Benjamin.
Jerna, a river in Spain.
Jerne and Jerna, Ireland.
Jerusalem, the metropolis of Judæa, where Jesus Christ was born, built by Melchisedech, as Josephus says.
Jes, etis; a city of Achaia, or a promontory of the same name.
† Jesemin, jeleminum, jesminum, or jasminum, jasmine.
Jesuitæ, the Jesuits, a religious society in the Roman church, founded by Ignatius Loyola, about the year 1540.
Jesus, u; Jesus, a Saviour.
Jesus, the name of Joshua, and other men.
Jeterus, a river of Mœsia, flowing from Rhodope.

I ante F.

I. F. abbreviat. for Julii filius, in foro, interfuit.
IFT. abbreviat. for interfuerunt.

I ante G.

IG. abbreviat. for igitur.
I. G. abbreviat. for in agro.
Igædita, a city of Portugal.
Igiliūm, an island on the shore of Tuscany, called Giglio.
IGITUR, conj. [τὴν γὰρ, vel qu.

id agitur] therefore, then, henceforward.

Ignare, adv. ignorantly.
† Ignaria, æ; f. a kind of pigeon.
Ignarium, ii; n. a tinder-box.
† Ignarius, ii; m. a kind of fire-stone.
Ignarus, a, um; adj. [of in and gnarus] unskilful, ignorant; also unknown, obscure. * Nihil tam ignarum barbaris quam machinamenta, those barbarous people are very much unacquainted with the use of warlike engines.
Ignatius, ii; m. a bishop of Antioch, A. D. 91. he was brought to Rome, and thrown to wild beasts.
Ignave, } adv. cowardly, slothful.
Ignaviter, } ly.
Ignaveſco, ere; neut. to grow idle.
Ignavia, æ; f. sloth, cowardice, idleness. * Ignavia odoris, the having little or no smell.
† Ignavitas, ātis; f. slothfulness.
Ignavus, a, um; adj. [of in and gnavus] idle, lazy, slothful, fearful. * Ignavus succus, juice without force or virtue. * Flos ignavus, a flower without smell.
† Ignecarius, a, um; having a fire.
† Ignefac-io, ere; to set on fire.
Igneculus, a, um; adj. somewhat fiery.
Ignescens, ntis; part. of ignesco; growing hot like fire.
Ignesco, ere; neut. [ab ignis] to burn, be on fire or enraged.
Ignetes, a people of Rhodes, the first inhabitants.
Igneus, a, um; adj. fiery, of or like fire.
† Igneum splendens, white pepper.
Igniārium, ii; n. any dry thing that presently catches fire, as tinder, matches, &c. a steel.
Igniārius, a, um; adj. of fire. * Igniarius fomes, tinder or touch-wood. * Igniarius lapis, a flint.
† Ignibulum, i; n. a censor.
Ignicōmus, a, um; having fiery or red hair.
† Ignicremus, a, um; burnt in the fire.
† Igniculum, i; n. a censor or fire-pan.
Igniculus, i; m. a little fire, spark, embers, an incentive. * Igniculus desiderii, a motion. * Igniculus caloris, a little heat.
Ignifer, a, um; adj. bringing fire. * Ignifer axis, the chariot of the sun. * Ne ignifer quidem relictus est, not one escaped.
Ignifluus, a, um; casting forth fire.
Ignigēna, æ; c. bred of fire.
Ignigenus sol, the heat of a burning-glass.
Ign-io, ire; to enflame, set or be on fire.
Ignipes, edis; c. having fiery feet.
Ignipotens, ntis; adj. ruling the fire.
IGNIS, is; m. [Heb. esh, vel qu. ingenitus] fire, heat, love, lightning, a fever, harlot, occasion or matter. * Ignem subicere, to put fire to. * Ignis meus, my sweet-heart. * Ignis sacer, St. Anthony's fire. * Ignis speculatorius, a beacon. * Ignis Græcus, wild-fire. * Liquidus ignis, the clear element of fire. * Igne ferroque minari, to threaten sorely. * Ignem igni ne addas, don't exasperate a testy person. * Sopitos suscitāt ignes, he rakes in embers, touches an old sore.

Ignispicium, ii; n. divination by fire.
Ignitabulum, i; n. a chafing-dish, warming-pan, fire-pan; also fuel.
† Ignitegium, ii; n. coursew; also a raking up the fire.
Ignitus, a, um; adj. fiery, all on fire. * Vinum ignitius, hotter wine.
Ignivōmus, a, um; belching out fire.
Ignōbilis, e; adj. 3 art. [of in and nobilis] unknown, ignoble, obscure, of low birth or estimation.
Ignōbilitas, ātis; f. ignobility, baseness.
† Ignobil-iter, -ius; adv. ignobly, strangely.
† Ignomines, um; m. men without name, praise or glory.
Ignōminia, æ; f. [a nomen] ignominy, reproach, scorn. * Ignominia est tibi, 'tis a disgrace to you. * Ignominia afficere, to slander.
Ignōminiātus, a, um; part. of ignominior; defamed, reproached.
† Ignominio, are; act. to defame and slander.
Ignōminiōse, adv. ignominiously, reproachfully.
Ignōminiōsus, a, um; adj. full of infamy and slander.
Ignōrābilis, e; which is not known.
† Ignōrābilis, ātis; f. a being hardly known.
† Ignōrābilitē, adv. in an unknown manner.
Ignōran-s, tis; part. of ignoro; (-tior, -tissimus) ignorant.
Ignōrantē, adv. ignorantly.
Ignorantia, æ; f. ignorance.
Ignōrātio, ōnis; f. unskilfulness.
Ignōrator, ōris; m. one ignorant of.
Ignōrāt-us, a, um; adj. ior, unknown.
Ignoro, are; neut. [ab ignarus, vel a γνῶσις, nosco] to be ignorant. * Nemo ignorat, every body knows.
Ignoror, ari, atus; pass. not to be known.
Ignoscendus, a, um; part. in dus, to be pardoned.
Ignoscens, ntis; part. pardoning, forgiving.
Ignoscentia, æ; f. a forgiving.
Ignoscibilis, e; adj. easily pardonable.
Ignoscitur, imp. there is a pardon.
Ign-oſco, ōvi, ōtum, ōscere; act. [ex in & nosco] to learn of one, know, to forgive, to pardon. * Hoc nemo ignovit, no one was ignorant of it.
Ignōtum est, they were pardoned.
Ignōtūrus and ignoscitūrus, a, um; part. fut. in rus of ignoſco, ready to pardon.
Ignōl-us, a, um; gen. -ior, -issimus; [of in and notus] unknown, ignorant of, obscure. * Ignota capita, men of no account.
Iguvium, a town of Umbria.

I ante H.

I. H. abbreviat. for in honestatem, or justus homo,

I ante J.

I. J. abbreviat. for in jure, jusjurandum, or justē judicavit.
I I. abbreviat. for inibi.
J. J. J. for justa judicavit judicia.
Ii, the nom. plur. of is, they.
Iis, the dat. and abl. plur. of is.

I ante L.

I L. abbreviat. for illustris.

I. L. for in loco, jure legis, or jura lex.
 † Ila, a slice of bacon.
 Ilapinastes, a surname of Jupiter at Cyprus.
 Ilarchus, †; m. the captain of a troop of horse.
 Ilaris, a city of Lycia.
 Ilba tr Ilva, a Tyrrhene isle.
 Ildericus, a king of the Vandals.
 Ildoradus, a king of the Goths.
 ILE, is; n. [ab eo, vel ab illa, involvo] the flank.
 Ileon, ei; n. the third gut from the ventricle.
 Ileos or ileus, ei; m. the passion of the guts, called also iliaca passio, and miserere mei; also the long gut.
 Ileosus, i, he that is troubled with a pain in his guts, fainting.
 Ilerda, the city Lerida in Spain.
 Ilergetes, a people of Spain.
 ILEX, icis; f. [ab Heb. elab, quercus] the scarlet oak.
 Iliā, ium; n. the flank, small guts.
 * Ducere iliā, to be out of breath.
 See ile.
 Iliā, the same as Rhea, the daughter of Numitor.
 Iliacus, a, um; adj. of Ilium.
 Iliacus, a, um; adj. of the guts or cholick.
 Ilias, ādis; f. Homer's iliad or poem of the destruction of Troy: Hence ilias malorum, abundance of evils.
 Ilias, a Trojan woman.
 Illicet, for ire licet, incontinently, presently, forthwith, away, be gone. * Illicet parasiticae arti, away with this flattery.
 Illicetum, i; n. [ab ilex] a grove of scarlet oaks.
 Illiceus, a, um; adj. made of the scarlet oak.
 Illicō; adv. [qu. in loco] anon, by and by; also in the same place.
 Illicenses, an ancient people of Sardinia.
 Iligenus, and ilignus, a, um; adj. of the scarlet oak.
 Ilingae, the people of Leignitz in Germany.
 Ilione, the eldest daughter of Priamus, and wife to Polymnestor king of Thrace.
 Iliones, the son of Phorbus a Trojan, who followed Aeneas into Italy, and being eloquent, was sent by him upon several embassies.
 Ilissus, a river in Attica, consecrated to the Muses, called from thence Ilissides.
 Ilithyia, a name of Juno.
 Ilium, or Ilios, the city Troy.
 Ilius, a, um; adj. of Ilios.
 † Illā; adv. that way.
 Illabēfactus, a, um, unshaken.
 Illā-bor, plus sum, bi; [of in and labor] to slide off, or fall into. * Illabi urbi & mari, to slip into the city and sea.
 Illābōrātus, a, um; adj. made without pains, easy. * Fructus illaborati, spontaneous fruits.
 Illābōro, arc; [of in and laboro] to labour upon. * Illaborare domibus, to take pains about building.
 Illac; adv. that way, through that place. * Illac facere, to be of that side.
 Illacērābilis, e; adj. which cannot be rent or torn.
 Illacēsitus, a, um, unprovoked.
 Illachrymābilis, e; adj. inexorable, not to be moved by pity.
 Illachrymandus, a, um; part. fut. in

duis of illachrymor; to be lamented.
 Illachrymatio, ōnis; f. a bewailing.
 Illachrymo, are, to burst out into tears, or weep over. * Illachrymat marmor, the marble sweats.
 † Illacstēnūs; adv. so far.
 † Illac for illius; of her.
 Illac for illa haec, that very woman, or these very things.
 Illāsus, a, um; adj. [of in and laesus] not hurt, untouched.
 Illāvīgatus, a, um, not smoothed.
 Illatābilis, e; adj. unpleasant, sorrowful.
 Illāpius, a, um; part. of illabor; sliding or falling.
 Illāpius, ūs; m. a sliding in.
 Illāqueatio, ōnis; f. an ensnaring.
 Illāqueator, ōris; m. an entangler.
 Illāqueatus, a, um; part. of illaqueor; ensnared.
 Illāqueo, are; act. [of in and laqueo] to ensnare, entangle, catch with a net.
 Illaqueor, ari, atus; pass. to be entangled.
 Illāpābilis, e; adj. without breadth.
 Illātrābratio, ōnis; f. a hiding in corners.
 Illātrābro, are; act. to hide in a dark or secret corner.
 Illatebrōsus, a, um, full of corners.
 Illatenūs; adv. so far.
 Illatio, ōnis; f. an inference, interment.
 Illatratio, ōnis; f. a barking at.
 Illatrator, ōris; m. a barker, reviler.
 Illātro, are, to bark at, slander.
 Illātus, a, um; par. of inferior; brought in.
 Illaudābilis, e; adj. not worthy to be praised.
 † Illaudābilitēr; adv. uncommendably.
 Illaudatus, a, um, deserving no praise.
 † Illaudō, are, to discommend.
 Illautus, a, um, unwashed, foul.
 ILLE, a, ud; pronom. perf. [Heb. elleh, illi] he, that, the self same.
 * Ille alter, that other fellow. * Ego ille factus sum, I play his part.
 Illecēbra, ae; f. [ab illicio] an enticement, a lure; also the herb stonecrop or wall-pepper.
 Illecebratio, ōnis; f. an enticing.
 Illecebrator, ōris; m. an enticer.
 † Illecebro, are; act. to allure, entice, flatter.
 Illecebrosē, ius; adv. enticingly, flatteringly.
 Illecebrōsus, a, um; adv. enticing, full of flattery.
 † Illecāmētum, i, an enticement.
 Illecātio, ōnis; f. an enticing.
 Illecto, are; [ab illicio] to allure, or entice often.
 Illectum, i; n. a thing not read.
 Illectus, a, um; adj. [of in, and lectus of legor] unread, ungathered, reprov'd, rejected.
 Illectus, a, um; part. of illicior; allured, provoked, overcome.
 Illectus, ūs; m. an alluring, enticement.
 Illegitimē; adv. unlawfully.
 Illegitimus, a, um; adj. unlawful, base-born.
 Illepīdē; adv. unpleasantly.
 Illepīdus, a, um; adj. [of in and lepīdus] unpleasant, without a grace.

Ille-x, gis, without law, lawless.
 Ill-ex, gen. icis; adj. 3 art. [ab illicio] alluring, enticing.
 Ill-ex, icis; f. an allurement, an inveigling, trepanning, a snare, decoy, lure.
 † Illi; adv. there, in that place.
 Illibātē; adv. purely, uncorruptedly.
 Illibātus, a, um; adj. pure, whole, untouched, uncorrupted.
 Illibentē; adv. unwillingly.
 Illibēralis, e; adj. covetous, pinching, base, uncourteous. * Illiberalē facinus, an ungentle action. * Illiberalis ars, a sordid mechanic trade.
 Illiberalitas, ātis; f. niggardliness.
 Illibēral-iter, ius; adv. niggardly, covetously.
 Illibēris, a city in Spain.
 Illibēri, the people of Illiberis.
 Illiberis, e; [a liber] without children.
 Illic; adv. [ab ille] there, in that place.
 Illic, illic, illoc; pronom. he, she, that.
 Illicio, exi, eētum, icere; act. [of in and lacio] to allure, inveigle, entice, wind in.
 Illicior, i, eētus; pass. to be allured.
 Illicite; adv. unlawfully, dishonestly.
 Illicitus, a, um; adj. unlawful, dishonest.
 Illicium, ii; n. allurement, enticement.
 Illicius, a, um; adj. alluring.
 Illico; adv. [qu. in loco] by and by, presently.
 Illi-do, fi, sum, dēre; act. [of in and lēdo] to hit, dash, or beat against.
 * Illidere dentem rei, to jet his tooth in it.
 Illigatio, ōnis; f. a fastning unto.
 Illigātor, ōris; m. a fastner.
 Illigātus, a, um; part. of illigor; fastned. * Illigatē post tergum manus, his hands bound behind him. * Amicitia alicui illigatum esse, to be much obliged to one.
 Illigo, are; act. [of in and ligo] to bind, tie, or fasten to, entangle, interlace. * Illigare se bello alieno, to intermeddle, or interest himself in another's quarrel.
 † Illim for illic, thence.
 Illimis, e; adj. without mud or dirt.
 Illimus, a, um; dirt.
 Illinc; adv. [ab ille] from thence, from that part. * Hinc illinc, to and fro.
 Illinctus, ūs; m. [of in and lingo] broth, or liquor to be supped.
 Ill-inio, ivi, itum, inire; act. [of in and lino] to anoint or besmear.
 Ill-ino, evi, ini and ivi, itum, inero, to anoint with any liquor. * Illinere chartis, to put in writing. * Bruma nives illinit agris, winter covers the fields with snow. * In linteolum illinere, to spread upon a rag.
 Illipula, a name of two towns in Spain.
 Illiquefac-io, ēre; act. to melt into any thing.
 Illiquefactus, a, um, melted into.
 Illiquefio, iōri; neut. to be melted into.
 Illisus, ūs; m. a hitting or dashing unto or against.
 Illisus, a, um; part. of illidor; dashed against.
 † Illiteratē; adv. unlearnedly.

Illiteratus, a, um; adj. *unlearned*.
Illiturgi, a city of Spain, razed by Scipio, for revolting to the Carthaginians.
Illitus, a, um; part. of *illinor*; *anointed, besmeared, painted, embroidered*.
Illitus, ūs; m. *a besmearing, daubing*.
 * **Illitus coloris**, the first setting of a picture.
Illusmodi, indecl. of that sort.
Illix, icis; f. *an alluring, inveigling*.
 See *illex*.
Illo; adv. *to that place, thither*.
Illocabilis, e; adj. *not to be hired, let out, or put off in marriage*.
Ilorsum; adv. *thitherward*.
Illotus, a, um; adj. *unwashed, foul*.
 * **Illotis manibus**, irreverently, rashly.
 † **Ilubricans**, ntis; *sliding*.
Illic; adv. *to that place, thither*.
Illic; pron. [for *illud*] *that thing*.
 * **Illic ætatis**, about that age.
Illu-cco, xi, cære; [of *in* and *lucco*] *to shine, appear, and shew itself, arise upon (as the sun)*.
Illucesco, ère, *to grow light, or begin to shine*. * **Illucescet aliquando dies**, the day will come.
Illicido, are; act. *to enlighten*.
Illicidus, a, um; adj. *obscure, without light*.
Illicians, ntis; part. of *illuctor*; *swelling, resisting, hardly pronounced*.
Illictor, ari; dep. *to strive, contend, struggle*.
Illicens, ntis; part. *mocking at*.
Illic-do, ūi, ūm, dère; neut. [of *in* and *ludo*] *to mock, deride, jest at*.
 * **Pecuniæ illudere**, to spend money foolishly. * **Chartis illudere**, to write romances. * **Penè illusi vitam filia**, I have almost cast away my daughter.
Illic-dor, di, ūs ūm; pass. *to be deceived, play'd upon, laughed to scorn, &c.*
Illicinatè; adv. *clearly, plainly*.
Illicinatio, ōnis; f. *an enlightning; also baptism*.
Illicinator, ōris; m. *an enlightner*.
Illicinatrix, icis; f. *she that enlightens*.
Illicinatus, a, um, *enlightened*.
Illicino, are; act. *to enlighten, illustrate, adorn with figures, illuminate*.
 † **Illicinus**, a, um; adj. *without light, dark*.
Illic for illum, him.
Illicis, e; adj. [ab *in* & *luna*] *without moonshine, dark*.
Illicis, a city of Iberia, called afterwards *Gracchuris*.
Illico, a town in Catalonia.
Illicio, ōnis; f. *derision, mockery*.
Illicor, ōris; m. *a scorner, mocker*.
Illicamentum, i; n. *an enlightning, ornament*.
Illicandus, a, um, *to be adorned*.
Illicans, ntis; neut. *adorning*.
Illicatio, ōnis; f. *an illustration, beautifying, making manifest*.
Illicatus, a, um, *enlighten'd*.
 † **Illic-è**, ius, iſimè; adv. *plainly, famously*.
Illicis, e; [ex *in* & *lustris*] *illustrious, bright, renowned, famous*.
Illicro, are; act. [of *in* and *lustris*] *to illustrate, make manifest, clear and famous*. * **Ab sole toto die illicratur**, the sun lies upon it all day.
Illicus, a, um; part. of *illudor*; *mocked*. * **Vestes illicæ auro**, em-

broider'd garments.
 † **Illicus**, ūs; m. *a scoffing*.
 † **Illicbarbus**, a, um; adj. *having a foul beard*.
 † **Illicibilis**, e; adj. *not to be cleaned or washed out*.
 † **Illicus**, a, um, *unwashed, filthy*.
 † **Illicies**, ei; f. [ex *in* & *lavo*] *filthiness, uncleanness*.
Illiciosus, a, um; adj. *naſty, filthy*.
Illicum, Illyris, and Illyria, the country called *Sclavonia* or *Sclavonia*.
Illicus, a, um; adj. of *Illyricum*.
Illic, an island by *Tuscany*.
Illic, the son of *Troas* king of *Troy*, who, when *Minerva's* temple was on fire, ran in and saved the *Palladium*, and was stricken blind, but afterwards the goddess was appeased, and gave him his sight again; also the name of *Ascanius*.
Illic, and **Illiconeus**, a, um; of *Illic*.

I ante M.

J M. abbreviat. for *jam*.
 † **Im** for *eum*, him.
Imacharenses, the people of *Imachara* in *Sicily*.
Imaduchi, a people of *Scythia* on the ridge of *Caucalus*.
 † **Imaginabilis**, e; adj. *conceivable*.
 † **Imaginabundus**, a, um, *fantiful*.
Imaginarius, a, um, *imaginary, counterfeit*. * **Imaginaris miles**, one taken in at a muster, a faggot.
Imaginarius, ii; m. *he that carried the emperor's image in the army*.
Imaginatio, ōnis; f. *imagination, conceit*.
 † **Imaginativus**, a, um; adj. *fantastical, conceited*.
 † **Imaginator**, ōris; m. *an imaginer*.
Imaginatus, a, um; part. of *imagnor*; *imagined, or carved with images*.
 † **Imaginifer**, cri; m. *the emperor's image-bearer*.
 † **Imagino**, are, *to make images, to represent the shapes of things (as a looking-glass)*.
Imagino, ari, *to imagine, conceive, fancy*.
 † **Imaginofus**, a, um, *full of images*.
 * **Morbus imaginofus**, the hip.
IMAGO, inis; f. [ab *imitor*] *an image, likeness, pattern, a fancy or vision; also a sheath*. * **Imagines subitæ**, upstart gentry. * **Imago humana**, a court-card. * **Imago jocosa**, the echo. * **Imago libertatis**, a bare shew of liberty.
Imaguncula, æ; f. *a small image, a puppet*.
Imantion, the falling of the uvula.
Imaus, the greatest mountain of *Scythia*, part of *Taurus*, dividing it into the *hither* and *farther Scythia*.
 † **Imbalnities**, ei; f. *neglect of washing*.
 † **Imbarbeſco**, ère, *to begin to have a beard*.
Imbarus, part of mount *Taurus*.
Imbecillis, e; } adj. [ab *in*
Imbecillus, a, um; } & *bacillum*] *weak, feeble*.
Imbecillitas, atis; f. *feebleness, weakness*.
Imbecillitèr, ūs; adv. *weakly, faintly*.
Imbellia, æ; f. *cowardice, want of courage*.

Imbellis, e; adj. [ab *in* & *bellum*] *not fit for the field, fearful, timorous*.
IMB-ER, ris; m. [œp-er] *a shower of rain, tears that one sheds (in the poets)*. * **Per imbrem**, in rainy weather.
Imberbis, e; [à *barba*] *beardless*.
Imbib-o, i, itum, ère; act. *to drink in, conceive*. * **Imbibere animo**, to entertain such an opinion.
Imbractatus, a, um; part. of *imbracteor*; *covered with plates*.
Imbracteor, ari; [à *bractea*] *to be gilt over, harnessed*.
Imbrasius, a river of *Samos*, called from thence *Imbrasia*.
Imbrex, icis; m. [ab *imber*] *a gutter tile, the bridge of the nose, an applause, shouting*.
 † **Imbricamentum**, i; n. *the house-eaves*.
Imbricatum; adv. *in the fashion of gutter tiles*.
 † **Imbricatio**; f. *a laying of gutter-tiles*.
 † **Imbricatus**, a, um; adj. *made like or with gutter-tiles*.
Imbricator, ōris; m. *he that rains showers*.
Imbricator, ōris; m. *rainy, causing rain*.
 † **Imbricium**, ii; n. *the covering of a house*.
Imbrico, are; act. *to cover with roof-tiles, to fashion like tiles*.
 † **Imbricosus**, a, um; *full of roof-tiles*.
 † **Imbriculus**, i; m. *a little shower*.
 † **Imbricus**, a, um; adj. *rainy, full of showers*.
Imbrifer, a, um; adj. *rainy, stormy*.
 * **Imbrifer arcus**, the rainbow.
Imbros, or **Imbrus**, an island near *Samothrace*, abounding in hares, and dedicated to *Mercury*, now called *Lembro*.
Imbrius, a, um; adj. of *Imbros*.
 † **Imbubinatus**, a, um, *polluted*.
 † **Imbubino**, are, *to pollute with menſtruous blood*.
 † **Imbulbito**, are, *to defile with childre's ordure*.
 † **Imbuli**, ōrum, *warlike places*.
 † **Imbumentum**, i; n. *an imbruing, staining*.
Imbuo, ūi, ūtum, ère; act. [à *ββα*, *farcio*] *to imbrue, stain, dye, season with liquor*. * **Imbuere se studiis**, to furnish himself with learning. * **Iple tuum opus imbue**, do you first make proof of your own workmanship.
Imbuor, ūi; pass. *to be taught*. * **Castrensibus stipendiis imbui**, to be trained up in martial discipline.
 † **Imburſo**, are, *to make a purse*.
Imbutus, a, um; part. of *imbuor*; *imbrued, infected, instructed*.
Imitabilis, e; adj. *imitable*.
Imitamen, inis; n. *an imitation, a representation, counterfeit or disguise, a pattern or sample to follow*.
Imitamentum, i; n. *an imitating, counterfeiting*.
Imitandus, a, um, *to be imitated*.
Imitans, ntis; part. *resembling*.
 † **Imitas**, atis; f. *the bottom*.
Imitatio, ōnis; f. *imitation*.
 † **Imitativus**, a, um; adj. *done by imitation*.
Imitator, ōris; m. *an imitator*.
Imitatrix, icis; f. *she that imitates*.

imitatus, a, um; part. of imitor; imitated.
 IMITOR, ari; dep. [imitōrari] to imitate, follow, resemble, counterfeit.
 Imītūs, adv. [ab imus] from below.
 Immaculatus, a, um; adj. unspotted, pure.
 Immad-eo, ēre; to be wet or moist.
 Immānē, } adv. excessively, mightily.
 Immaniter, }
 Immān-is, e; adj. -ior, -issimus; [ab ant. manis, i. e. bonus] cruel; barbarous, huge. * Immane dictū, 'tis incredible. * Immanis pecunia, a very great sum.
 Immanitas, ātis; f. excessiveness, cruelty.
 Immansuetē, adv. ungentlely.
 Immansuet-us, a, um; adj. -ior, -issimus; ungentle, untractable, fierce.
 Immarcescibilis, e; adj. unfading, uncorrupt.
 Immarcesco, ēre; neut. to putrify, rot within, wither.
 Immātūrē, adv. unripenly, too hastily.
 Immātūritas, ātis; f. unripeness, over-hastiness.
 Immātūrus, a, um; adj. [of in and maturus] not yet ripe, untimely, rash, not marriageable.
 Immediatē, adv. immediately, without means.
 Immedicabilis, e; adj. incurable.
 † Immedicatus, a, um; adj. medicined, daubed. * Os immedicatum, a besmeared or painted face.
 Immeditatē, adv. without premeditation.
 Immeditatus, a, um; adj. unpremeditated, or not having premeditated.
 Imm-eio, inxi, ictum; to piss into.
 Immemor, gen. ōris; adj. 3 art. unmindful, forgetful, ungrateful.
 Immemorabilis, e; adj. not worthy remembering, inexpressible. * Spatium immemorabile, time out of mind.
 † Immemorantia, æ; f. unmindfulness, forgetfulness.
 † Immemoratio, ōnis; f. a forgetting.
 Immemoratus, a, um; adj. not mentioned. * Immemorata ferens, telling things never heard of before.
 † Immemoria, æ; f. unmindfulness, forgetfulness.
 Immensē, adv. hugely, greatly.
 Immensitas, ātis; f. immensity, hugeness, passing greatness.
 Immensus, a, um; adj. [of in and mensus] excessive, without measure, huge. * Immensum quantum, incredibly great.
 Immeo, are; to enter or pass into.
 Immercens, ntis; undeserving.
 Immerenter, adv. undeservedly.
 Immer-go, si, sum, gere; act. to plunge, dip into, drown, fall into. * Immergere se aliquō, to step into a place.
 Immeritissimē, adv. most unjustly.
 Immeritō, adv. without desert.
 Immeritus, a, um; undeserving. * Immerito meo, without any desert of mine.
 Immersabilis, e; adj. which cannot sink, or be drowned; resolute in bearing affliction.
 † Immersatio, ōnis; f. a dipping or plunging in.
 Immersio, ōnis; f. a drowning, immersion, plunging or diving into.
 † Immer-so, are; to plunge or dip in.
 Immersus, a, um; part. of immergor; plunged, drowned, dipped into.

Immigratio, ōnis; f. an entering into a place.
 Immigrator, ōris; m. he that passes into a place.
 Immigro, are; neut. to come into a house or land to dwell there. * Immigrare in ingenium suum, to live at his own pleasure, to follow his own fancy.
 Imminens, gen. ntis; part. of imminēo; imminent, at hand, earnest. * Ad cædem imminens, ready to commit murder. * Imminente esse avaritiā, to mind nothing but heaping up wealth, scraping riches together.
 Imminentē, adv. imminently.
 Imminentia, æ; f. a hanging over.
 Immin-eo, ēre; neut. [of in and maneo] to hang over, to threaten, or be hard by. * Mors nobis quotidie imminet, death is daily at hand. * Imminet bellum, we are like to have war. * Imminere alicui, to lie upon the catch.
 Imminuo, ui, ūtum, ēre; act. to diminish, lessen, assuage, break. * Imminuere virginem, to deflower a virgin.
 Imminutio, ōnis; f. a diminishing, lessening, diminution.
 Imminutus, a, um; [of imminuo] diminished; also not diminished.
 Immis-ceo, cui, tum, cēre; act. [of in and misceo] to mingle, or meddle with. * Bello se immiscere, to go into the wars. * Nocti se immiscuit atræ, she vanished in the dark. * Summis immiscuit ima, he turned all topsy-turvy. * Cui multum est piperis etiam oleribus immisceat, he that has good store of butter may lay it thick upon his bread.
 Immisērabilis, e; not worthy of pity.
 Immisērabilitē, adv. pitilessly.
 Immisericordia, æ; f. unmercifulness.
 Immisericorditē, adv. unmercifully.
 Immisericors, gen. ordis; adj. 3 art. unmerciful.
 Immissarius, ii; m. [ab immitto] a suborned accuser.
 Immissio, ōnis; f. an ingrafting, immission, entring, a letting grow.
 Immissor, ōris; m. an enterer.
 Immissum, i; n. a laying of rafters.
 Immissura, æ; f. the entering of a tenon into a mortise.
 Immissus, a, um; part. of immittor; put, laid, sent, or thrust in, suborned, hanging down. * Immissa barba, a long beard.
 Immistus, a, um; part. of immisceor; mingled together.
 Immitis, e; adj. ungentle, cruel, vigorous, unripe, sour, tempestuous.
 Imm-itto, isi, isum, ittere; act. [of in and mitto] to put, cast, or send in, suborn, let grow at length, incense. * Clavi immittit habenas, he gives cloth enough. * Immittere se in voluptates, to give himself up to pleasures.
 Immixtus, a, um; part. of immisceor; mingled together.
 Immo, adv. yes. * Immo etiam, but what is more. See imò.
 Immobilis, e; unmoveable, fastened.
 † Immobilitas, ātis; f. unmoveableness.
 Immobilitē, adv. unmoveably.
 Immoderātē, adv. immoderately.
 Immoderatio, ōnis; f. immoderation,

unruliness.
 Immoderatus, a, um; part. of immoderor; immoderate, unruly, intemperate.
 Immoderor, ari; dep. to dis Temper, disorder.
 Immodestē, adv. immodestly, unmannerly, excessively.
 Immodestia, æ; f. immodesty, excess, lack of manners and good behaviour.
 Immodestus, a, um; adj. immodest, unmannerly, immoderate.
 Immodicē, adv. excessively, beyond measure. * Immodicē facere, to bear impatiently.
 † Immodico, are; to become a prodigal, be without moderation.
 Immodicus, a, um; without measure or moderation. * Immodica oratio, a tedious long speech.
 Immodulātē, adv. without melody.
 Immodulatus, a, um; adj. without proportion, tune or melody.
 Immolatio, ōnis; f. a sacrificing.
 Immolatilius, a, um; adj. of or for sacrifice.
 Immolator, ōris; m. a sacrificer, offerer.
 Immolatrix, icis; f. she that sacrificeth.
 Immolatus, a, um; sacrificed. * Sacra haud immolata devorat, he cannot stay till grace be said.
 Immolitus, a, um; part. of immolior; built, reared upon.
 Immolo, are; act. [à mola] to slay, to sacrifice, offer.
 † Immord-eo, ēre; to bite in two.
 Immoriger, } a, um; adj. disobedient.
 Immorigerus, }
 Immo-rior, ri; dep. [of in and morior] to die in or upon any thing. * Studiis immori, to die at one's study.
 Immoriturus, a, um; ready to die.
 Immor-or, ari; dep. to dwell upon. * Ne terrenis immorer, not to stand upon things here below.
 Immorsus, a, um; part. of immordcor; bitten in two, fastening.
 Immortalis, e; immortal, never dying.
 Immortalitas, ātis; f. immortality.
 Immortalitē, } adv. immortally, forever. * Immortalitē gaudeo, I am wonderful glad.
 Immortuus, a, um; part. of immorior; dead, forgotten; also yet alive.
 Immotus, a, um; unmoved, firm.
 Immug-io, ire; neut. to low like a cow, bellow, roar.
 † Immugitor, ōris; m. a bellower.
 Immul-geo, si or xi, sum or tum, gere; act. to milk into.
 Immunditia, æ; } f. filthiness.
 Immundities, ei; }
 Immundus, a, um; adj. filthy, foul, unclean.
 † Immungo, ēre; to cleanse.
 † Immunificus, a, um; adj. niggardly, covetous.
 Immūnis, e; adj. [ab in & munus] free, without office or charge. * Immunis aratri, which never drew the plough.
 Immunitas, ātis; f. exemption from charge, privilege.
 Immunitus, a, um; adj. not fenced or fortified.
 Immurmuratio, ōnis; f. a murmuring to one's self.
 Immurmuro, are; neut. to murmur to one's self.

† Immustus, } i; m. an osprey,
 † Immuculus, } or kind of eagle.
 † Immustus, }
 Immutabilis, e; adj. immutable, un-
 changeable; also changeable.
 † Immutabilitas, atis; f. unchange-
 ableness.
 Immutabilitèr, adv. unchangeably.
 Immutatio, onis; f. a changing, a
 facing about.
 Immutator, oris; m. a changer.
 Immutatrix, icis; f. she that chang-
 eth.
 Immutatus, a, um; part. of immu-
 tor; changed, unchanged.
 Immutesco, ere; to be dumb.
 Immuto, are; to grumble, mutter.
 Immuto, are; act. to change. * Se
 illi immutavit, he changed his affec-
 tion toward him. * Immuta, face a-
 bout.
 IMO, adv. [μενὺν, vel ab Heb. im,
 si] yea, yes, rather.
 Imola, a city of Æmilia in Italy,
 called also Forum Cornelii.
 † Impacabilis, e; adj. not to be ap-
 peased.
 Impacatus, a, um; not appeased.
 Impactio, onis; f. a dashing together
 or against.
 Impactor, oris; m. a driver in.
 Impactus, a, um; part. of impingor;
 dashed against, cast into, knocked at.
 * Impactus in carcerem, clapped
 into prison.
 Impages, is; f. [à pango] the tenon
 put into the mortise; a wooden pin
 or hoop.
 † Impalam; adv. openly.
 Impall-co, ere; neut. to grow pale.
 Impallesco, ere; neut. to wax pale
 upon. * Nocturnis impallescere
 chartis, to look pale with study.
 Impallidus, a, um; adj. undaunted,
 not pale.
 † Impānatio, onis; f. a turning into
 bread.
 † Impancro, are; to invade, destroy.
 Impar, gen. aris; adj. 3 art. [of in
 and par] unequal, not well matched.
 * Fortuna impar animo, an estate
 below his mind. * Ludere par
 impar, to play at even and odd.
 † Imparātè; adv. unpreparedly.
 Imparatus, a, um; adj. unprepared,
 unprovided.
 † Imparens, ntis; adj. disobedient.
 † Imparentia, æ; f. disobedience.
 Imparitas, } atis; f. inequality.
 Imparitas, }
 Impariter; adv. unequally.
 † Impart-io, ire; to impart.
 Impas-co, vi, itum; to feed within
 a place.
 Impasibilis, e; which cannot suffer.
 Impasibilitas, atis; f. impassibility.
 Impastus, a, um; unfed, hungry.
 Impatibilis, e; adj. which cannot
 suffer, or be suffered; unsufferable.
 Impatiens, gen. ntis; adj. 3 art. Cic.
 impatient. * Impatiens laboris,
 that cannot endure labour. * Im-
 patiens iræ, not able to rule one's
 passion.
 Impatientèr; adv. impatiently, hardly.
 Impatientia, æ; f. impatience, ten-
 derness. * Impatientiam nauseæ
 vitare, to avoid the trouble of being
 sea-sick.
 Impavide; adv. without fear, boldly.
 Impavidus, a, um; adj. without fear
 or dread, bold.
 † Impeccabilis, e; that cannot sin.
 Impedandus, a, um; to be propped up.

† Impedatura, æ; f. a foot-step.
 Impedatus, a, um; propped.
 † Impedia, æ; f. the upper leather
 of the shoe.
 Impediendus, a, um; part. to be hin-
 der'd or bound up.
 Impedimentum, i; n. Cels. an impe-
 diment, hindrance. * Impedimen-
 ta crurum, fetters. * Impedimenta
 exercitus, the carriage.
 Impedio, ire; act. [ab in & pedes]
 to hinder, entangle, incumber. * Fræ-
 nis impediuntur equi, the horses
 are bridled. * Tot me impediunt
 curæ, I have so many irons in the fire.
 Impeditio, onis; f. a hindring, lei-
 ting.
 Impeditor, oris; m. a hinderer.
 Impeditus, a, um; shackled, hindered.
 * Impeditissimæ sylvæ, woods so
 thick that one can hardly creep thro'
 them.
 Impedo, are; to underprop.
 Imp-el-lo, ūli, ūsum, ellere; [of in and
 pello] to drive on, persuade, enforce,
 provoke. * Impellere in fugam, to
 put to flight. * Impellere in frau-
 dem, to persuade one to that which
 will turn to one's hurt.
 Impellor, i, ūsus; pass. to be thrust,
 pushed, or drove forward; to be beat
 or driven from a place, &c.
 Impen-deo, dēre, ūm; act. to hang
 over, be near at hand. * Tanta te
 impendent mala, so great evils hang
 over your head. * Nunc jam alia
 cura impendet pectori, now I have
 other things to mind.
 Impendio; adv. [ab impendium] be-
 yond measure. * Impendio magis,
 a great deal more.
 † Impendiosè; liberally, prodigally.
 Impendiosus, a, um; adj. prodigal,
 over-liberal.
 Impendium, ii; n. [ab impendeo]
 expence, cost, interest.
 Impen-do, ū, ūsum, dēre; to spend,
 bestow, employ.
 † Impendulus, a, um; adj. hanging
 over or in.
 Impenetrabilis, e; adj. impenetrable,
 not to be enter'd.
 † Impenetrable, is; n. the innermost
 room, into which one might not come.
 Impennis, e; adj. [ab in & penna]
 without wings or feathers.
 † Impenno, are; to slick with feathers.
 Impenta, æ; f. Liv. [ab impendo]
 expence, charge; also mortar; also
 the batter for a pancake. * Impensas
 agere in rem aliquam, to lay out a
 great deal upon a thing.
 Impense, ius, issimè; adv. exceeding-
 ly, greatly, eagerly. * Impense im-
 probus, a very naughty fellow.
 † Impensibilis, e; adj. which can-
 not be discerned or weighed.
 Impensum, i; n. a benefit, expence.
 † Impentus, ūs; m. expence, charges.
 Impensus, a, um; part. of impendor;
 bestowed; also not payed; insolent,
 insufferable, without modesty, fer-
 vent. * Impensior cura, a more
 diligent heeding.
 Imperativus, a, um; adj. imperative,
 commanding, or commanded.
 Imperator, oris; m. Cic. a general
 or emperor.
 Imperatoria, æ; f. Plin. the herb
 master-wort.
 Imperatoriè, adv. imperiously.
 Imperatorius, a, um; adj. of or like
 an emperor. * Jus imperatorium, the
 power of a commander over his soldiers.

Imperatrix, icis; f. an empress, lady.
 Imperatum, i; n. a commandment. *
 Imperata facere, to obey orders.
 Imperatus, a, um; commanded.
 † Impercè, with ease to one's self.
 Imperceptus, a, um; adj. not to be
 perceived.
 Impercitus, a, um; adj. not struck or
 moved.
 Imperco, ere, [à parco] to make
 much of one's self, to spare no cost.
 Imperculsus, a, um; undaunted.
 Impercussus, a, um; adj. not smitten
 or stricken.
 Imperditus, a, um; not destroyed or
 lost.
 Imperfectio, onis; f. imperfection.
 Imperfectus, a, um; imperfect.
 † Imperfidus, a, um; adj. very trea-
 cherous.
 Imperfossus, a, um; adj. not thrust or
 dug through.
 † Imperabiliter; adv. imperiously.
 Imperialis, e; adj. imperial, royal.
 * Brassica imperialis, a cabbage.
 Imperiosè; adv. lordly, severely, im-
 periously, with command. * Impe-
 riosè præcepit, he commanded it
 haughtily.
 Imperiositas, atis; f. lordliness, im-
 periousness.
 Imperiosus, a, um; adj. having great
 authority; imperious, lordly, haughty.
 * Imperiosus sibi or sui, command-
 ing his, passion. * Æquor impe-
 riosus, a very boisterous sea.
 † Imperitabundus, a, um; adj. ru-
 ling with authority.
 Imperitè; adv. Cic. ignorantly, un-
 skilfully.
 Imperitia, æ; f. Cæf. unskilfulness,
 ignorance.
 Imperito, are; act. to rule with au-
 thority.
 Imperitus, a, um; adj. Cic. ignorant,
 unskilful. * Imperitum vulgus, the
 silly multitude.
 Imperium, ii; n. Cic. [ab impero]
 empire, authority, dominion, rule;
 a solemn charge or commandment. *
 Imperium accipere, to obey the
 command.
 Imperjuratus, a, um; not forsworn.
 Impermissus, a, um; not lawful.
 Impermutatus, a, um; unchanged.
 Impéro, are; act. [of in and pao] to
 command or rule over; also to levy.
 * Imperare equites civitatibus, to
 enjoin the cities to find horsemen. *
 Imperare animo nequivi quin, I
 could not keep myself from.
 Impëror, ari; to be commanded or
 levied. * Malo imperari, quam
 eripi mortem mihi, I had rather
 be forced to die than live.
 Impersonalis, e; adj. impersonal.
 † Impersonaliter; adv. impersonally.
 Imperipicax, gen. acis; adj. 3 art.
 improvident, not foreseeing.
 Imperpicuus, a, um; adj. not clear,
 not evident.
 Imperfuasibilis, e; adj. 3 art. not to
 be persuaded.
 Imperterritus, a, um; undaunted.
 Impertinens, ntis; adj. impertinent.
 Impertio, ire; act. [of in and partio]
 to impart, give, bestow, deal. * Lau-
 dem impertire alicui, to give one a
 share in the praise. * Tempus im-
 pertire studiis, to allot a due time
 for studies. * Diem festum alicui
 impertire, to keep a festival for one's
 honour. * Impertit tibi salutem,
 he salutes you.

Impertior, *iri*; to bestow, deal; &c.
 Impertitus, a, um; made partaker of.
 Imperturbatus, a, um; not disturbed, calm.
 Impervius, a, um; with passage.
 Impesco, *ere*, [of in and pascō] to turn beasts into rank pasture.
 Impete, *sum* impetus, [of the old word *impes*] with force or violence.
 † Impetius, a, um; carried with force.
 Impetibilis, *e*; which may or may not be assailed or hurt.
 † Impetiginositas, *ātis*; f. scabbiness.
 † Impetiginosus, a, um; scabby.
 Impetigo, *inis*; f. [of in and petigo] a ring-worm, or dry scab.
 † Impetigosus, a, um; scabby.
 † Impetio, *ōnis*; f. an impeachment.
 Impet-o, *ivi*, *itum*; to invade, assault, set upon.
 Impetrabilis, *e*; easily obtained or obtaining. * Impetrabilis orator, one that never meets with a denial.
 † Impetrasso, *are*; to obtain by request.
 Impetratio, *ōnis*; f. an obtaining by request.
 Impetrator, *ōris*; m. an obtainer.
 Impetratus, a, um; obtained, achieved, firm.
 † Impetratus, *ūs*; m. an obtaining.
 † Impetrio, *ire*; to ratify, confirm. See impetro.
 Impetrus, a, um; sure and certain, obtained.
 Impetro, *are*; [of in and patro] to obtain by request, to achieve, finish. * Æquum bonum impetrare, to get what is one's right.
 Impetuosē; adv. violently.
 † Impetuositas, *ātis*; f. violentness.
 Impetuosus, a, um; violent, forcible.
 Impetus, *ūs*; m. [ab impeto] invasion, assault, violence, force, pang, or passion, a fit, brush. * Impetum facere, to assault. * Impetum cepit, he had a sudden violent inclination. * Uno impetu, at once, at one essay.
 Impexus, a, um; uncombed, untrimmed.
 Impiæ, a people near the Perrhæbi.
 Impiamentum, *i*; n. a prophaning.
 Impiatio, *ōnis*; f. a defiling.
 Impiatus, a, um; polluted.
 Impicatus, a, um; pitched over.
 Impico, *are*; to pitch over.
 Impiē; adv. wickedly, cruelly.
 Impiētas, *ātis*; f. impiety, ungodliness.
 Impig-er, *ra*, um; nimble, quick.
 Impignoro, *are*; to lay, to pawn.
 Impigrē; adv. quickly, diligently.
 Impigritas, *ātis*; f. nimbleness, diligence.
 Impilia, *orum*; n. [à pilus] woollen socks.
 Impilium, *ii*; n. [ἐμπίλιον] a hair-lace, a coif.
 Impingendus, a, um; to be dashed against.
 Imp-ingo, *ēgi*, *actum*; [of in and pango] to beat or dash against, knock or sling against. * Impingere fustem alicui, to cudgel one. * Impingere dicam, to enter an action against one. * Impingere mulsam in os pueri, to stop his mouth with sugar-sops. * Impinges me in magnam litem & molestiam, you will bring me into very great trouble. *

Impingere alicui calicem mulsæ, to drink to one. * Impingere basia spississima, to give kisses thick and threefold.
 Impingor, *i*; pass. to be dashed or fasten'd upon, &c. Sil. 4. 299.
 Impinguatio, *ōnis*; f. a making fat.
 Impinguatus, a, um; fatned.
 Impinguesco, *ere*; to grow fat.
 Impinguo, *are*; [à pinguis] to make fat.
 Impio, *are*; to defile, pollute.
 Impius, a, um, [of in and pius] wicked, ungodly, cruel, pitiless.
 Implacabilis, *e*; not to be appeased.
 Implacabilitas, *ātis*; f. inexorableness.
 Implacatus, a, um; not appeased.
 Implacidus, a, um; outrageous, unquiet.
 † Implagium, *ii*; n. a little net.
 † Implānator, *ōris*; m. a deceiver.
 † Implāno, *are*; to deceive.
 Implecto, *ere*; to wrap or fold.
 Implementum, *i*; n. a filling up.
 Impl-co, *cvi*, *ētum*, [of in and pleo] to fill up, fulfill, perform, make up, satisfy, imitate, supply. * Implevit annos septem, he is full seven years old. * Fortiter implere arcum, to draw the arrow up to the head. * Imperatorem implere, to make an accomplish'd emperor or general. * Implere libram, to weigh a pound. * Implet vlnas hominum quatuor hæc arbor, this tree is as big as four men can fathom.
 Implētus, a, um, [of impleor] filled, finished, ratified.
 Implexus, a, um, [of implector] folded together, braided together.
 Implexus, *ūs*; m. an inwrapping.
 Implicatio, *ōnis*; f. a wrapping or folding together. * Implicatio rei familiaris, the embroilment of an estate.
 Implicatē; adv. intricately.
 Implicator, *ōris*; m. he that enwraps.
 Implicatus, a, um; wrapped or folded together, intricate. * Implicatus ad severitatem, bent to severity. * Implicatio ad loquendum, more ready of speech.
 † Impliciscor, *sci*; to be out of one's wits.
 Implicite; adv. intricately, implicitly, obscurely.
 † Implicito, *are*; to entangle.
 Implicitorius, a, um; about to braid or deck up.
 Implicitus, a, um, [of implicor] entangled. * Vix errore implicatæ, ways full of turnings and windings. * Lino implicitus, mixed.
 Implico, *avi*, *atum*, and *ui*, *itum*; [of in and plico] to wrap, plait, or fold together. * Collo implicuit brachia, she clasped him round the neck. * Implicare caput ad speculum, to dress the head at the looking-glass. * Implicari morbo, to lie by it.
 Imploratio, *ōnis*; f. a calling for help, beseeching.
 Imploratus, a, um; implored.
 Imploro, *are*; to implore, beseech with tears, call for help.
 Implūmis, *e*; [ab in & pluma] cal-low, without feathers or hair.
 Impl-uo, *ui*, *ūtum*; to rain into, thro' or upon. * Cum impluit cæteris, ne impluat mihi, when evil happens to others, may it not light upon me.
 Implūtus, a, um; wet with rain,

caused by the rain.
 Impluvia, *æ*; f. a riding coat.
 Impluviatus, a, um; of a sad brown colour.
 Impluvium, *ii*; n. a place where it rains in, the louvie, or top of a hall left open for light; also a square yard or court; a gutter.
 † Impluvius, a, um; wet with rain.
 † Impoenitendus, a, um; not to be repented of.
 Impoenitens, *ntis*; impenitent.
 Impolite; adv. rudely, without polishing.
 Impolitia, *æ*; f. rudeness, slovenliness.
 Impolitus, a, um; rude, rough, unpolished.
 Impollutus, a, um; undefiled.
 † Impōmenta, *orum*, [qu. imponimenta] things set on the table after supper.
 Impōno, *ōlui*, *itum*, [of in and pono] to impose, put in or upon. * Impōnere finem rei, to put an end to a matter. * Impōnere sibi leges, to restrain himself. * Impōnere alicui, to deceive one. * Impōnere frumentum, to assess one such a quantity of corn.
 Imporcatio, *ōnis*; f. a making of baulks.
 Imporcatus, a, um; baulked.
 † Imporcator, *ōnis*; m. a baulk-er.
 Imporcitor, *er*.
 Imporco, *are*, [ab in & porca] to make baulks.
 † Importatio, *ōnis*; f. an importation, or bringing in.
 Importo, *are*; to carry or bring in.
 Importūnē; adv. importunately, unseasonably.
 Importūnitas, *ātis*; f. importunity, unreasonableness, outrageousness, cruelty.
 Importūnus, a, um, [ab in & portus] that hath no graceful carriage; troublesome, importunate, not seasonable, cruel. * Importunissima bellua, a most savage beast.
 Importuolus, a, um; having no haven.
 Impos, *ōtis*, [ab in & pos, vel potis] unable, feeble. * Impos animi, not sound in judgment, beside himself. * Impos voti, not able to have his wish.
 Impositio, *ōnis*; f. a laying on, imposition.
 Impositus, a, um; imposed, put on.
 Impositivus, a, um; unnatural. * Nomina impositiva, made names.
 Impositor, *ōris*; m. an impositor, monitor.
 Impōsitūra, *æ*; f. the monitor's office.
 Impōsitus, a, um, [of imponor] set or put on, given.
 Impōsitus, *us*; m. a putting or laying on.
 Impossibilis, *e*; impossible.
 Impossibilitas, *ātis*; f. impossibility.
 Impostor, *ōris*; m. [ab impono] an impostor, cheat, cozenor, or deceiver; a false pretender.
 Impostoria, *a*, a cunning cast, pretended or way, and thrown another.
 Impostura, *æ*; f. deceit, cozenage.
 † Impostus, a, um; deceived.
 Impōsui. See impono.
 Impotens, *ntis*; impotent, weak, violent, outrageous, not able to rule the affections. * Impotens iræ or animi, passionate.
 Impōnter; adv. weakly, passionately.

* Impotentèr regnare, to rule as he lists.
 Impotentia, æ; f. weakness, infirmity, impotency, wilfulness. * Impotentia mentis, foolishness.
 Impræmeditatio; adv. without previous meditation.
 Impræpeditè; } adv. without fail or
 Impræpedito; } hindrance.
 Impræpeditus, a, um; not hinder'd.
 Impræsentiarum; adv. for the present.
 Imprætermisè; adv. without missing.
 Impransus, a, um; not having dined.
 Impræcatio, ònis; f. a cursing.
 Impræcor, ari; to curse.
 † Impregno, are; to get with child.
 Impressè; adv. diligently, forcibly.
 Impressio, ònis; f. an impression, printing, assault. * Impressionem facere in hostes, to charge the enemy.
 Impressor, òris; m. a printer.
 Impressus, a, um, [of imprimor] printed, fashioned, thrust in; also not pressed or milked.
 Impressus, ùs; m. a pressing forward.
 Imprimis; adv. [ab in & primus] first of all, chiefly.
 Imprim-o, essi, essum, [of in and premo] to print, mark, thrust in. * Imprimere sigilla, to seal. * Imprimere aliquid animo, in animo, in animum, to imprint upon the mind.
 Improbabilis, e; improbable, unlikely.
 Improbatio, ònis; f. a condemning, disallowing.
 Improbator, òris; m. a disallower.
 Improbatus, a, um; disallowed, condemned.
 Improbè; adv. wickedly, naughtily, lewdly, saucily, boldly.
 Improbitas, atis; f. wickedness, lewdness, boldness.
 Improbo, are, [of in and probo] to corrupt, debauch, disapprove, disallow, condemn; make null and void.
 † Improbro, are; to reproach in words.
 Improbulus, a, um; saucy.
 Improbus, a, um, [of in and probus] lewd, ungracious, naughty, cruel, base, unjust, wicked, not approved of, saucy, bold. * Improbi postes, rotten posts. * Labor improbus, great pains. * Improbum testamentum, an imperfect will. * Nul-li aliæ rei est improbus, he is addicted to no other vice.
 † Improcærus, a, um; of a low stature, short, dwarfish.
 † Improcreabilis, e; not begotten.
 Improfessus, a, um; having not confessed or declared his estate.
 Improles, is; without issue; not yet enrolled and made free.
 Impromiscuus, a, um; unmixed, not common.
 Impromptus, a, um; unapt, slow.
 Improperatus, a, um; not hastened, slow; also hastened.
 Improperium, ii; n. a nick-name.
 Impropero, are; to upbraid, reproach, nick-name; also to haste to go in.
 Improperus, a, um; making no haste, slow.
 Impropricè; adv. improperly.
 Improprius, a, um; improper.
 † Impropugnatus, a, um; not defended.

Improsper, a, um; unhappy, unsuccessful.
 Improspere; adv. unfortunately.
 † Improtectus, a, um; not protected or guarded.
 Improvidè; adv. improvidently, carelessly.
 Improvidentia, æ; f. carelessness.
 Improvidus, a, um; careless, without forecast; also unexpected.
 Improvisè; } adv. suddenly, una-
 Improvisò; } wares.
 Improvisus, a, um; unlooked for, sudden.
 Imprudens, ntis; imprudent, unadvised, not knowing. * Imprudens cædes, chance-medley. * Non imprudens avertabar, I was willingly against it. * Imprudens negotii, knowing nothing of the concern.
 Imprudentèr; adv. indiscreetly, unadvisedly, rashly, foolishly. * Imprudentèr opprimere, to take one napping.
 Imprudentia, æ; f. rashness, foolishness, inconsiderateness. * Imprudentiam oculorum adjicere, to look on unawares.
 Impuber, òris, [ex in & pubes]
 Impubis, e, } unripe.
 † Impubes, in his minority; beardless, ripe.
 Impubescens, ntis; beardless.
 Impubesco, ere; to grow, increase.
 Impubium, ii; n. the hair about the privities.
 Impudens, ntis; impudent, shameless.
 Impudentèr; adv. impudently, shamefully.
 Impudentia, æ; f. shamelessness.
 † Impudentiusculus, a, um; somewhat impudent.
 † Impudicatus, a, um; debauched.
 Impudicè; adv. unchastely, lewdly.
 Impudicitia, æ; f. unchastity, uncleanness.
 † Impudico, are; to debauch.
 Impudicus, a, um; unchaste, unclean, lewd, malapert, saucy. * Digitus impudicus, the middle finger.
 † Impudoratus, a, um; impudent.
 Impugnatio, ònis; f. an assaulting, falling upon, opposition.
 Impugnatus, a, um; assaulted, resisted, taken; also not fought against.
 Impugno, are; to fight against, assault, fall upon, oppose, dislike. * Impugnare morbum, to cure a distemper.
 Impulsio, ònis; f. an egging on, thrusting on.
 † Impulso, are; to egg on, thrust forwards.
 Impulsor, òris; m. a persuader. * Me impulsore hoc non fecit, I never counselled him to do it.
 Impulsus, ùs; m. persuasion, enforcing. * Impulsus scutorum, the dashing together of bucklers.
 Impunctus, a, um; pounced, set with pricks.
 Impunè, ius, issimè; adv. without punishment or danger. * Cessit impunè, there comes no harm of it. * Haud impunè feres, you shall not escape scot-free.
 Impunis, e, [ab in & poena] safe and sound; unhurt, unpunished.
 Impunitas, atis; f. an escaping without punishment.
 Impunitus, a, um; adj. unpunished.
 † Impuno, ònis; m. an impudent fellow.

† Impuratus, a, um; defiled, corrupted, filthy.
 Impurè; adv. filthily, uncleanly.
 Impurgabilis, e; not to be cleared.
 † Impurgo, are; to disdain, not to cleanse.
 Impuritas, atis; f. filthiness, baseness, lewdness.
 Impuritas, arum; nastiness, filth.
 Impuro, are; to defile.
 Impurus, a, um, [of in and purus] unclean, impure, foul-mouth'd.
 Imputator, òris; m. an imputer, reproacher, witness against one.
 Imputatus, a, um; imputed, not pruned or lopped.
 Imputo, are; to impute, impeach, charge with, set upon one's score.
 Imputresco, ere; to rot within.
 † Imputridus, a, um; not rotten.
 Imulus, a, um; a little towards the bottom.
 Imus, a, um, [ab infimus] the lowest, last, deepest; at the bottom. * Ina corporum velamenta, shirts or smocks.
 Imyra, a city of Phœnicia.

Y ante N.

I N. D. abbreviat. for intercisus dies.
 J. N. E. for justum non esse.
 IN, præp. [é] cum accusativo notat motum, cum ablat. verò quietem frequentèr; [with an accusative] into, to, against, for, until, after, or according to, towards, over, through, upon (a place or thing) upon (a time prefixed) for (noting duration;) and in a distributive sense it is render'd by each, every. [With an abl.] in, at, among, within, concerning, in the power of, with, before. And observe, that sometimes it seems redundant, sometimes used in a circumlocution of another case, and sometimes is used both intensively and negatively in the same word and the same author. * In unâ horâ ebibere, to set drinking an hour. * In paucis diebus, in a few days. * In amicis es, thou art one of my friends. * In singulos dies, for every day. * In diem vivere, to live from hand to mouth. * In manu nostrâ est, it is in our power. * In genua astat, he stands upon his knees. * In lucem bibit, he drank till day-light. * In laudem dixit, he spoke to his praise. * In os laudavit, he praised him before his face. * Frumenti in annum satis, corn enough for a year. * In ipsos reges, over kings themselves. * In ante, before. * In immensum, exceedingly. * In obliquum, a-cross. * In orbem, round. * In posterum, hereafter. * In tantum, so far. * In totum, wholly. * In unguem, exactly. * In promptu, at hand. * In publico, abroad. * In vicino or proximo, hard by. * In principibus, one of the chief. * In pedes nasci, to be born with the feet foremost. * In rem præsentem venire, to take a view of the land in controversy. Compositione significat, in, into, upon; as, injicio, infundo, irruo; sæpe negat cum adj. vel partic. ut, injustus, infestus; aliquando intendit, ut, infractus. N.B. In compositione ante labiales b, m, p, vertitur in m, ut, imbibo, imminco, imprudens.

N--- [ēv] un---

Inabruptus, a, um; not broken off.
 Inabsolutus, a, um; imperfect.
 † Inaccedo, ēre; to enter upon the stage.
 Inaccessus, a, um; inaccessible, which cannot be come unto.
 † Inaccusabilis, e; not to be accused.
 † Inaceo, ēre; to be sharp, prick, or grieve.
 Inachia, Peloponnesus, so called from the river Inachus.
 Inachicum, a town in Peloponnesus, called also Argos Hippium.
 Inachus, the river Planizza in Peloponnesus, and another in Acarnania; also the first king of the Argives, the father of Io.
 Inadversum, on the other part.
 Inadulābilis, e; not to be enticed, or caught with chaff.
 Inadultus, a, um; not burnt.
 † Inæ, ārum; f. small strings or veins; as in paper, eggs, &c.
 Inædificatus, a, um; unbuilt; also built upon.
 Inædifico, are; to build in or by, to pull down.
 Inæquābilis, e; unequal, unjust, unproportionable.
 Inæquābilitēr; adv. unequally, at unequal proportions.
 Inæquālis, e; unequal, uneven. * Vixit inæqualis, he never was settled in all his life.
 Inæquālitās; ātis; f. inequality, injustice, unevenness.
 Inæquālitēr, unequally, unjustly.
 † Inæquito, are; to make unequal, do unjustly.
 Inæquo, are; to make plain or even.
 Inæstimābilis, e; inestimable, not to be valued; also of no value.
 Inæstuo, are; to burn or boil within.
 Inæternūm; adv. for ever.
 † Inaffabilis, e; uncourteous.
 Inaffectatus, a, um; not affected, not too curious.
 Inagitabilis, e; unmovable.
 Inagitus, a, um; not moved, driven, vexed, tossed.
 Inalbesco, ēre; to grow white, pale.
 Inalesco, ēre; to grow or stick together.
 Inalgesco, ēre; to grow cold.
 Inalīcūsus, a, um; not strange.
 † Inaltēro, are; not to change.
 † Inalto, are; to exalt on high.
 Ināmābilis, e; unamiable.
 Ināmaresco, ēre; to grow bitter.
 Ināmātus, a, um; loveless. * Haud inamatus, lovely.
 Inambitiōsus, a, um; without ambition.
 Inambulatio, ōnis; f. a walking in a place.
 Inambūlo, are; to walk in a place.
 † Inamoenitas, ātis; f. unpleasantness.
 Ināmœnus, a, um; unpleasant.
 Ināne, is; n. a vain empty thing or place; also the air.
 Inānesco, ēre; to grow empty.
 Inania, æ; f. emptiness.
 † Inānilōgus, i; m. a vain babbler.
 † Inaniloquium, ii; n. vain talk.
 Inānilōquus, a, um, [ab inanis & loquor] talking or babbling vainly.
 Inānimālis, e; without life or soul.
 Inanimatus, a, um; without life and
 Inanimus, a, um; soul, dead.
 † Inānimentum, i; n. emptiness.
 † Inānimo, are; to encourage.
 Inanio, ire; to empty, or make void.
 INĀNIS, e; [ēv, inanio] empty,

void, vain, poor, idle. * Inanis rebus, not able to pay his debts. * Epistola inanis aliqua re utili & suavi, a letter with nothing pleasant or profitable in it.
 Inānitas, ātis; f. emptiness, vanity.
 Inānitēr; adv. emptily, vainly.
 † Inānitio, ōnis; f. an emptying.
 Inānitus, a, um; emptied.
 Inantē; adv. before.
 † Inantestātus, a, um; not summoned to bear witness.
 Ināpertus, a, um; not opened; shut, secret.
 † Inappārātio, ōnis; f. lack of preparation, negligence.
 † Ināquōsus, a, um; without water, dry.
 † Inārābilis, e; not arable.
 Inārātus, a, um; unplowed, untilled.
 † Inarculum, i; n. a twig of a pomegranate, or other fruitful tree, set upon the head of the queen-priest, when she sacrificed.
 Inardeo, ēre; to burn or be on fire.
 Inardesco, ēre; fire.
 Inarefactus, a, um; dried up or to powder.
 Inaresco, ēre; to dry up, grow drier and drier.
 Inargentatus, a, um; washed or covered with silver.
 Inargento, are; to wash or cover with silver.
 Inargūtē; adv. unwittily, without subtilty.
 Inargūtus, a, um; unwitty, dull.
 Inārimē, an island in the bay of Puteoli near Naples, wherein a mountain, shaken with an earthquake, brought forth another island called Prochyte.
 Ināro, are; to plough up, overwhelm in the earth.
 Inartificiālis, e; inartificial.
 Inartificiālītēr; adv. inartificially.
 Inascensūsus, a, um; hard to be come at.
 Inaspectus, a, um; unseen.
 † Inaspicius, a, um; hard to be seen.
 Inasātus, a, um; thoroughly roasted.
 Inasuetus, a, um; unaccustomed.
 † Inatares, those that married two brothers.
 Inattentē; adv. inconsiderately.
 Inattēnuatus, a, um; not diminished.
 † Inatēstātus, a, um; not summoned to bear witness.
 Inaudax, acis; cowardous, fearful.
 † Inaudibilis, e; not to be heard.
 † Inaudientia, æ; f. disobedience.
 Inaudio, ire; to hear, or over-hear.
 Inauditiuncula, æ; f. a cunning pretty knack not heard of before.
 Inauditus, a, um; unheard of, strange, new.
 Ināversābilis, e; inevitable.
 † Inaugeo, ēre; to increase.
 Inauguratio, ōnis; f. a dedicating, installing.
 Inaugurātō; adv. with rites of divination, luckily, seasonably.
 Inaugurātus, a, um; installed. * Inauguratum est, 'tis granted by the gods.
 Inaugūro, are; to foretell things to come by observing the flight of birds; to judge of the good or bad success of an enterprise; to install, dedicate, consecrate. * Inaugurari in locum alterius, to be made priest in another's place.
 Inaurator, ōris; m. a gilder.
 Inauratura, æ; f. Erafm. a gilding.
 Inaurātus, a, um; gilded, or ungilt.

Inauris, is; f. an ear-ring.
 Inauritus, a, um; without ears.
 Inauro, are; to gild, enrich.
 Inauspicatō; adv. unluckily.
 Inauspicatus, a, um; unfortunate, unlucky.
 Inausus, a, um; which none dare attempt.
 † Inauxiliatus, a, um; without help.
 † Inbonitas, ātis; f. lewdness.
 Incædus, a, um; which no man cutteth.
 Incæleo, ēre; to be hot within. * Incaluit virtus, courage began to increase.
 Incælesco, ēre; to grow hot or fierce.
 Incalfacio, ēre; to make hot.
 Incallidē; adv. foolishly, simple.
 Incallidus, a, um; simple, not crafty.
 † Incālo, are; to call upon.
 Incandesco, ēre; to be all on fire, or very angry.
 † Incandidus, a, um; without white.
 Incānesco, ēre; to grow white, hoary.
 Incantamentum, i; n. enchantment.
 Incantator, ōris; m. an enchanter.
 Incanto, are; to enchant, chirp, or sing upon.
 Incānus, a, um; very white and hoary with age.
 Incāpax, acis; incapable.
 † Incapacito, are; to incapacitate.
 † Incāpito, are; to begin.
 † Incarceramentum, an imprisonment.
 Incarceratio, ōnis; f. an imprisoning.
 Incarcerātus, a, um; imprisoned.
 Incarcero, are; to imprison.
 † Incardinātus, a, um; established.
 Incarnatio, ōnis; f. incarnation, a bringing or being made flesh.
 Incarnātus, a, um; flesh-coloured.
 † Incarneus, a, um; without flesh.
 Incarno, are; [à caro] to bring flesh upon, fill up with flesh.
 † Incasso, are; to make void.
 Incassum, adv. in vain.
 Incastigātus, a, um; not chastised, corrected.
 † Incastitas, ātis; f. unchasteness.
 Incastro, are; to set in the stocks or pillory.
 † Incastus, a, um; unchaste.
 Incasurus, a, um, [of incido] like to happen.
 † Incātēno, are; to ensnare.
 Incāvātus, a, um; made hollow.
 † Incāveo, ēre; to be wary, take heed.
 † Incāvillatio, ōnis; f. mockery, jeering.
 Incāvo, are; to make hollow.
 † Incaustum, i; n. ink.
 Incautē; adv. unwarily, uncircumspectly.
 Incautus, a, um; unwary, uncircumspect. * Iter hostibus incautum, Tacit. a passage not observed or heeded by the enemy.
 Incēdo, essi, essum; to go or walk, come, mince with a stately gait.
 Incēlebratus, a, um; obscure; of no fame.
 Incelebris, e; without celebration, unknown, unfrequented.
 Incendiaria, æ; f. an unlucky bird, the sight whereof caused them to purge the city by sacrifice.
 Incendiarius, a, um; setting on fire, fiery. * Incendiarii siphones, fire buckets. * Incendiarium oleum, wild-fire.
 Incendiarius, ii; m. an incendiary, boutefeu.

Incendium,

Incendium, ii; n. an inflammation, burning, envy, hatred, love. * Annonæ incendium, an enhancing of corn.
 Incen-do, di, sum, [of in and can-deo] to enflame, kindle, set on fire, incense, provoke, enhance, make famous. * Clamore incendunt cœlum, they make the air ring again. * Incendere in se odia, to make one's self odious.
 Incensè; adv. very earnestly.
 Incensio, ōnis; f. a burning or inflaming.
 Incensitus, a, um; poor, not reckoned. See incensus.
 Incensor, ōris; m. an incendiary.
 Incensum, i; n. incense.
 Incensus, a, um, [of incendor] n-flamed, set on fire.
 Incensus, a, um, [of in and censor] not registered or enrolled among the citizens; that has not given in the value of his estate to the censor.
 † Incensio, ōnis; f. a singing, harmony, enchantment.
 Incensivum, i; n. a motive or provocation, fuel.
 Incensivus, a, um, [ab incino] stirring up by singing or playing.
 Incensor, ōris; m. he that sings the descant; also a make-bait, firebrand, harretour.
 † Inceps, for deinceps, afterwards.
 † Incepit, for inceperit.
 Inceptio, ōnis; f. an enterprise or beginning.
 Inceptivus, a, um; beginning.
 Incepto, ære; to begin, enterprise, undertake.
 Inceptor, ōris; m. a beginner.
 Inceptum, i; n. a beginning, an enterprise.
 Inceptus, a, um, [of incipior] begun.
 Incērātus, a, um; waxed over.
 Incerniculum, i; n. a fan for corn; also a sieve, strainer, or colander.
 In-cerno, crevi, cretum; to sift, search, inquire narrowly.
 Incēro, are; to cover with wax.
 Incertè; adv. uncertainly.
 Incertitudo, inis; f. uncertainty.
 † Incerto, are; to make uncertain or doubtful.
 Incertō; adv. uncertainly. * Incerto scio, I am uncertain.
 Incertum, i; n. doubtfulness.
 Incertus, a, um; uncertain, doubtful, wavering. * Incertus animi, not knowing what to do. * Incerto pede ferri, to go staggering.
 Incessanter; adv. incessantly.
 Incessus, a, um; besieged, assaulted.
 Incessus, ūs; m. a walking, a gait, or manner of going. * Fractus incessus parum viri signum est, a mincing gait is the sign of an effeminate mind.
 Incess-o, i or ivi, itum, [ab incedo] to provoke, exasperate, invade, or seize upon. * Mœstitia incessit animos, they grew sad. * In te nova incessit religio, you are grown nice and scrupulous of late.
 Incestè; adv. incestuously, filthily.
 Incestificus, a, um; defiling by incest.
 Incesto, are; to defile by incest, pollute.
 Incestum, i; n. } incest.
 Incestus, ūs; m. }
 † Incestuosus, a, um; incestuous.
 Incestus, a, um, [of in and castus] defiled, polluted, impure. * Filius

incestus, begotten in incest.
 † Inchoatio, ōnis; f. a beginning.
 † Inchoativè, beginningly.
 Inchoativus, a, um; beginning.
 Inchoatus, a, um; begun.
 INCHOO, are, [à xōw, aggerem struo, vel ab ant. cohū, i. e. chaos, initium] to begin, perform, finish.
 † Incicur, uris; wild.
 † Incidenter, incidently.
 Incido, di, ēre, [of in and cado] to fall out or happen. * Mihi incidit suspicio, I have a jealousy. * Incidi in latrones, I fell among thieves. * Incidit portis exercitus, the army flies to the gates. * Aliud ex alio incidit, one thing brings on another. * In euntē incidere, to light upon one as he goes.
 Incido, di, sum, [of in and cædo] to cut or grave, tear in pieces, break off, weaken. * Incidere ludum, to break off a play.
 Inciduus, a, um, [of in and cæduus] unfelled, uncut, or which may not be cut.
 † Inciens, ntis; a woman near her travail.
 † Incico, ere; to incite, provoke.
 Incile, is; n. [ab incido] a gutter to convey water; a trench, gap.
 Inciles, } furrows or trenches for
 Inciles fossæ, } conveyance of water.
 † Incilo, are; to rebuke, reprove, reproach.
 Incinctus, a, um; girded; also ungirded, loose.
 Incin-go, xi, ctum; to gird or compass about.
 Incino, inui, entum, [of in and cano] to sing or enchant.
 † Incipero, for impero, I command.
 † Incipescis, for inceperis.
 Incipio, epi, eptum, [of in and capio] to begin, go about, enterprise.
 † Incipio, are; to inclose, shut in.
 Incircumcisus, a, um; uncircumcised.
 Incircumscriptus, a, um; not bounded.
 Incisè, } by pieces and parcels; piece-
 Incisum, } meal.
 Incisio, ōnis; f. a cutting, engraving, lancing; also a short clause of a sentence.
 Incisores dentes; the four foremost teeth.
 Incisōrius, a, um; cutting, paring. * Dentes incisōrii, the fore-teeth.
 Incisum, i; n. a short member of a sentence; a comma.
 Incisura, æ; f. an incision, cut; a line in the palm of the hand.
 Incisus, a, um, [of incidor] cut or engraved, indented or jagged. * Incisa spes, frustrated.
 Incisus, ūs; m. a cutting or carving.
 Incita, æ; f. [ab incito] necessity, a freight. * Incitæ, arum, check-mates. * Ad incitas redactus, non-plused.
 Incitābūlum, } a stirring up,
 Incitamentum, i; n. } encourage-ment.
 Incitātē; adv. swiftly, vehemently.
 Incitatio, ōnis; f. an incitation, provocation; a violent motion.
 Incitator, ōris; m. a mover, instigator.
 Incitatus, ūs; m. an insigation, stirring up.
 Incitatus, a, um, ior, issimus; moved, encouraged, swift, earnest. *

Mente incitatus, troubled in mind.
 Incitatus, i; m. a horse of Domitian, highly prized for his racing.
 † Incitega, æ; f. a thing set under pots to save the table.
 Incito, are; to provoke, stir up, exhort, spur. * Incitare currentem, to spur a free horse. * Incitat aviditatem hæc herba, this herb gets an appetite, makes one hungry.
 Incitus, a, um, [of in and cio] swift, speedy, earnest, provoked.
 Incitus, ūs; m. a provoking.
 Incivilis, e; uncivil.
 Inciviliter; adv. uncivilly, clownishly.
 Inclāmator, ōris; m. a cryer, serjeant.
 Inclāmīto, are; to call often after one.
 Inclāmo, are; to cry out. * Inclāmare contra aliquem, to bawl at one. * Inclāmare aliquem, to call aloud after one; to rattle one soundly.
 Inclāreo, ēre; } to be famous and
 Inclaresco, ēre; } known abroad.
 Inclēmens, ntis; merciless, rigorous.
 Inclēmētē; adv. rigorously, cruelly.
 Inclēmēntia, æ; f. rigour, unmercifulness. * Inclementia cœli, the sharpness of the weather.
 Inclīnamentum, i; n. a declension.
 Inclīnans, ntis; leaning, sloping. * Inclīnans ad crocum, coming near the saffron-colour.
 Inclīnatio, ōnis; f. an abasing, inclination, leaning or bending to. * Repentina voluntatis inclīnatio, a sudden change of mind.
 Inclīnatus, a, um; inclined, bowing, decaying, flaggy. * Dies inclīnatus, the latter part of the day. * Inclīnatus ad causam plebis, one leaning to the people's side, a popular person. * Inclīnatus morbus, a declining distemper.
 Inclīnatus, ūs; m. a declining.
 Inclīnis, e; inclining, bending.
 Inclino, are; to incline, lead or bend towards, decay. * Sol se inclinat, the sun is going down. * Inclinat acies, the army gives ground. * Inclīnare omnem culpam in aliquem, to lay all the blame upon one. * Dies inclinat, the evening draws on. * Phalereus eloquentiam primus inclīnavit, Phalereus was the first that debased eloquence.
 † Inclītus, a, um; renowned, famous.
 Inclū-do, si, sum, [of in and claudio] to include, inclose, shut up, to engrave. * Vocem includit dolor, he cannot speak for grief. * Inclūdere gemmam in scyphis aureis, to enbase precious stones in golden cups.
 † Includarium, ii; n. a pound, or pinfold.
 Includia, æ; f. an inner garment.
 Includio, ōnis; f. an inclosing, shutting up.
 Includor, ōris; m. an engraver, jeweller.
 † Inclūsōrius, a, um; shutting up.
 † Inclūsōrius, ii; m. a pinner, pounder, or parter.
 Inclūsus, a, um, [of includor] included, shut up or in. * Verba inclusa modis, verses, metre.
 Inclutus, a, um, [κλυτός, vel à cluo] renowned, famous.
 Incoactus, a, um; unconstrained, voluntary, willing. * Lac incoactum in

in caseum novum, *soft or green cheese*.
 Incoctilis, e; adj. *sodden in a thing tinted or leaded*. * Incoctilia, ium, *vessels tinned or leaded*.
 † Incoctio, ōnis; f. *a wanting of concoction*.
 Incoctus, a, um; part. of incoquor; *sodden, or boiled in; also unsodden, raw, infected, dyed, or indued with*. * Incoctum generoso pectus honesto, *a right honest mind*.
 Incoenatus, a, um; *supperless*.
 Incoenis, e; adj. *not having eat a supper*.
 Incoeno, are; neut. *to sup*.
 Incepto, as incepto, q. v.
 Incogitabilis, e; adj. *thoughtless, incomprehensible*.
 Incogitans, ntis; *inconsiderate, rash*.
 Incogitantia, æ; f. *rashness, unadvisedness*.
 Incogitatus, a, um; adj. *inconsiderate, unthought of*.
 Incogito, are; *to think*.
 Incognitus, a, um; adj. *unknown*. * Incognita causâ, *without examining the case*.
 † Incohibesco, ċre; *not to be able to restrain*.
 † Incohibilis, e; *not to be kept in*.
 † Incoibilis, e; adj. *not to be joined with another*.
 Incoinquinatus, a, um; *not defiled*.
 Incola, æ; c. Cic. *an inhabitant, stranger, sojourner*. * Arbor incola, *a foreign tree planted here*.
 Incolatus, ūs; m. *an inhabiting, journeying, pilgrimage*.
 Inc-ōlo, ui, ultum, olere; *to inhabit, dwell*. * Incolere vitam, *to be alive*.
 † Incolōrātē; adv. *without colour*.
 INCOLUMIS, e; adj. Cic. [à colo, columen, vel culmus] *safe, sound, whole, free*. * Incolumis status, *good plight of body*.
 Incolumitas, ātis; f. *soundness, perfect health and safety*.
 † Incōmes, itis; *without a fellow*.
 Incōmis, e; adj. *uncourteous, surly, clownish*.
 Incōmitatus, a, um; *unattended, without company, alone*.
 Incōmiter; adv. *discourteously*.
 † Incōmitas, ātis; f. *clownishness*.
 † Incomitio, are; *to bring or be brought before an assembly*.
 Incomineabilis, e; adj. *unpassable*.
 Incommendatus, a, um; part. of incommendor; *not commended*.
 Incommōbilis, ātis; *stupidity*.
 Incommōdālio, ōnis; f. *disprofit, hurt, damage*.
 Incommōdē; adv. *hurtfully, unprofitably, unseasonably*.
 Incommōditas, ātis; f. *unprofitableness, damage, unseasonableness*. * Incommōditate abstinere apud convivas, *not to displease the guests*.
 Incommōdo, are; *to indamage, hinder, hurt*. * Incommōdare alicui, *to do one a displeasure*.
 Incommōdum, i; n. *damage, loss, hurt, displeasure*.
 Incommōdus, a, um; adj. *hurtful, unprofitable, inconvenient, unjust*.
 † Incomunū; adv. *in common, indifferently; for the publick good*.
 Incomunicabilis, e; adj. *incommunicable*.
 Incommūtābilis, e; *unchangeable*.
 † Incōmo, ċre; *to disorder*.
 † Incompactus, a, um; *disjointed, bungled, ill-pieced together*.

Incomparabilis, e; *incomparable*.
 Incompertus, a, um; *uncertain, unknown*. * Incompertum habeo, *I know not in the least*.
 † Incompetens, ntis; adj. *unsuitable*.
 Incompositē; adj. *inordinately, disorderly*.
 Incompositus, a, um; adj. *disordered, confused*. * Incompositus moribus, *a disorderly person, loose in manners*. * Motus incompositos dare, *to dance rudely and disorderly*.
 Incomprehensibilis, e; adj. *incomprehensible*.
 Incomprehensus, a, um; part. *not comprehended or understood*.
 † Incomptē; adv. *stovenly, carelessly*.
 Incomptus, a, um; adj. *not decked or trimmed*.
 Inconcessus, a, um; adj. *not permitted or granted*.
 † Inconciliatē; adv. *uncomposedly*.
 † Inconcilio, are; act. *to put out of order, disorder, provoke, deceive, sell, and call before a council*. * Inconciliare sibi aliquem, *to make such a one his enemy*.
 Inconcinnitē; adv. *rudely, indecently*.
 Inconcinnitas, ātis; f. *ungracefulness*.
 Inconcinnus, a, um; adj. *unhandsome, unfit, improper*.
 Inconcitus, a, um; *gentle, soft*.
 Inconcussus, a, um; *not shaken or moved*.
 Incondemnatus, a, um; *uncondemned*.
 Inconditē; adv. *out of order and fashion; confusedly*.
 Inconditus, a, um; *uncovered, out of order and fashion; disordered, confused, unburied*. * Inconditus exercitus, *an army in disarray*.
 Inconditus, a, um; adj. *not seasoned, insipid*.
 Inconfessus, a, um; adj. *having not confessed*.
 † Inconfūsibilis, e; adj. *not to be ashamed*.
 Inconfusus, a, um; adj. *not confounded or ashamed*.
 Incongēlābilis, e; adj. *which cannot congeal or freeze up*.
 Incongruē; adv. *absurdly*.
 Incongruens, ntis; } adj. *not agreeing*.
 Incongruus, a, um; } ing, *unsuitable, absurd*.
 Incongruentē; adv. *unsuitably*.
 Incongruentia, æ; f. } *incongruity*.
 Incongruitas, ātis; f. } *absurdness*.
 Inconnivens, ntis; part. *not twinkling the eyes*.
 Inconnivus, a, um; adj. *the same as inconnivens*.
 Inconsciūs, a, um; adj. *not conscious, ignorant, innocent*.
 Inconsequens, ntis; *inconsequent*.
 Inconsequentia, æ; f. *a not following*.
 Inconsiderans, ntis; adj. *inconsiderate, rash*.
 Inconsiderantia, æ; f. *inconsiderateness, rashness*.
 Inconsideratē; adv. *inconsiderately*.
 Inconsideratio, ōnis; f. *rashness*.
 Inconsiderātus, a, um; *unadvised, inconsiderate, rash*.
 † Inconsilior, ari; *to be called before the council*.
 Inconsolābilis, e; adj. *comfortless*.
 Inconsōnantia, æ; f. *unapiness in sound*.
 Inconspicius, a, um; *not remarkable*.
 Inconspētus, a, um; *not disallowed*.

Inconstans, ntis; adj. *inconstant; given to change*.
 Inconstanter; adv. *unconstantly, lightly*.
 Inconstantia, æ; f. *unstableness, lightness*.
 Inconsuetus, a, um; part. *unaccustomed, not used*.
 Inconsultē; adv. Cic. *rashly, unadvisedly*.
 Inconsultō; adv. Liv. *unawares*.
 Inconsultus, a, um; adj. *unadvised, foolish, of one's own head, rash, not consulted*. * Me inconsulto, *without asking my advice*. * Inconsultus abiit, *he went away without asking any thing of counsel*.
 Inconsultus, ūs; m. *a not demanding or giving counsel*. * Inconsultu meo, *without making me acquainted*.
 Inconsummatus, a, um; adj. *not perfected, unfinished*.
 Inconsumptus, a, um; adj. *not consumed, spent, or wasted*.
 † Inconsutilis, e; } adj. *seamless*.
 Inconsutus, a, um; } *less*.
 Incontaminātus, a, um; adj. *uncorrupted, undefiled*.
 Incontentus, a, um; *unbent, slack*.
 Incontiguus, a, um; adj. *not to be touched*.
 Incontinens, ntis; *incontinent, intemperate, immoderate*. * Incontinens sui, *that cannot bridle himself*.
 Incontinentē; adv. *immoderately*.
 † Incontinenti; adv. *presently*.
 Incontinentia, æ; f. *incontinence, want of moderation in affection*. * Incontinentia urinæ, *difficulty in holding one's water; the strangury*.
 Incontrariūm; adv. *on the contrary*.
 Inconveniēns, ntis; adj. *inconvenient, unsuitable, uncomely*.
 Inconvolūtus, a, um; adj. *unfolded*.
 † Incoprio, are; *to scold, jest*.
 Incō-quo, xi, ūm, quere; act. *to boil in or with, to tin or silver over*.
 Inoram omnium, *in the sight of all that are present*.
 † Incordio, are; *to put into the heart, persuade*.
 Incorōnātus, a, um; adj. *not crowned*.
 Incorpōrālis, e; } adj. *incorporeal*.
 Incorporeus, a, um; } *real*.
 Incorpōrālitās, ātis; f. *a being incorporeal*.
 Incorpōro, are; *to incorporate, embody*.
 Incorectus, a, um; *uncorrected*.
 Incorruptē; adv. *purely, entirely*.
 † Incorruptēla, æ; f. *incorruptness*.
 Incorruptibilis, e; adj. *incorruptable*.
 Incorruptio, ōnis; f. *purity*.
 Incorruptus, a, um; part. of incorrumptor; *unruined, pure, entire*.
 Incoxo, are; neut. *to sit cross-legged, or on one's breech, to crouch down*.
 Incrassatus, a, um; *made gross*.
 Incrasso, are; *to make thick or gross*.
 Increatus, a, um; adj. *uncreated*.
 Increbesco, ċre; neut. [brui & bui] *to be much known or spread*. * Increbuit aura, *the wind is risen*. * Increbuit consuetudo, *the custom obtained, or grew in force*.
 Increbro, are, [à creber] *to have often or many*.
 † Incredendus, a, um; *not to be believed*.
 Incredibilis, e; adj. *incredible or incredulous*.
 Incredibilitās, ātis; f. *incredibility*.
 Incredi-

Incredibiliter; adv. *incredibly*.
 Increditus, a, um; adj. *not believed*.
 Incredulitas, ātis; f. *incredulity*.
 Incredulus, a, um; adj. *incredulous, unbelieving, not to be believed*.
 † Incredendus, a, um; *incredible*.
 † Incremento, are; *to give increase*.
 † Incrementulum, i; n. *a small increase*.
 Incrementum, i; n. Cic. *increase, augmentation, promotion, liberality, tribute*.
 † Incredatio, ōnis; f. *a chiding*.
 Incredito, are; *to make a loud noise; chide, rebuke sharply, take up short*.
 Increditus, a, um; part. of *incredito*; *rebuked, chidden*.
 Incred-o, are, ui and avi, itum; act. *to make a sound or cry; also to chide, provoke, impute, prick forward*. * Incredare aliquem avaritiæ, *to blame a man's covetousness*. * Incredare lyram, *to play upon the harp*.
 Incredesco, ēvi, ētum; *to increase, grow more and more, over or upon*.
 Increto, are, [à creta] *to chalk*.
 Incretus, a, um; part. of *incernor*; *sifted, purged, cleansed; also not sifted*.
 † Incriminatio, ōnis; f. *unblameableness*.
 Incriminor, ari; dep. *not to blame or accuse*.
 Incredesc-o, ui, ēre; neut. Erasm. *to grow raw*.
 Incruentatus, a, um; part. *not stained with blood*.
 Incruentus, a, um; adj. *unbloody, without blood-shed, where no blood has been spilt*.
 Incrustatio, ōnis; f. Vit. *a pargeting, ceiling, wainscoting*.
 Incrustatus, a, um; part. of *incrutor*; Vit. *pargetted, rough-cast*. * Opus incrustatum, *wainscot*.
 Incrusto, are; act. Jun. *to parget, or bring on a crust*. * Calicem incrustare, *to rub the pot's brim with an orange-peel*.
 Incubatio, ōnis; f. } *a sitting upon, or*
 Incubatus, ūs; m. } *brooding*.
 † Incubator, ōris; m. *a brooder, or usurper*.
 Incubatio, ōnis; f. } *a lying or sitting*
 Incubitus, ūs; m. } *upon*.
 Incubito, are; *to lie or sit upon*.
 Incub-o, are, ui, itum; *to lie or lean upon*. * Incubare ova or ovis, or incubare (alone); Col. *to sit upon eggs*. * Incubare Jovi, *to lie in the capitol, to receive dreams from Jupiter*. * Incubare thesauris, *to lie brooding over bags*. * Incubat ille pecuniæ, *he watches narrowly for the money, his fingers itch at it*. * Mens incubuit dolori, *sadness seized his mind*.
 Incubo, ōnis; m. *he that sits brooding; also the night-mare*.
 Incubus, i; m. *the night-mare*.
 † Incūdo, ōnis; m. *a worker at the anvil*.
 † Incū-do, si, sum, dēre; act. *to coin, hammer out*.
 Inculcandus, a, um; part. fut. in dus of *inculcor*; *to be thrust or forced in*.
 Inculcatus, a, um; part. *inculcated*.
 Inculco, are; act. [of in and calco] *to tread or thrust, or beat often into; inculcate*. * Alicui inculcare aliquid, *to beat something into one's head*.
 Inculpabilis, e; adj. *blameless*.
 Inculpate; adv. *blamelessly*.

Inculpatus, a, um; part. of *inculpor*; *without blame or fault*.
 † Inculpo, are; *to excuse, make blameless*.
 Inculte; adv. *grossly, rudely*.
 Incultus, a, um; adj. *untilled, rude, desert, untrimmed*. * Inculta oratio, *a rude oration, not eloquent*.
 Incultus, ūs; m. *want of tilling, rudeness, slovenliness*.
 Incumba, æ; f. *that part of a pillar on which the building lies; the capitol of a pilaster*.
 Incumbo, incubui, incubitum, bēre; neut. *to lie or lean upon, endeavour to give diligence unto, sink down or rush upon, to possess, and keep safe*. * Incumbere ad or in aliquid, *to employ one's utmost force about a thing*. * Studiis incumbere, *to keep close to one's book*. * Incumbit in ejus perniciem, *he industriously endeavours his ruin*. * Magna vis venti in mare incubuit, *a great storm arose*. * Incumbit illi spes successionis, *he is in a fair way to be heir*.
 Incunabula, ōrum; n. *a cradle, infancy, beginnings, birth-place*. * Ab incunabulis, *from one's cradle or infancy*. * Jovis incunabula Creta, *Crete the birth-place of Jove*. * Incunabula virtutis, *the first springings of virtue*.
 Incunābilis, e; adj. *not to be doubted or delayed*.
 Incunctanter; adv. *without delay or doubting*.
 Incūratu, a, um; *not cared or regarded*.
 Incūria, æ; f. [à cura] *carelessness, negligence*.
 Incūriose; adv. *carelessly, negligently*. * Incūriosius agere, *to be too negligent*.
 Incūriosus, a, um; adj. *negligent, careless*. * Incūriosus proximorum, *not minding things near and easy to human understanding*. * Incūriosa suorum ætas, *letting all things pass without the least notice or mark*.
 Incurritur servis, *they fall upon the servants*.
 † Incuriūs; adv. *semewhat remissly*.
 Incur-ro, ri, sum, rēre; *to run or rush upon, incur; make an inroad into a country; stumble at*. * Incurre-re voces malevolorum, *to be ill-spoken of by the envious*. * In oculos incurere, *to be an eye-sore*. * Quem in diem incurrit nescio, *I know not upon what day it happens*.
 Incurfus, a, um; part. of *incurfor*; *assaulted, invaded*.
 Incursim; adv. *hastily, quickly*.
 Incursio, ōnis; f. Liv. *an intursion, invasion*. * Incursio atomorum, *the meeting or conflux of atoms*.
 Incursito, are; neut. *to run very often upon*.
 Incurso, are; act. Liv. [ab incur-ro] *to run often upon, juggle, encounter, invade*. * Incurabit dolor in te meus, *you'll be sorry as well as I*. * Cui nullus alius color incurfaverit, *mixed with no other colour*. * Milites incurfant agros, *the soldiers make an inroad*. * Incurfare in aliquem, *to charge one*. * Incurfare oculis, *to be an eye-sore*. * Pugnīs & calcibus incurfare, *to box and kick one*.
 Incurfus, ūs; m. Liv. *an invasion,*

inroad, encounter.
 † Incurvatio, ōnis; f. *a bending*.
 Incurvatus, a, um; part. of *incurvor*; *bowed, bent*. * Incurvatum bacillum, *a bandy*.
 Incurvesco, ēre; *to grow crooked*.
 Incurvicervicus, a, um; adj. *wy-necked*.
 Incurvo, are; act. *to bow, bend, make crooked*.
 Incurvus, a, um; adj. *very crooked and uneven*.
 Incus, ūdis; f. [à cudo] *an anvil*. * Sub incude, *not finished*. * Opus ablatum mediis incudibus, *a work taken before it is finished*. * Reddere versus incudibus, *to polish verses*. * Incus miles, *a soldier that is often beaten*.
 Incūsatio, ōnis; f. *an accusing, blaming*.
 Incūsator, ōris; m. *an accuser*.
 Incūsatus, a, um; *accused, blamed*.
 Incūso, are; *to rebuke, blame*.
 Incūssio, ōnis; f. } *a dashing against*.
 Incūssus, ūs; m. } *a dashing against*.
 Incūssus, a, um; part. of *incutor*; *dashed against, bruised against*.
 Incustoditus, a, um; adj. *not kept or guarded*.
 Incūsus, a, um; part. of *incudor*; *coined, picked, indented, fashioned at the anvil*.
 Incu-tio, si, sum, tēre; act. Liv. [of in and quatio] *to strike and dash against*. * Morbum alicui incutere, *to cast one into a sickness*. * Vim ventis incutere, *to cause blustering weather*. * Incutere pollicem limini, *to stumble at the threshold*. * Incutere religionem, *to make scrupulous, tender, or leath to do*. * Terrorem incutere, *to scare one*.
 Indāgābilis, e; adj. *to be inquired after; also excused*.
 Indāgantē; adv. *by following the track, with diligent search*.
 Indagatio, ōnis; f. *an inquisition or searching*.
 Indagator, ōris; m. } *an inquisitor or*
 Indagatrix, icis; f. } *searcher*.
 Indago, are; act. [of in and ago] *to search diligently, hunt or trace*. * Omnibus vestigiis indagata res est, *this business has been thoroughly searched and sifted*.
 Indāgo, inis; f. *a diligent search, the scenting of a hound; nets pitched about a wood into which beasts are driven*. * Indagine pœnarum cingi, *to be surrounded with pains and tortures*.
 INDE; adv. [ἐνδ'αὐδ'ε] *from thence, out of that place, and then, afterwards*. * Hinc inde, *on every side*. * Jam inde, *as soon as, even from*. * Inde usque, *from that time to this*. * Inde adeo, *and upon this account*.
 † Indebite; } *adv. unduly*.
 † Indebitō; } *adv. unduly*.
 Indebitum, i; n. *a thing not due*.
 Indebitus, a, um; adj. *not due or owing*.
 Indēcens, ntis; adj. *undecent, unfit*.
 Indēcentē; adv. *undecently*.
 Indēcet; imperf. *it becometh not*.
 Indēclinābilis, e; adj. *not to be escaped, not bending to one side or other; also undeclined*. * Indēclinābilis animus, *a constant firm mind*.
 Indēclinātus, a, um; adj. *not escaped, steadfast*. * Indēclinata amicitia, *settled friendship*.
 Indēcor, ōris; *not becoming*. * Non erimus

erimus regno indecores, *we shall not be unworthy the kingdom.*
 Indecore, adv. indecently.
 † Indecorōsus, a, um; adj. unseemly, unbecoming.
 † Indecorūm, i; n. indecency.
 Indecorus, a, um; adj. unbecoming, unworthy.
 Indefatigabilis, e; adj. not subject to weariness, not to be tired.
 † Indefectus, a, um; adj. without defect.
 Indefensus, a, um; undefended.
 Indefessus, } adv. unweariedly.
 Indefessim, }
 Indefessus, a, um; adj. unwearied.
 † Indeficiens, ntis; not failing.
 Indefinite, adv. indefinitely, obscurely.
 Indefinitus, a, um; indefinite, obscure, ambiguous, unlounded.
 Indefletus, a, um; not lamented.
 Indeflexus, a, um; adj. not bent or bowed, constant.
 Indejectus, a, um; part. not cast down or dejected.
 Indelēbilis, e; adj. which cannot be blotted out.
 Indelēctatus, a, um; not pleased. * Non indelectatus, well pleased.
 Indelēbatus, a, um; entire, not diminished, untouched.
 Indemnatus, a, um; not condemned.
 Indemnīs, e; adj. [à damnum] without hurt or damage.
 Indemnitas, ātis; f. indemnity, freedom, pardon.
 † Indemno, are; to pardon, acquit.
 Indemonstrabilis, e; adj. that which cannot be demonstrated.
 † Indentatus, a, um; toothless.
 † Indēpictus, a, um; not painted.
 † Indēpiscor, sci; dep. to obtain.
 Indēploratus, a, um; adj. not bewailed or lamented.
 Indēprāvatus, a, um; adj. not depraved, uncorrupted.
 Indēprecābilis, e; adj. indeprecable, not to be passed by for any prayers.
 Indēprehensibilis, e; adj. not to be taken or laid hold on.
 Indēprehensus, a, um; part. of indeprehendor; not taken or found.
 † Indēpto, are; to obtain, get.
 Indēptus, a, um; part. of indepiscor; gotten, or having gotten.
 Indēsertus, a, um; never left or forsaken.
 Indēsēs, idis; not idle, quick.
 † Indēsīnens, ntis; continual.
 Indēsīnenter, adv. continually.
 Indēspectus, a, um; not despised.
 Indēterminatē, adv. indeterminately, not precisely.
 Indētonsus, a, um; part. not polled, unshorn.
 † Indētribilis, e; adj. not to be worn out or wasted.
 Indēvitatus, a, um; not avoided.
 † Indēvōtio, ōnis; f. want of devotion.
 Index, icis; m. Liv. [ab indico] an impeacher, discoverer; a touchstone, the fore-finger, an index or table of a book, an inventory, token, sign, guide. * Index charta, the trump. * Index nauticus, the mariner's compass.
 Indi, orum; m. the Indians.
 India, a very large country of Asia.
 Indica, æ; f. an Indian precious stone, which in rubbing breaks out into a purple sweat.
 Indica, a city of Iberia.

Indicatio, ōnis; f. a setting the price, a shewing. * Tua Indicatio est, you ought to set the price.
 Indicativus, a, um; adj. indicative, shewing, declaring.
 † Indicātorius, a, um; discovering.
 † Indicatura, æ; f. an appraising.
 Indicatus, a, um; part. of indicor; prized, uttered, declared.
 Indicina, æ; f. a discovering, shewing, sign.
 Indiciūm, ii; n. Cic. a discovery, mark, sign. * Indicio est, it signifies. * Mco indicio miser perii, I have bewrayed my own nest. * Indiciūm proferri, to discover his comrades.
 Indico, are; act. to shew, declare, demonstrate, accuse, set a price upon; also to promise. * Rogito pisces, indicant charos, I ask the price of the fish, but they hold them at too high a rate.
 Indi-co, xi, ctum, cōre; act. to denounce, proclaim, summon, tax, appoint. * Indicare bellum, to bid defiance. * Indicare supplicationem, to enjoin prayers and supplications to be made on such a day, either for averting threatened judgments, or to offer thanksgiving for blessings received.
 † Indicātor, ōris; m. he that indites, or prefers an indictment.
 Indictio, ōnis; f. a taxing. * In quos libera est indictio, they that are tributary.
 Indictivus, a, um; adj. proclaimed, published.
 Indictus, a, um; part. of indicor; denounced, proclaimed; also unsaid, not to be uttered. * Indictā causā, without pleading to the cause.
 Indicum, i; n. Indian blue.
 Indicus, a, um; adj. Indian.
 Indidēm, adv. from that same place.
 Indiēs, adv. daily, from day to day.
 Indifferens, ntis; indifferent, without distinction. * Indifferens circa cibum, not scrupulous in diet.
 Indifferenter, adv. indifferently. * Indifferenter ferre, to be unconcerned.
 Indifferētia, æ; f. indifference; likeness.
 Indigēna, æ; c. Liv. [ab inde & gigno] born in the same country. * Indigena vinum, wine coming from such a country, made there.
 Indigenitālis, e; natural, native.
 Indigens, ntis; adj. poor, needy.
 Indigenter, adv. poorly, needily.
 Indigentia, æ; f. want, poverty, need, indigence.
 Indig-co, ēre; neut. to want, to be in extreme poverty. * Indigere auxilii adjumento, to want aid, help.
 † Indigeries, ei; f. indigestion.
 Indigestē, adv. confusedly.
 Indigestibilis, e; adj. not to be digested.
 Indigestio, ōnis; f. indigestion.
 Indigestus, a, um; adj. confused, not set in order. * Indigesta ligni simplicitas, solid wood without any grain or speck.
 Indigētes, um; m. gods made of men.
 Indigētur, imp. there is want.
 † Indigitamentum, i; n. a shewing, painting. * Indigitamenta, orum; n. a calendar of canonized saints.
 Indigitatio, ōnis; f. a naming, pointing, canonizing.

Indigito, are; [à digitus] to call, name, shew with the finger.
 Indignabundus, a, um; adj. taking snuff, chafing, angry.
 Indignandus, a, um; adj. to be rejected, slighted.
 Indignans, ntis; adj. angry, taking ill, or in wrath. * Servituti indignantissimus, not enduring slavery.
 Indignantē, adv. disdainfully.
 Indignatio, ōnis; f. Cic. indignation, wrath.
 Indignātiuncula, æ; f. a little anger, pet, or chagrin.
 Indignatus, a, um; part. of indignor; moved, angered, tempestuous. * Pontem indignatus, not enduring a bridge.
 Indignē, ius; adv. unworthily, basely, grievously, heinously. * Indignē pati, to take it ill, hardly to brook it.
 Indignitas, ātis; f. unworthiness, an abuse, infamy.
 Indignor, ari; dep. to be angry, wroth, or discontented, think scorn of, take heinously. * Quidam indignantur imperia, some refuse offices of command.
 Indignus, a, um; adj. unworthy, undeserving, heinous, barbarous. * Indignae turres, very high towers. * Dignos atque indignos adibo, I'll try every one.
 Indigus, a, um; adj. [ab indigeo] poor, needy, in want.
 Indilgens, ntis; adj. negligent. * Indilgens hortus, a garden nastily kept. * Non indilgens, diligent.
 Indiligentē, adv. negligently.
 Indiligentia, æ; f. negligence, sloth.
 Indimensus, a, um; adj. unmeasurable, infinite.
 Indipiscor, sci; dep. [ab in & ant. apiscor] to purchase, obtain, begin, fasten. * Indipisci pugnam, to begin the fight. * Indipisci animo, to get by heart, have at one's fingers ends.
 Indirectus, a, um; adj. unseemly, out of order.
 Indireptus, a, um; not pulled down.
 Indisciplinatio, ōnis; f. misrule, want of discipline.
 † Indisciplinōsus, a, um; adj. ill-bred, untaught.
 Indiscrētus, a, um; adj. not separated. * Indiscrētæ similitudinis imagines, pictures extremely alike, between which no difference can be discerned.
 Indiscriminātum, adv. indifferently.
 Indiscriminatus, a, um; adj. not separated, without choice.
 Indisertē, adv. uneloquently.
 Indisertus, a, um; adj. not eloquent.
 † Indispensatus, a, um; adj. inconsiderate, without respect or proportion.
 Indispositē, adv. disorderly.
 Indispositus, a, um; out of order.
 † Indisimillimus, a, um; adj. superl. most unlike.
 Indisimulābilis, e; adj. 3 art. not to be dissembled.
 Indisimulatus, a, um; not dissembled.
 Indisölubilis, e; adj. 3 art. which cannot be dissolved or loosed.
 Indisölutus, a, um; part. of indissolver; not loosed or dissolved.
 Indistantē, adv. indifferently.
 Indistinctē, adv. confusedly.
 Indistinctus, a, um; confused.
 Indistinguibilis, e; adj. not to be distinguished.
 R r r r r

Indistinctus, a, um; unhurt, not raised.

Inditor, ōris; m. a giver, an imposer.

Inditus, a, um; part. of indor; put in, built upon. * Vincula indita, he was laid fast. * Lecticæ inditus, put into a sedan.

† Individuē, adv. inseparably.

Individuitas, ātis; f. inseparableness.

Individuum, i; n. an atom, a small body not to be divided, one particular thing.

Individuus, a, um; adj. individual, not to be parted or separated.

Indivisibilis, e; adj. indivisible.

Indivisus, a, um; undivided.

Indivulsus, a, um; inseparable.

Indo, didi, ditum, dēre; act. [of in and do] to put in, give, make, fix.

* Nomen indiditū Tyndaro, ye called him Tyndarus. * Indere cicatrices in scopulas alicujus, to make scars on any one's shoulders.

† Indocibilis, e; adj. unteachable.

Indocilis, e; adj. 3 art. unteachable, unapt to learn, dull.

* Arbores indociles nasci, trees that will not grow. * Indocili gutture vernat, sings naturally.

Indocilitas, ātis; f. unteachableness.

Indocile, adv. unskillfully.

Indoctus, a, um; adj. untaught, unlearned, unskillful.

† Indolentē, adv. without grieving.

Indolentia, æ; f. want or absence of grief and sorrow.

Indoleo, ēre; } neut. to begin to

Indolesco, ēre; } grieve for.

Indoles, is; f. [ex in & oleo] towardliness, disposition, increase, nature. * Equorum indoles, the race of horses.

† Indoloria, æ; f. a being without grief.

Indomābilis, e; adj. untameable.

Indomitus, a, um; part. of indomor; untamed, unruly, invincible.

Indormio, ire; neut. to sleep in or upon, to be slack or negligent. * Indormire causæ, to sleep as it were in pleading.

† Indorso, are; to put on the back.

Indotatus, a, um; adj. having no dowry or portion, not honoured with funeral rites.

Indū, indō, or endō, adv. within.

Indubio, adv. without doubt.

Indubitābilis, e; not to be doubted.

Indubitānter, } adv. undoubtedly.

Indubitātē, }

Indubitātus, a, um; part. of Indubitator; undoubted, certain.

Indubitō, are; to doubt of, doubt much.

Indubius, a, um; unquestioned, out of doubt.

INDUCIÆ, arum; f. [ab otium] a truce, respite. * Inire inducias, to enter into a truce, clap up a peace.

Induciarus, a, um; } adj. of a

† Inducialis, e; } truce.

† Inducio, are; to make a truce.

Indū-co, xi, ctum, cēre; act. to lead, bring or draw in, induce, persuade, blot out, raise, cancel. * Inducere

animum or in animum ut-, to persuade one's self that--.

* Inducere animum ad aliquid, or aliquid in animum, to give one's mind to a thing.

* Inducere aliquem, or aliquem loquentem, to bring any one in speaking (in a speech, dialogue, &c.)

* Inducere calceum alicui, to put on a man's shoe for him.

* Inducere aliquem in errorem, to deceive one, show one a trick.

* Inducere scuta pellibus, to cover over the targets with skins.

* Inducere aliquid alicui, to put a thing down to such a man's account, sell it to him.

* Inducere frondes, fructum, to put forth leaves, bear fruit.

* Ingenti pecunia vobis inducetur, it will cost you a good round sum.

* Inducere aliquem in affectus, to move one.

Inductile, is; n. a wine-pot.

Inductio, ōnis; f. an induction, bringing in, conveyance, persuasion, cancelling, a general conclusion from the enumeration of particulars.

* Inductio aquarum, a conduit, a conveying of water.

* Inductio animi, a persuasion, resolution.

Inductor, ōris; m. an introducer.

Inductus, a, um; part. of inducor; induced, brought in, smoothed, covered; also foreign.

Inductus, ūs; m. a persuasion, bringing in.

Inducula, æ; f. [ab induo] an under garment, a waistcoat, &c.

† Indugredior, i; dep. to enter in.

Indulco, } are; act. to sweet-

Indulcoro, } en.

Indulgent, ntis; part. gentle, cockering.

* Indulgentior facies, a pleasant and sweet countenance.

Indulgentē, -iūs, -issime; adv. tenderly, favourably.

Indulgentia, æ; f. indulgence, gentleness, mildness, liberty to do any thing.

* Indulgentia cœli, the clearest and serenity of the heavens.

INDUL-GEO, ūi, ūtum, ūere; act. [ab urgeo, vel à ὀρέω, mulceo] to tender, cocker, give liberty, to have regard for, make much of.

* Lichymis indulgere, to weep much.

* Indulgere genio, to pamper up one's self.

* Indulgere amicitiis novis, to doat upon new acquaintance.

* Tempestas indulget imbribus, it rains hard.

* Indulgere gymnasiis, to addict one's self to sport and manlike recreations.

† Indulgitas, } ātis; f. indulgence.

Indulsitas, }

Indultus, a, um; part. of indulgeor; cockered, suffered, borne with.

Indūmen, mis; } n. apparel, vest-

Indumentum, i; } ture, garment.

IND-ŪO, ūi, ūtum, ūere; act. Cic. [ἐνδύω] to cloath, put on, transform, counterfeit, intangle, cover, contain, fasten.

* Induit se nux in florem, the nut-tree blossomed.

* Induere animum artibus, to furnish the mind.

* Induere solcas jumentis, to shoe horses.

* Induere sibi iras, to grow angry.

* Induere se reipublicæ, to intermeddle with the affairs of the state.

* Induit illa patrem, she blindfolded her father.

* Induit suā confessionē, to be taken in his own confession.

† Indupedio, ire; to hinder, entangle.

Indupeditus, a, um; hinder'd, &c.

Indupētor, ōris; m. an emperor or general. See imperator.

† Indupēro, are; to command.

Induratio, ōnis; f. an hardening.

Indurātor, ōris; m. he that hardens.

Indurātus, a, um; part. hardened.

Indūr-co, ēre; indureſco, ēre; to grow hard.

* Indureſcere in prae-

vum, to be depraved by vicious habits.

Indūro, are; act. to make hard.

† Indūrus, a, um; adj. very hard.

Indus, a famous river of the east, washing India on the west.

Indus, a, um; adj. of India.

Indūſia, æ; f. a waistcoat or shirt.

† Indūſiamen, inis; n. a garment.

† Indūſarius, ii; m. a maker or seller of shifts.

Indūſiatus, a, um; having a shift on.

† Induſio, are; to put on cloaths.

† Induſior, ōris; m. he that hath a shift on.

Indūſium, ii; n. [ab induo] a shirt or shift.

Induſtria, æ; f. industry, diligence.

* De or ex induſtriā, for the nonce.

Induſtriē, -iūs; adv. industriously, diligently.

Induſtrius, a, um; adj. [ab intus & ſtruo] industrious, diligent, careful, laborious.

Indūtus, a, um; part. of induor; put on, anointed, clothed.

Indūtus, ūs; m. an arraying, cloathing, putting on.

* Indutus imperatorius, royal robes.

Induviæ, arum; f. [ab induo] an adder's skin; cloaths.

Induvium, ii; n. the bark of a tree.

Inebræ, arum; f. [ab inhibeo] hindrances, unlucky birds.

† Inebriacus, a, um; adj. drunken.

Inebriatio, ōnis; f. a making drunk.

Inebriator, ōris; m. a drunkard-maker.

Inebriatus, a, um; made drunk.

Inebrio, are; act. to make drunk.

Inebriōſus, a, um; adj. drunken.

Inēdia, æ; f. [ab edo] famine, want of meat.

Inēditus, a, um; adj. not published.

† Ineffāber, a, um; adj. bungling.

Ineffābilis, e; adj. unspeakable.

† Ineffābiliter, adv. unspeakably.

Inefficax, ācis; adj. 3 art. without force or virtue.

Inneſtigātus, a, um; without form or fashion.

Ineffūgibilis, e; adj. 3 art. inevitable, unavoidable.

Inclāborātus, a, um; adj. done with a little labour.

Inclēgans, ntis; adj. not gay or trim.

Inclēgānter, adv. without a grace or beauty.

† Inclēgantia, æ; f. slovenliness.

Incluctābilis, e; adj. which cannot be conquered, unavoidable.

Inemendābilis, e; adj. 3 art. which cannot be mended.

Inēmendātus, a, um; not mended.

Inēmōrior, i; to die in a thing.

Inemptus, a, um; not bought, free.

Inenarrābilis, e; adj. unutterable.

† Inenarrābiliter, adv. unspeakably.

Inenarrātus, a, um; untold, passed by.

Inenōdābilis, e; adj. 3 art. not to be loosed or untied.

Inenōdātus, a, um; not explained.

† Inenōdo, are; to loose, untie.

† Inenormis, e; adj. not excessive.

In-eo, ivi, itum, ire; act. to go into, undertake, lie with one (earnally.)

* Inire conſulatum, to enter upon the conſulſhip.

* Inire gratiam ab aliquo, to get into one's good favour.

* Inire numerum, to count, muſter.

* Inire nexum, to come into an engagement.

* Inire certamen, to begin the combat.

* Inire rationem;

nem, to devise. * Inuit te febris, you have a fever.

+ Inēphippiatus, a, um; unsaddled. Inēptē, adv. foolishly, beside the purpose.

Inēptia, æ; f. foolishness, trifling.

Inēptio, ire; to trifle, talk idly.

Inēptitudo, inis; f. unfiness, trifling.

+ Inēpto, are; to trifle, play the fool.

Inēptus, a, um; [ab in & aptus] unfit, unapt, foolish, fond.

Inēquitābilis, e; adj. 3 art. not to be ridden upon.

Inēquitatio, ōnis; f. a riding upon.

Inēquito, are; to ride upon.

+ Inermatus, a, um, disarmed.

Inermis, e; } adj. [ab arma]

Inermus, a, um; } unarmed, naked.

+ Inermo, are; act. to disarm.

+ Inerrābilis, e, not wandering.

Inerrans, ntis; part. wandering in;

also not wandering. * Stollæ inerrantes, the fixed stars.

Inerro, are; neut. to wander about.

* Ignis ineratædibus, the fire creeps about the house.

Iner-s, tis; 2dj. 3 art. tissimus; [ab

ars] slothful, sluggish, ignorant of

all arts and sciences, dull, spirit-

less, fruitless, barren, unfavoury;

unfit. * Atlas iners, old age. * Anima iners, a coward. * Pondus

iners, a great lubber. * Inertissi-

ma segnitia, very great sloth. * Iners

membris, having no use of

his limbs. * Caro iners, unfavoury

flesh.

Inertia, æ; f. ignorance of arts and

sciences, sluggishness. * Strenua in-

ertia, unskilful diligence.

+ Inerticula, æ; f. a vine that bears

very small wine, or which does not

bring the gout.

+ Inerticulus, a, um; adj. somewhat

lax, never hurting the sinews.

Inertitudo, inis; f. laziness.

Inerūditiē; adv. ignorantly.

+ Inerūditiō, ōnis; f. ignorance.

Inerūditi, a, um; adj. unlearned,

ignorant.

Inescatio, ōnis; f. a baiting, invei-

gling.

Inescatus, a, um, deceived, fed.

Inesco, are; [ab esca] to lay a bait,

deceive, allure.

Inevectus, a, um, exalted, or not ex-

alted.

Inēvitābilis, e; adj. unavoidable.

Inēvitātus, a, um, not avoided.

Inexātūrābilis, e; adj. 3 art. insati-

able, not to be filled.

Inexātūrātus, unsatiated.

Inexcitabilis, e; adj. 3 art. not to be

awaked.

Inexcitus, a, um, not provoked.

Inexcōgitābilis, e; adj. 3 art. not to

be found out.

Inexcōgitātus, a, um, not devised.

Inexcultus, a, um, unpolished.

Inexcūsābilis, e; adj. inexcusable.

Inexcūsātus, a, um, not excused.

Inexercitātus, a, um; } adj. not ex-

ercised, not

practised.

+ Inexformābilis, e; adj. 3 art. which

cannot be fashioned.

Inexhaustus, a, um; part. of inex-

haurior, which cannot be wasted,

spent, drawn out or filled.

Inexorābilis, e; adj. 3 art. inexora-

ble, implacable.

Inexorātus, a, um, not ontreated.

Inexpectābilis, e, not to be expected.

Inexpectatus, a, um; adj. unexpect-

ed, unlooked for.

Inexpedibilis, e; adj. that one cannot

get rid of.

Inexpeditus, a, um; adj. unfurnish-

ed, unready.

Inexperrectus, a, um, not risen up.

+ Inexpers, rtis; adj. unskilful.

Inexpertus, a, um; part. of inexpe-

rior; not proved or tried, unexperi-

enced, not having proved.

Inexplābilis, e; adj. 3 art. inexpia-

ble, not to be cleansed or appeased.

* Odium inexpiable, an irrecon-

cilable hatred.

Inexpiatus, a, um; adj. not cleansed

or appeased.

Inexplānābilis, e; adj. 3 art. not to

be explained.

Inexplānātus, a, um, not made plain,

fluttering.

Inexplēbilis, e; adj. insatiable.

Inexplētus, a, um, not filled, not fi-

nished.

Inexplicābilis, e; adj. 3 art. not to

be explained. * Inexplicabiles

fraudes, deceptions for which there is no

riddance.

Inexplicābiliter; adv. inexpressibly.

Inexplicātus, a, um; adj. intricate,

Inexplicitus, } not to be unfolded,

hard to be understood.

Inexplōrātē; } adv. not making proof

Inexplōratō; } or trial.

Inexplōrātus, a, um; part. of inex-

ploror; not tried or searched.

Inexpugnābilis, e; adj. 3 art. im-

pregnable, invincible.

Inexpugnatus, a, um; part. of inex-

pugnor; not overcome.

Inexpūtābilis, e; adj. 3 art. which

cannot be numbered.

+ Inextermīnābilis, e; adj. 3 art.

which cannot be driven out.

+ Inextimābilis, e; adj. 3 art. which

cannot be esteemed.

Inextinctus, a, um, not quenched.

Inextinguibilis, e, unquenchable.

Inextirpābilis, e; adj. not to be root-

ed or plucked up.

Inextirpātus, a, um; part. of inex-

tirpor; not rooted or plucked up.

Inextricābilis, e, of which one cannot

rid himself, hardly plucked up.

Inextricātus, a, um; adj. not unfold-

ed or freed.

Inexuperābilis, e; adj. 3 art. not to

be overcome or passed.

Inexuperātus, a, um, not overcome.

Infāber, a, um; adj. bungling, inarti-

ficial.

Infābrē, infāberrimē; adv. bungling-

ly, clouterly.

Infabricātus, a, um, not wrought by

the carpenter, rough-hewn.

Infācētē; adv. unpleasantly.

Infācētia, ārum; f. dull humours,

pitiful conceits, witless merriment.

Infācētus, a, um, dull, unpleasant.

Infācundia, æ; f. want of eloquence.

Infācundus, a, um; adj. not eloquent.

Infālibilis, e; adj. infallible.

Infāmatio, ōnis; f. a defaming.

Infāmator, ōris; m. a defamer.

Infāmātus, a, um, defamed.

Infāmia, æ; f. [a fama] infamy, a

bad name, reproach.

Infāmis, e; adj. 3 art. evil spoken of,

slandered, and slanderous; also un-

lucky, dismal. * Infāmenī facere,

to defame.

Infāmisimē; adv. most infamously.

Infāmo, are; act. to defame, reproach,

slander, destroy. * Ut tua modera-

tio aliorum infamat injurias, how

your mild temper renders the injuries

offered by others contemptible.

+ Infāndificus, a, um; adj. doing

things not to be named than Lentulus.

Infāndum! adv. O horrible!

Infāndus, a, um; adj. horrible, not to

be spoken or named.

Infāns, ntis; c. [a fari] an infant,

babe, the young of beasts or birds.

* Homo infāns, a poor speaker. * Pectus infāns, a child's breast. * Infāns boletus, a young mushroom. * Nihil Lentulo infāntius, no man living had less eloquence than Lentulus

Infāntāria, æ; f. a teeming woman;

also a woman lying-in.

Infāntia, æ; f. infancy, childhood;

disability of expressing one's mind.

Infānticidium, ii; n. a killing of in-

fants.

Infāntilis, e; adj. of childhood.

Infāntissimus, a, um, most childish.

Infānto, are, to feed children.

+ Infāntula, æ; f. a little girl.

Infāntulus, i; m. [ab infāns] a little

infant.

Infārcio, ci, tum, cire, to fill, stuff. * Infārcire verba, to crowd in words.

Infātigābilis, e; adj. unwearied.

Infātigābiliter; adv. unweariedly.

Infātigātus, a, um; adj. unwearied.

+ Infātuatio, ōnis; f. a besotting.

+ Infātuātus, a, um; part. of infā-

tuor; stupified, distracted.

Infātuō, are; act. [a fatuus] to make

stupid and foolish.

+ Infāvorābilis, e; adj. 3 art. not

to be favoured.

Infāustus, a, um, unlucky, unhappy.

Infāctio, ōnis; f. infection.

+ Infācto, are, to colour or dye.

Infāctor, ōris; m. a dyer.

+ Infāctorius, a, um; dying. * In-

fectoria spina, buck-thorn.

Infāctus, ūs; m. a dying.

Infāctus, a, um; part. ab infāctor;

died, infected.

Infāctus, a, um; adj. [of in and

factus] undone, not finished, un-

feasible. * Si omnia pro infācto

sint, suppose nothing were done.

* Infāctum argentum, unwrought

plate.

Infālicitas, ātis; f. unhappiness.

Infāliciter; adv. unhappily.

+ Infālicito, are, to make unhappy.

Infālix, icis; adj. unlucky, unhappy,

dismal. * Infālix arbor, a gibbet.

+ Infādo, ēre, to provoke.

Infāsens; adv. angrily.

Infāso, are, to anger; also to be angry

or displeased. * Infāsoare pabula,

to harass the pastures.

Infāsus, a, um; adj. ior, iſsimus;

[ab ant. sensus, i. e. iratus] angry,

displeased; also hateful or hated,

raging. * Infāsa valetudo, sickness.

+ Infā for infāra, beneath.

+ Infārcio, iro; act. [of in and fārcio] to stuff, fill.

Infāri, ōrum; m. [ab infāra] the gods

or souls in hell.

Infāriæ, ārum; f. sacrifices for the

dead.

Infāriālis, e; adj. of funerals.

Infārior, ius, gen. ōris, inferior, lower.

Infārius; adv. lower. See infāra.

Infārius, a, um; adj. [ab infāri] con-

secrated to the gods.

Infānalis, e; adj. infernal.

Infānas, ātis, which is from beneath.

Infānē;

Infernè; adv. from beneath.
 Infernum, i; n. hell.
 Infernus, a, um, which is below.
 Infero, intuli, illatum, inferre; act. cum acc. to bring in, rush or cast in, add, conclude, bury, alledge, sue. * Inferre manus alicui, to lay hands on one. * Inferre faucibus, to put into one's mouth. * Inferre abortum, to make one miscarry. * Inferre signa, to march with colours. * Ut magnificè infert se! how stately he makes his entry. * Inferre litem capitis aliquem, or periculum capitis alicui, to impeach one of felony. * Sermonem hanc de re intulit, he discoursed of this matter, treated of it. * Inferre rationibus, to cast up. * Inferre mortuum, to bury a corpse.
 Infertilis, e, barren, unfruitful.
 † Infertor, oris; m. he that serves up the meat.
 † Infertum vinum, wine sacrificed and offered at the altar.
 Intervēfac-jo, ere; act. to make hot.
 Intervēco, ere; } neut. to be hot,
 Intervēco, ere; } boil.
 Intervēso, eri, to be made hot.
 Inferus, a, um; adj. [ab infra, vel infero] which is beneath. * Mare inferum, the Tuscan sea. * Inferum limen, the threshold.
 † Infessus, a, um; adj. unwearied, very studious.
 Infestatio, onis; f. a vexing, troubling.
 Infestator, oris; m. a troubler, robber.
 Infestatus, a, um; part. troubled.
 Infestè, ius, issimè; adv. troublesomely, maliciously.
 Infestivus, a, um; adj. unpleasant.
 Infestus, are; act. to vex, trouble, corrupt.
 Infestus, a, um; adj. [à fessus vel fero] annoying, troublesome, deadly, malicious, hostile, spiteful, angry; also mortally hated. * Infesta itinera, roads haunted by thieves. * Mare infestum habere, to picket, molest by piracy.
 Infibulo, are, to clasp, button.
 Inficiētiā, arum; f. dull insipid jests.
 Inficiētus, a, um; adj. [of in and facetus] dull, unpleasant.
 Inficiālis, e; adj. of a denial.
 Inficiandus, a, um, to be denied.
 Inficias, acc. pl. denial. * Inficias ire, to deny.
 Inficiatio, onis; f. a denying.
 Inficiator, oris; m. a denier, he that disowns a debt, &c.
 Inficiatrix, icis; f. a denier.
 † Inficiens, ntis; adj. idle, unemployed.
 Inficiens, ntis; part. of inficio, dying.
 Inficio, eci, ectum, ere; act. [of in and facio] to dye colours, infect, stain, pollute, instruct, corrupt, overcast. * Deliciis animum inficere, to deprave the mind with pleasures.
 † Inficere artibus, to teach one the arts.
 Inficior, ari; [à facio, vel fateor] to deny, refuse, disown that which was refused.
 Infidè; adv. treacherously.
 Infidelis, e, faithless, disloyal.
 Infidelitas, atis; f. infidelity, disloyalty.
 Infidelitè; adv. unfaithfully.
 Infidus, a, um; adj. unfaithful.
 Infi-go, xi, ctum, to fallen, sick in.

† Infigūrabilis, e, not to be described or portrayed.
 Infimātes, ium; m. the meanest of the people, the rascality.
 † Infimatus, a, um, abased, depressed, cast down.
 † Infimitas, atis; f. lowness, baseness.
 † Infimo, are, to depress, or cast down.
 Infimus, a, um; [ab infra] lowest, meanest, vilest. * Infimis precibus petere, to intreat most humbly.
 Infindo, ere, to cut, cleave, or graff.
 † Infinitabilis, e, infinite.
 Infinitas, atis; f. infinity, endlessness.
 Infinitè; } adv. infinitely, endlessly.
 Infinitò; } ly.
 † Infinitimus, a, um, nigh at hand.
 Infinitio, onis; f. infiniteness.
 † Infinitivus, a, um, infinitive, undetermined.
 Infinitus, a, um, infinite, without number or end. * Ad infinitum, for ever and ever.
 Infirmarium, ii; n. an hospital.
 † Infirminus, ii; m. he that is sick, or looks to the sick.
 Infirmitas, onis; f. a weakening.
 Infirmitor, oris; m. a weakener.
 † Infirmitorium, ii; n. an hospital.
 Infirmitas, a, um, weakened, wounded, denied.
 Infirmitè; adv. faintly, feebly.
 Infirmitas, atis; f. feebleness, weakness. * Infirmitas Gallorum, the levity of the French.
 Infirmito, are, to weaken, confute, dissolve. * Infirmitate testes, to make their evidence void.
 Infirmitus, a, um; ior, issimus; feeble, weak, infirm (in body or mind.) * Infirmi saporis vinum, weak wine, spiritless.
 Infit, [à φημι, dico] he begins or says.
 † Infiteor, eri, to deny.
 † Inficias, for inficias.
 † Inficiatio, onis; f. a denying.
 † Infixio, onis; f. a fastening or thrusting in.
 Infixus, a, um; [ab infigo] fastened, thrust in or through. * Infixa animis religio, religion imprinted upon the mind.
 † Inflammantèr, inflamedly.
 Inflammatio, onis; f. an inflaming.
 Inflammator, oris; m. } an inflam-
 Inflammatrix, icis; f. } er.
 Inflammatus, a, um, inflamed. * Inflammata lassitudo, an inflammation from too much labour, causing hoarseness.
 Inflammo, are; [à flamma] to inflame, incense, provoke. * Inflammare invidiam, to heighten envy.
 † Inflātè, ius; adv. proudly, puffingly.
 Inflatio, onis; f. a puffing up, swelling with wind. * Magnam habet inflationem, it breeds wind extremely.
 Inflatus, a, um, blown or puffed up.
 Inflatus, us; m. a swelling or puffing up, inspiration.
 Inflectio, onis; f. a bowing, wheeling about.
 Inflecto, xi, ctum, to bow or bend in, daunt, decline. * Solus hic inflexit fensus, he alone made me change my mind. * Lachrymis me inflexit, he moved me to com-

passion with his tears.
 Infletus, a, um, unlamented.
 Inflexibilis, e, inflexible, not to be bent.
 † Inflexibilitas, atis; f. inflexibility.
 Inflexio, onis; f. } a bowing or bend-
 Inflexus, us; m. } ing in.
 Inflexus, a, um; [of inflector] bowed in, changed, declined.
 Inflictus, a, um; part. [of infligor] inflicted, dashed against.
 Insi-go, xi, ctum, to insist, strike, sting. * Infigere colaphum, to give one a box. * Infigere sibi turpitudinem, to disgrace himself.
 Inflo, are, to blow into or puff up. * Inflare spem, to increase, hope.
 † Influxuo, are, to swim or flow in.
 Influentia, æ; f. a flowing into, influence.
 Influxo, xi, ctum, to flow into, enter in gently, flow together in a heap. * Influere in aures populi blanditiis, to win the affection of the people by flattery.
 Influxus, us; m. an influence, flowing in.
 Infodio, odi, ossum, to dig into, interr.
 Infecundè; } adv. barrenly.
 Infecundò; }
 Infecunditas, atis; f. unfruitfulness.
 Infecundo, are, to make barren or unfruitful.
 Infecundus, a, um, unfruitful, barren.
 Infelix, unhappy, unfruitful. See infelix.
 † Infecus, a, um, barren.
 † Infecatio, onis; f. a piercing.
 Infecator, oris; m. a piercer.
 Informatio, onis; f. a fastening, forming, draught, model; an idea of the thing, the shape of it in the fancy.
 Informator, oris; m. } a fashioner,
 Informatrix, icis; f. } informer.
 Informatus, a, um, informed, fashioned, only begun, not finished, not put in execution. * Animus à natura bene informatus, a mind well framed, apt to receive any virtuous impression.
 Informidatus, a, um, not feared.
 Informis, e; [à forma] without form, shape; or comeliness, ill-favoured, ugly.
 Informitas, atis; f. deformity, ugliness.
 Informo, are, to form, fashion, instruct, train up. * Informare deos conjecturâ, to guess what the gods are.
 Inforo, are, to pierce, or bore a hole into, to publish at the market, plead.
 † Infortio, are, to confirm.
 Infortunatè; adv. unfortunately.
 Infortunatus, a, um, unfortunate, unhappy.
 † Infortunitas, atis; f. unhappiness.
 Infortunium, ii; n. misfortune, mischief. * Infortunium habere, to be miserable.
 Infortuno, are, to make unhappy.
 Infossus, a, um, digged, hidden, or buried in.
 INFRA; præp. [ἐνέρος] beneath, below. * Non infra novena, not fewer than nine. * Homerus non infra superiorem Licurgum fuit, Homer did not live after Licurgus the elder.

- Infrā;** adv. *below.* * Multo *infra;* at a much lower rate.
- Infractio,** ōnis; f. a heavy breaking, faintness.
- Infractus,** a, um; [of *infringor*] greatly broken or bruised; also wanton, entire. * *Infractus sermo,* soft speech.
- Infrānātus,** a, um, bridled or unbridled.
- Infrānis,** e; adj. } [à *frānum*] with-
Infrānus, a, um; } out bridle or
stay, unruly. * *Infrānus cursus,* full speed.
- Infrāno,** are, to bridle, curb, check, hold in.
- Infrāgilis,** e, firm, strong, not soon broken.
- + **Infrānares,** the mustaches of the beard.
- Infrangibilis,** e, not to be broken.
- Infrēmo,** ui, itum, to roar.
- Infrēdeo,** ēre, to gnash or grind the teeth.
- + **Infrēdes,** ium; c. children without teeth.
- + **Infrēdesco,** ere, to grumble, mutter.
- Infrēquens,** ntis, thin, not frequented, not haunted, also very thick. * *Infrēquens miles,* a straggler. * *Infrēquens sum vocum Latinarum,* I am not accustomed to the Latin tongue.
- + **Infrēquentātus,** a, um, not frequented.
- Infrēquentia,** æ; f. a small number, the thinness of a company.
- Infrīatus,** a, um, crumbled small.
- Infrīcatio,** ōnis; f. a rubbing in.
- Infrīcator,** ōris; m. a rubber, frotter.
- Infrīcātus,** a, um, rubbed in or upon.
- Infrīco,** ui & avi, tum & atum, to rub in or upon, fret.
- + **Infrīctio,** ōnis; f. a rubbing in or upon.
- Infrīctus,** a, um; [of *infrīcor*] rubbed in or upon.
- Infrīctus,** a, um; part. [of *infrīgor*] fried in.
- Infrīgido,** are, to make cold.
- Infrīgo,** xi, ctum, to fry in or together.
- Infrīngo,** egi, ctum; [of *in* and *frango*] to break or bruise, break in pieces, to weaken, discourage. * *Lingua infrīgitur,* he can't speak for fear. * *Infrīgere hominem,* to abate the man's courage. * *Precatu deos infrīgere,* to move the gods by prayer. * *Plus quingentos colaphos infrīggit mihi,* he gave me above five hundred cuffs.
- Infrīgor,** i; pass. to be broken, &c.
- Infrīo,** are, to break into small pieces, crumble into.
- Infrēns,** dis; } without leaves or
Infrōdis, e; } trees.
- Infructuosus,** a, um, } unfruitful, bar-
Infrugiferus, a, um, } ren.
- Infrūnitus,** a, um, foolish, dull, vain-glorious, doating.
- Infrūcatio,** ōnis; f. a painting, colouring over.
- Infrūcātus,** a, um, painted, coloured.
- Infrūco,** are, to paint, colour over, cloak.
- + **Infrugio,** ūgi, itum, to fly unto.
- Infula,** æ; f. [ab ant. *infilo*, i. e. *velo*] a mitre.
- Infulātus,** a, um, mitred. * *Infulatus mysta,* a bishop.
- Infulcio,** ire, to bring in by head and shoulders, thrust, cram, or foist in.
- * **Infulcit nomen Severi,** he usurped the name of Severus.
- + **Infulgens,** ntis, shining, glistering.
- Infumātus,** a, um, dried in the smoke.
- * **Infumata caro,** hung beef.
- + **Infumibulum,** i; n. the tunnel of a chimney.
- Infūmo,** are, to smoke, or dry in the smoke.
- Infundibulum,** i; n. [ab *infundo*] a tunnel; also a mill-hopper; also the brain, tunnel.
- Infundo,** ūdi, ūsum, to pour in or upon. * *Infundere vitia in civitatem,* to debauch a city.
- Infurnibulum,** i; n. [à *furnus*] a peel to set bread with.
- Infuscatio,** ōnis; f. a darkening.
- Infuscatus,** a, um, darkened, clouded.
- Infusco,** are, to make dim, dark, or dusky, to dye of a dark colour. * *Infuscare vinum,* to mingle wine with water, to dash it with water. * *Eos aliqua barbaries infuscaverat,* they were somewhat rude and boorish.
- Infuscus,** a, um, dark, swarthy, brown.
- Infusio,** ōnis; f. an infusion, pouring into or upon.
- + **Infuso,** are, to wind on a spindle.
- Infusor,** ōris; m. a pourer in.
- Infusorium,** ii; n. a tunnel, cruse or ewer.
- Infusus,** a, um; [of *infundor*] overflowing. * *Mens infusa per artus,* the soul spread over the limbs.
- Infusus,** ūs; m. a pouring in or upon.
- Ingerones,** a large people of Germany.
- Ingauni,** a people of Liguria.
- Inglābilis,** e, which freezes not.
- Inglādus,** a, um, not frozen.
- Ingemīnatio,** ōnis; f. a doubling.
- Ingemīnatus,** a, um, doubled. * *Nobilitas ingeminata,* nobility on father's and mother's side.
- Ingemīno,** are, to double, repeat.
- * **Ingeminant austrī,** the winds rise.
- Ingemīnor,** ari, atus; pass. to be repeated, or doubled often.
- Ingemīscō,** ēre, to groan, bewail.
- Ingemō,** } mourn for or over.
- Ingenērābilis,** e, that which cannot be engender'd.
- Ingenērātus,** a, um, not born or begotten, natural. * *Ingenerata familiæ tuæ frugalitas,* all of your family are sober and thrifty.
- Ingenēro,** are, to engender.
- Ingeneror,** ari, to be engendered; also to continue long.
- + **Ingenīatus,** a, um, naturally disposed.
- + **Ingenīcūlārius,** ii; m. a kneeler.
- Ingenīculo,** are; } [à *genu*] to kneel,
Ingenīculor, ari; } bow the knee, make a leg.
- Ingenīculus,** i; m. Hercules upon his knees, (a consellation.)
- + **Ingenīculus,** a, um, upon his knees.
- + **Ingenīolum,** i; n. a little or pretty wit.
- + **Ingenior,** ari, to exercise his wit.
- Ingenīosē;** adv. ingeniously, wittily.
- Ingenīositas,** atis; f. wittiness.
- Ingenīosus,** a, um, ingenious, witty.
- * **Ager ingenīosus ad segetes,** a fruitful field.
- Ingenītus,** a, um, inbred, natural.
- Ingenium,** ii; n. wit, nature, inclination, disposition. * *Ita mihi omnia ingenia sunt,* I have so many humours. * *Ingenium soli,* the nature of the soil. * *Ad ingenium suum reverti,* to be the same man again. * *Ingenium cœnæ,* the complete setting off a supper.
- + **Ingenor,** i; [ab ant. *geno*, i. e. *gigno*] to be bred in.
- Ingens,** ntis; [à *gens*, vel *geno*] great, huge, famous, stout. * *Animi ingens,* Tac. courageous. * *Ingens pecunia,* a great sum of money.
- + **Ingenuatus,** a, um, well principled and educated.
- Ingenuē;** adv. ingeniously, freely, honestly.
- Ingenuitas,** atis; f. ingenuity, honesty, nobleness, freedom.
- Ingenuus,** a, um, ingenuous, honest, free-born. * *Ingenua facies,* the look of a gentleman. * *Ingenuus color,* a natural colour. * *Artes ingenuæ,* the liberal arts.
- Ingero,** ūi, itum, to bring, put or pour in, lay on by heaps, cast against. * *Periculis se ingerere,* to run himself into danger. * *Sacrilegium ingerere,* to commit sacrilege. * *Seculus sceleris ingerere,* to heap one crime upon another. * *Ingerere se alicui rei,* to meddle with a business. * *Nomina clarorum virorum sæpe suis liberis ingerunt,* they often make mention of famous men to their children.
- Ingestābilis,** e, not to be borne.
- Ingestus,** a, um; [of *ingero*] carried or cast in.
- Ing-igno,** enui, ctum, to engender in.
- + **Ingītas,** atis; f. poverty.
- Inglomero,** are, to fold or roll together.
- Inglōrius,** } a, um; [à *gloria*]
Ingloriosus, } inglorious, of no re-
 } nown or estimation.
- + **Inglutio,** ire, to swallow down.
- Inglūvies,** ei; f. [à *gula*] gluttony, greedy eating, a bird's crop.
- Inglūvīosus,** a, um, gluttonous.
- Ingolstadium,** a city of Bavaria, called Ingolstadt.
- Ingrandesco,** ēre, to grow big, increase.
- + **Ingrano,** are, to carry in corn.
- Ingratē;** adv. ungratefully, unkindly.
- * **Ingratē ferre,** not to take kindly, to be displeased at.
- + **Ingratīcus,** a, um, ungrateful, unthankful.
- + **Ingratīolus,** a, um, out of favour.
- Ingratilis,** [à *gratiæ*] monop. abl. in spite of one's teeth. * *Ingratilis tuis,* whether you will or no, no thanks to you.
- Ingratis;** adv. in spite of one's teeth.
- Ingratitudo,** inis; f. ingratitude, unthankfulness.
- Ingrātus,** a, um, unthankful, unpleasant. * *Ingratum silentium,* a forced silence.
- Ingrāvātē;** adv. without grumbling.
- Ingrāvesco,** ēre, to grow heavy, big, worse and worse. * *Ingrāvescit annona,* corn grows dear.
- Ingravo,** are, to exaggerate, aggravate, make grievous, or worse.
- Ingrēdior,** di; [of *in* and *gradior*]

I N H

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to go in, enter upon, begin. * Vestigiis patris ingredi, to tread in his father's steps, imitate him. * Quam vitam ingrediar? what course of life shall I follow? * Spem ingredi, to be in hopes.
 Ingressio, ōnis; f. a going in.
 Ingressus, a, um, [of ingredior] entered.
 Ingressus, ūs; m. a going in, or entrance; the beginning of.
 † Ingrossor, ōris; m. an ingrosser.
 Ingruens, ntis; hard at hand.
 Ingruo, ere, [à grus] to invade, assault, approach. * Ingruit frigus, the cold weather is at hand. * Iniber ferreus ingruit, a great shower is ready to fall.
 INGUEN, inis; n. [ab ey-fovuv, scotus] the twist, groin, a boil thereabouts.
 Inguinalis, e; of the groin.
 Inguinalis, is; } f. share-wort.
 Inguinaria, æ; }
 Inguini, a people of Umbria.
 † Inguisatus, a, um; burdened, burthen-bellied.
 Ingurgitatio, ōnis; f. a devouring, swallowing up.
 Ingurgitator, ōris; m. a devourer.
 Ingurgito, are, [à gurgis] to devour, swallow up, drown. * Se cibus ingurgitare, to cram himself. * Ingurgitare se in flagitia, to plunge himself over head and ears in villainy.
 Inguistabilis, e; not to be tasted.
 Inguistatus, a, um; not tasted.
 Inhabilis, e; adj. unsuit, unwieldy, unfit.
 † Inhabilitas, ātis; f. unsuitness, unwieldiness.
 Inhabitabilis, e; uninhabited, not to be dwelt in.
 † Inhabitantes, ium; inhabitants.
 Inhabitatio, ōnis; f. an inhabiting.
 Inhabitator, ōris; m. an inhabitant.
 Inhabito, are; to inhabit or dwell.
 Inhæreo, si, sum; to stick fast into, in or at. * Inhæreere voluptatibus, to be wholly given to pleasure. * Inhæret illi lingua, he is tongue-tied. * Inhæreere vestigiis prioribus, to follow his old wont.
 Inhæres, edis; c. he that is no heir.
 Inhæresco, ere; to cleave to, stick in.
 Inhæsiō, ōnis; f. a sticking to or in.
 Inhālātio, ōnis; f. } a breathing or
 Inhālātus, ūs; m. } blowing in.
 Inhālo, are; to breathe or blow in or upon.
 † Inhāmātio, ōnis; f. a hocking.
 † Inhamo, are; to hang on or take with the hook.
 † Inhianter, gapingly, greedily.
 Inhiatio, ōnis; f. } a gaping upon,
 Inhiatus, ūs; m. } a chap in the earth.
 Inhiator, ōris; m. a gaper.
 † Inhibæ, arum; f. unluckly birds in footsaying.
 Inhib-co, ui, itum, [of in and habeo] to hinder, stop, withhold, hold in the reins. * Inhibere remos, to desist from an undertaking. * Inhibere supplicia, to threaten punishment. * Inhibere retro navem, to row backwards.
 Inhibitio, ōnis; f. an inhibition, forbidding.
 Inhibitor, ōris; m. a forbidding, hinderer; a serjeant or beadle.

Inhibitus, a, um, [of inhibeor] hindered, stopped, &c.
 Inhiō, are; to gape upon, follow with open mouth, seek greedily. * Inhiare aliquem, to gape for one's coming.
 Inhonestamentum, i; n. a reproach, shame.
 Inhonestas, ātis; f. dishonestly, baseness, ill-favouredness.
 Inhonestatio, ōnis; f. a dishonouring.
 Inhonestè, adv. dishonestly, dishonourably.
 Inhonesto, are; to dishonour, disgrace.
 Inhonestus, a, um; dishonest, filthy, base.
 Inhonorabilis, e; dishonourable.
 Inhonoratus, a, um; dishonoured. * Transire aliquid inhonoratum, to pass a thing without giving it its due praise.
 Inhonorus, a, um; dishonourable, without honour or renown.
 Inhorreo, ere; } to be afraid, grow
 Inhorresco, ere; } rough.
 † Inhospes, itis; he that lodges no man.
 Inhospitalis, e; unkind, receiving none to lodge, not inhabited.
 Inhospitalitas, ātis; f. inhospitality, bad entertaining of guests.
 Inhospitus, a, um; harbourless, very apt for lodging, rude, merciless.
 † Inhuber, eris; small, slender.
 Inhumane; } adv. inhumanely, dis-
 Inhumaniter; } courteously.
 Inhumanitas, ātis; f. inhumanity, uncourteousness.
 Inhumānus, a, um; inhuman, uncivil, ungentle, immoral.
 Inhumatio, ōnis; f. a burying.
 Inhumatus, a, um; unburied.
 † Inhumigo, are; to water, overflow.
 Inhumo, are; to interr, bury.
 Inhumor, ari; to be buried or unburied.
 Inibi, adv. in that same place.
 † Inicere, to strike or drive in.
 Iniciatus for initiatus.
 † Inidoneus, a, um; unfit.
 Injectio, ōnis; f. a putting or casting in. * Manus injectio, a laying hold on.
 Injecto, are; often to cast in or on.
 Injectus, a, um, [of injicior] cast or thrown in or upon.
 Injectus, ūs; m. a casting in or upon.
 In-ens, euntis, [of inco] beginning. * Ab ineunte ætate, from his youth.
 In-igo, egi, actum, [of in and ago] to drive in, throw down.
 In-icio, eci, ectum, [of in and jacio] to cast in or upon, clap in. * Injicere manum, to challenge a thing for one's own. * Religionem injicere, to raise a scruple. * Frustrationem in aliquem injicere, to beguile. * Injicere spem, to give one hopes. * Glebam in os injicere, to fill up the grave. * Injicio illud, moreover.
 Inimicō, adv. like an enemy.
 Inimicitia, æ; f. enmity, hatred. * Capere inimicitias in se, to bring himself into displeasure. * Inimicitia sunt inter eos, they are fallen out.
 Inimicitialis, e; spiteful.

Inimico, are; to set at enmity.
 Inimicor, ari; to fall out, or become enemies.
 Inimicus, a, um; ior, issimus; hateful, hated, hurtful, hostile.
 Inimicus, i; m. [of in and amicus] an enemy, a back-friend.
 Inimitabilis, e; inimitable, not easily followed.
 † Ininde, adv. from that place.
 Inion, the hinder-part of the head.
 Inique, adv. unjustly, partially.
 Iniquitas, ātis; f. unevenness, unjustness, unequalness. * Iniquitas loci, the odds of the ground.
 Iniquo, are; to vex, grieve.
 † Iniquosus, a, um; unjust, partial.
 Iniquus, a, um; ior, issimus, [of in and æquus] uneven, unjust, unreasonable, unkind, unfriendly, partial. * Loco iniquo pugnatum est, they fought not on even ground. * Iniquo onere premi, to be overburthened. * Spatiis iniquis excludi, to be streightened for room. * Iniquo vultu spectare, to look away upon.
 † Inirascencia, æ; f. want of anger.
 † Inirrigatus, a, um; unwatered.
 † Initia, æ; f. a point or ribband for a coat before.
 Initia, ōrum; n. the mysteries of Ceres.
 Initiālis, e; ancient, first.
 Initamenta, ōrum; n. the first principles of religion.
 Initiatio, ōnis; f. a beginning or entering upon.
 Initiator, ōris; m. the bishop's suffragan.
 Initiatus, a, um; initiated, entered upon, licensed.
 Initio, are; to enter one into the mysteries of Ceres, instruct, license. * Initare munditiis, to prick and trim up one's self, go neat and genteel. * Liberis initiantur maritus & uxor, man and wife are fast linked together by the fruit of their bodies.
 Initior, ari; to begin, be admitted, licensed.
 Initium, ii; n. [ab inco] a beginning, entrance, rise, birth. * Initia prima, the first principles.
 † Initor, ōris; m. a stallion.
 Initus, a, um, [of inco] begun, undertaken.
 Initus, ūs; m. a coupling together.
 Injucundè, adv. unpleasantly.
 Injucunditas, ātis; f. unpleasantness.
 Injucundus, a, um; unpleasant.
 Injudicabilis, e; not to be judged.
 Injudicatus, a, um; unjudged.
 Injugis, e; without yoke or conjunction.
 Injunctio, ōnis; f. an injunction.
 Injunctus, a, um; joined together.
 Injun-go, xi, ctum; to join, to enjoin, to put in commission, give one charge or command. * Injungere detrimentum reipublicæ, to endamage the commonwealth. * Injungere sibi tormentum, to perplex one's self.
 Injurabilis, e; which cannot be called to swear.
 Injuratus, a, um; unsworn, without swearing.
 Injuria, æ; f. [à jus] an injury, prejudice, wrong. * Ab injuriā oblivionis se afferere, to make himself immortal. * Injuriarum formula, an

an action of trespass. * Injuriam cum aliquo agere, to sue upon an action of trespass. * Nec injuria, and not without cause.

Injuriâ, abl. } wrongfully, undeser-
Injuriâ, adv. } vely.

Injurius, ari; dep. to injure, wrong.

Injuriöse, adv. injuriously, wrong-
fully. * Injuriöse tractare, to wrong.

Injuriösus, a, um; adj. injurious, do-
ing wrong. * Vita injuriösa, a
manner of living hurtful and offen-
sive to others.

Injurius, a, um; adj. doing wrong,
unjust.

Injussus, a, um; adj. not commanded,
not authorized.

Injussus, ūs; m. want of warrant
or command. * Injussu meo, with-
out my bidding or authority.

Injuste, adv. unjustly, wrongfully.

Injustitia, æ; f. injustice, wrong.

Injustus, a, um; adj. unjust, unreas-
onable, excessive, cruel. * Injusto
sub falce, with too great a burden.

† Inlux, ūgis; adj. untamed.

Inlaqueatus, a, um; bound, or un-
bound.

† Inlatebro, are; to hide within.

† Inlecebrose, unalluringly, unplea-
santly.

Inlex, icis; c. [ab inlicio] a decoy.
* Inlices canales, channels in streets.
See illex.

† Inlicentiosus, a, um; excessive.

Inlicio, ere; to entice. See illicio.

† Inlicitator, ōris; m. he that buys,
or bids more.

Inliquefactus, a, um; melted into.

† Inlteratus, a, um; unwritten.

Innabilis, e; adj. not to be swummed
or sailed on.

Innascor, natus sum, ſci; dep. to be
born or ingender'd in any thing.

Innatâbilis, e; not to be swummed in.

Innatâtio, ōnis; f. a swimming upon.

Innato, are; to swim in or upon,
overflow, creep into.

Innatus, a, um; part. of innascor;
born or ingender'd in.

Innavigâbilis, e; adj. unnavigable,
not to be sailed on or in.

Innavigatus, a, um; part. of inna-
vigat; not sailed on or in.

Innavigo, are; to sail in or on.

Inne-cto, xui and xi, xum, ctore; to
knit or tie together, clip about. *

* Moras inne-ctere, to prolong.

Innexus, a, um; part. of inne-ctor;
tied, fastened.

Inni-tor, xus and sus sum, ti; dep.
to stay or lean upon, endeavour.

Innixus, a, um; part. leaning upon.

Inno, are; to swim in or upon.

Innocens, ntis; adj. innocent, guilt-
less, harmless.

Innocentor, ius; adv. innocently.

Innocentia, æ; f. innocence.

Innocentius, Innocent, a man's name,
the name of several popes.

Innocue; adv. harmlessly.

Innocuus, a, um; adj. harmless, in-
nocent.

Innodatus, a, um; knit, fastened.

Innodō, are; to knit, tie with a knot.

Innominâbilis, e; not to be named.

† Innominatus, a, um; adj. not
named.

Innotesco, ere; neut. to become fa-
mous and known.

Innoto, are; to inscribe.

† Innotus, a, um; adj. unknown.

Innovatio, ōnis; f. an innovation,
renewing.

Innovator, ōris; m. a renewer.

† Innovatus, a, um; renewed.

Innovo, are; to renew, make or be-
come new.

Innoxius, a, um; adj. innocent,
harmless, and unharmed.

Innuba, æ; f. she that never was
married.

Innubilatus, a, um; adj. clouded.

Innubilo, are; to cloud.

Innubius, a, um; adj. clear.

Innū-bo, pfi, bēre; to marry into.

Innubus, i; m. [a nubo] he that ne-
ver was married.

Innumerâbilis, e; adj. innumerable.

† Innumerâbilis, atis; f. an infi-
nite number.

Innumerâbilitē; adv. innumerably.

† Innumerâlis, e; } adj. number-
Innumerus, a, um; } less.

Innuo, ui, utum, ere; to nod, signify
by nodding, hint, intimate.

Innuptus, a, um; part. unmarried.

* Innuptæ nuptiæ, where the usual
ceremonies are not performed.

Innutrio, ire; act. to nourish, bring
up, in, or at.

Innutritio, ōnis; f. a bringing up.

Innutritus, a, um; part. of innutrior;
brought up, in or at.

Ino, ūs; f. the daughter of Cadmus
and Harmonia, and wife of A-
thamas, who, in his madness, sup-
posing her to be a lioness, drove her
headlong into the sea.

Inobediens, ntis; disobedient.

Inobedientia, æ; f. disobedience.

Inoblitus, a, um; unforgetful.

Inobrutus, a, um; adj. not over-
whelmed.

Inobsuro, are; act. to make dark or
obscure.

Inobséquens, ntis; disobedient.

Inobservâbilis, e; adj. unobservable.

Inobservantia, æ; f. inadvertency.

Inobservatus, a, um; unobserved.

Inocatus, a, um; harrowed in.

Inociduus, a, um; adj. never dying
or setting.

Inocco, are; to harrow in.

Inoculatio, ōnis; f. an ingrafting of a
bud.

Inoculâtor, ōris; m. an ingrafter.

Inoculo, are, [ab oculus] to ingraft
or bud.

Inodoro, are; to sweeten, give a
favour.

Inodorus, a, um; adj. without savour,
unsavoury.

† Inoffense, without stumbling, inof-
fensively.

Inoffensus, a, um; adj. not stumbling,
unhurt, inoffensive. * Iter inoffen-
sum, a plain way. * Inoffensa
tempora a valetudine vivere, to
live in perfect health. * Inoffensa
copulatio vocum, a smooth join-
ing of words, not grating a curious
ear.

Inofficiöse, adj. uncivily.

Inofficiösus, a, um; adj. acting a-
gainst duty, honesty, or friendship;
undutiful.

† Inolens, ntis; without smell or
favour.

Inol-esco, evi, etum, and -ui, itum,
escere; neut. to increase, grow with-
in or bigger. * Natura inolovit,
nature hath strengthened.

Inolitus, a, um; inbred, that which
one is accustomed to.

Inominâlis, e; adj. unlucky.

Inominatus, a, um; adj. unhappy,
forespoken.

Inopaco, are; to shade or shadow.

† Inoperio, ire; to discover or un-
cover.

Inoperaus, a, um; uncovered. * Ino-
perto capite, impudently.

Inopia, æ; f. [ab inops] want, po-
verty. * Inopia & jejunitas ora-
tori cavenda, an orator ought to take
care his oration be finewy and pithy.

Inopinâbilis, e; adj. never thought
of, unlooked for.

Inopinans, ntis; uncircumspect, not
aware.

Inopinantē, } adv. unawares, beside
Inopinate, } expectation.

Inopinatō, } expectation.

Inopinatus, a, um; not thought of or
looked for. * Ex inopinato obser-
vare, to watch slyly.

Inopinus, a, um; the same as inopi-
natus.

† Inopiosus, a, um; very poor.

† Inoppidatus, a, um; not inhabited.

Inopportune, adv. unseasonably.

Inopportūnus, a, um; unseasonable,
importunate, troublesome.

Inops, opis, [ab ops vel opes] needy,
poor, helpless. * Inops consilii,
wanting direction. * Inops verbis,
wanting words to express one's
mind.

Inoptâbilis, e; not to be desired.

Inoratus, a, um; unrequested, untold.

Inordinatē, } adv. disorderly, and
Inordinatim, } inordinately.

Inordinatio, ōnis; f. a disordering.

† Inordinatus, a, um; out of orders
in disorder.

Inori-or, ri; to begin to arise.

Inornatē, adv. rudely.

Inornatus, a, um; untrimmed.

† Inorus, a, um; without a mouth.

† Inotiosus, a, um; not idle.

† Inovo, are; to triumph, rejoice.

Imposterum; adv. hereafter, for the
future.

Inprimis, } adv. first of all.

Inprimū, } adv. first of all.

† Inproperatus, a, um; not swift,
slow.

Inquam, I say or did say. See in-
quo.

Inquantum, adv. for as much.

Inquantumcunque, adv. as much as
may be.

Inquies, etis; adj. restless.

Inquies, etis; f. disquietness, want of
rest.

Inquietatio, ōnis; f. a haunting, dis-
quieting.

Inquietator, ōris; m. a disquieter.

Inquietatus, a, um; adj. disquieted,
haunted.

Inquietē, adv. restlessly, unquietly.

Inquieto, are; to disquiet, trouble,
haunt.

Inquietudo, inis; f. unquietness,
trouble.

Inquietus, a, um, ſtimus; unquiet,
troubled, troublesome.

Inquillno, are; to dwell in a strange
place, to be a tenant.

INQUILINUS, i; m. [ab incolo, vel
a culina] an inhabitant, tenant,
an inmate.

Inquinamentum, i; n. filthiness.

Inquinatē, adv. filthily, barbarously.

Inquinatio, ōnis; f. a defiling.

Inquinâtor, ōris; m. a defiler.

Inquinatus, a, um, -ior, ſsimus; de-
filed.

INQUINO, are; [νεῖδω] to defile,
pollute, corrupt, soil, disgrace. * In-
quinare vellus murice, to dye the
wool.

wool purple. * Inquinare famam, to sully a man's reputation.
INQUIO, is, it, [ab inquires, vel ἐνέχω, into] I say, quoth I.
 † **Inquiritus**, a, um; unthought.
Inqui-ro, sivi, situm, [of in and quæ-ro] to inquire, search, demand. * Inquirere in hominem, to take information about a man.
Inquisitio, ōnis; f. an inquisition, search.
Inquisitor, ōris; m. an inquirer, searcher, promoter, informer.
Inquisitus, a, um, [of inquiror] searched.
Inrecōgitatio, ōnis; f. inconsiderateness.
 † **Inrēdivivus**, a, um; irreparable.
 † **Inreligiōse**, adv. irreligiously, prophane.
 † **Inremisē**, carefully, speedily.
 † **Inrestitus**, a, um; unquenched.
 † **Inrisibilis**, e; which cannot laugh.
 † **Inritus**, a, um; without laughter.
 † **Inrōsus**, a, um; not gnawed.
 † **Inrumpibilis**, e, not to be broken.
Insaluber, } unwholesome.
Insālūbris, e, }
Insālūberrimus, very unwholesome.
 † **Insālus**, a, um; absurd, foolish.
 † **Insālūtātō**, without saluting.
Insālūtatus, a, um; unsaluted. * Insālutato hospite discedere, to go without bidding his last farewell.
Insānabilis, e; incurable.
Insānctus, a, um; unholy.
Insāne, adv. madly, excessively.
Insānia, æ; f. madness, furiousness, excessiveness. * Insānia villarum, excessive sumptuousness in building.
Insāniens, ntis; raging, mad.
Insānies, ei; f. rage, madness.
Insānio, ire; to be mad, transported, out of one's wits. * Insānire insāniam hilarem, to be pleasantly mad. * Nisi ego insānio, if I am in my wits, or understand any thing.
Insānitas, ātis; f. madness.
Insānūm, adv. excessively.
Insānus, a, um, -ior, issimus; mad, distracted, excessive; also very wise. * Insāna herba, hen-bane. * Insānæ vites, vines that bear twice a year. * Insāni fluctus, mighty surges and billows.
 † **Insaporātus**, a, um; insipid, without taste.
Insatiābilis, e; insatiable.
Insatiābilitas, ātis; f. insatiableness.
Insatiābilitēr, adv. insatiably. * Insatiābilitēr aliquem desicere, to take on extremely for.
Insatiatus, a, um; unsatisfied.
 † **Insatiētas**, ātis; f. insatiableness.
 † **Insativus**, a, um; unsown, growing of its own accord.
Insaturābilis, e; insatiable, not to be tasted.
Insaturābilitēr, adv. insatiably.
 † **Insaucius**, a, um; not wounded, unhurt.
Inscalp-o, si, tum; to engrave upon.
Inscen-do, di, sum, [of in and scan-do] to ascend, get up into.
Inscensor, ōris; m. a sea-soldier.
Inscensus, a, um, [of inscendor] mounted, climbed, leaped into. * Inscensus equarum, the covering of mares.
Insciē, } ignorantly.
Inscientēr, }
Insciens, ntis; ignorant, not wittingly. * Abi is insciens, away you fool. * Me insciente, without

my privacy.
Inscientia, æ; f. ignorance, folly.
 † **In-scindo**, scidi, scissum; to cancel, raze out.
Inscitē, adv. unseemly, awkwardly.
Inscitia, æ; f. ignorance, folly, unskilfulness.
Inscitus, a, um, -ior, issimus; foolish, unhandy, ill-favoured, unknown.
Inscius, a, um; ignorant, unskilful, foolish, unknown.
Inscri-bo, psi, ptum; to inscribe, indite, write in or upon. * Inscipere Deos sceleri, they made the gods a cloak for their wickedness. * Inscribere ædes mercedi, to set a bill upon the door. * Corpus tuum virgis inscribam, I'll mark your back for you.
Inscri-bor, bi, ptus sum; pass. to be writ in, to be inscribed, &c.
Inscriptio, ōnis; f. an inscription, placard, title. * Inscriptiones frontis, marks or scars in the forehead.
Inscriptum, i; n. a bill, superscription, a prince's letter, a passport.
 † **Inscriptura**, æ; f. the title, superscription.
Inscriptus, a, um, [of inscribor] written upon; also unwritten. * Inscriptum pecus, cattle not entered in the toll-book. * Inscriptum malefium, a crime not provided against by any written law. * Inscriptus servus, a branded slave.
Inscrutābilis, e; unsearchable.
Inscul-po, psi, ptum; to engrave or carve in, imprint.
Insculptus, a, um, [of insculptor] engraven. * Insculptus animo, imprinted upon the mind.
Insecābilis, e; which cannot be cut, divided.
Insec-o, ui, tum; to cut or slice in, to entrail.
Insecor, ari; pass. to be pruned; Col.
Insecta, orum; n. insects, small fleshless and boneless vermin, not divided into joints, but as it were divided between head and body, as flies, &c.
 † **Insectābilis**, e; not to be followed.
Insectantēr, adv. reproachfully.
Insectatio, ōnis; f. a pursuing, inveighing against.
Insectator, ōris; m. a slanderer.
Insectatus, a, um; pursued, reproached.
Insectio, ōnis; f. a declaration, discourse, cutting.
Insecto, are, [ab insequor] to pursue, follow after, sue, follow after, re-proach, sue at law. * Insectari aliquem maledictis, to revile one, give one base language. * Insectari terram rātris, to rake the weeds out.
Insectus, a, um, [of insecor] cut, cleft, entrained.
Insecutio, ōnis; f. a pursuing.
Insecutor, ōris; m. a persecutor.
Insecutus, a, um, [of insequor] having followed. * Insecutis mensibus, in the following months.
Insedābilis, e; that cannot be appeased.
 † **Insedābilitēr**, unappeasably.
Insedatus, a, um; unquiet, troublesome.
 † **Insegnis**, e; diligent, industrious.
 † **Inseminator**, ōris; m. he that sows in.

Inseminatus, a, um; sowed or grafted in.
Insemino, are; to sow or set in.
 † **Inseminatio**, ōnis; f. the want of a path.
Insenesco, ere; to grow old, or spend one's whole life in a business.
Insensatus, a, um; senseless, foolish.
Insensibilis, e; insensible, which cannot feel or be felt.
Insensilis, e; stupid, senseless, without feeling.
Inseparābilis, e; inseparable.
Inseparābilitēr, adv. inseparably.
Insepultus, a, um; unburied, imperfect.
Insequens, ntis; following next.
Insequentēr, adv. inconsequently.
 † **Insequentia**, æ; f. a bad consequence, not following.
Inse-quer, cutus sum, qui; to follow after, pursue, inveigh against, rehearse in order. * Insequi contumeliā, to speak ill of a person.
Inserēnus, a, um; cloudy, not clear.
Ins-ero, evi, itum; to sow, ingraft, implant, instill. * Inferere hortos, to plant gardens.
Inser-o, ui, tum; to set or put in, add, mingle, interpose, busy himself. * Vitæ aliquem inferere, to bring one to life.
Inserpō, ere; to creep in.
Inserta, æ; f. a piece put in, an ornament.
Insertatus, a, um; put or thrust in.
Insertim, adv. by thrusting in.
Insertio, ōnis; f. a putting in or between.
Insertivus, a, um; inserted, not natural.
Inserto, are, [ab infero] to put to or in often, apply, to be ever and anon clapping to.
 † **Inertorium**, ii; n. the handle of a target.
Inertus, a, um, [ab inferor] put or cast in, inserted, mingled.
Inervio, ire; to serve, to do all one can. * Suis inervire commodis, to drive on one's own ends. * Valetudini inervire, to attend one's health. * Nihil est à me insertum temporis causā, I did not serve the times.
Inervo, are; to observe, keep, defend.
Inessor, ōris; m. a robber on the highway.
Inessas, a, um, [of insideor] besieged, loaded.
 † **Inseto**, are; to put a hair on a sett-maker's thread.
Insibilo, are; to whistle or blow in.
Insiccatus, a, um; undried.
Insicco, are; to dry.
 † **Insiciarius**, ii; m. a sausage-maker.
 † **Insicium**, ii; n. a sausage.
Insidens, sitting or lying in or on. * Insidens cura, a continual care.
Ins-ideo, edi, esum, [of in and se-deo] to sit upon, remain, sink deep into, to watch, seize. * Insidere arcem militibus, to garrison a castle. * Insidere iter, to set a watch on the passage.
Insidiæ, arum; f. [ab insideo] an ambush, lying in wait, treachery, conspiracy. * Ex insidiis aliquid agere, to do a thing craftily.
Insidientēr, adv. by secret plots.
Insidiator, ōris; m. } a lyer in wait.
Insidiatrix, icis; f. }

Insidiatus, a, um; part. of insidior; having lain in wait.
Insidior, ari; dep. [ab insidiæ] to lie in wait or ambush, entrap. * **Insidiari tempori**, to wait an opportunity.
Insidiosè; adv. Cic. deceitfully.
Insidiosus, a, um; adj. deceitful.
Ins-ido, edi, èssum, idere; to sit down upon, alight, sink into. * **Insidere in memoriâ**, to be fixed in the memory.
Insid-or, i; pass. to be rested upon, or loaded with.
Insigne, is; n. Liv. [à signum] an ensign, badge of honour, mark. * **Insigne regni**, a royal diadem.
Insignio, ire; act. to make eminent or remarkable.
Insignis, e; adj. 3 art. Cic. famous, remarkable, eminent, evident. * **Insignis equus**, a horse strangely marked. * **Insignis ad deformitatem**, very ugly or deformed.
Insignita, orum; n. natural marks.
Insignitè; adv. Cic. notably, remarkably, evidently.
Insigniter; adv. Cic. notably, remarkably, evidently.
Insignitio, onis; f. a marking.
Insignit-us, a, um; adj. ior; marked, remarkable, notable.
Insile, is; n. [ab insilio] a treadle of a weaver's loom.
Insil-io, ui & ii. insultum, ire; [of in and salio] to leap upon or into.
Insimilis, e; adj. unlike.
Insimul; adv. together.
Insimulatio, onis; f. an accusing, blaming.
Insimulatio, onis; m. an accuser.
Insimulo, are, act. acc. to accuse, lay to one's charge, counterfeit. * **Insimulare aliquem avaritiæ**; Ter. **Insimulare aliquem facinus**; Plaut. to accuse one of covetousness, to lay a grievous crime to one's charge.
Insinuatio, onis, f. an insinuation.
Insinuativus, a, um; insinuating.
Insinuator, oris; m. an insinuator.
Insinuatus, a, um; part. bowed or folded one within another. * **Insinuatis manibus**, with hands in the bosom.
Insinuo, are; act. to put in the bosom, insinuate, or creep into. * **Insinuare aliquid alicui**, to intimate to one. * **Insinuare se in alicujus amicitiam**, to screw himself into one's favour. * **Insinuare se in causam**, to search the bottom of the business.
Insipide; adv. insipidly, foolishly.
Insipidus, a, um; adj. [à sapidus] unfavourable, without taste or sense.
Insipiens, gen. ntis; adj. 3 art. [of in and sapiens] unwise, foolish.
Insipienter, adv. foolishly.
Insipientia, æ; f. foolishness.
Insipo, are; to cast or sleep in, throw upon.
Insistendus, a, um; to be staid in.
Insisto, riti, stitum, sistere; to insist upon, press forward, tarry, or stand upon. * **Insistere viis**; Cic. viam, iter; Vir. to travel, walk. * **Insistere vestigiis alicujus**, to tread in such a man's footsteps, imitate him. * **Omnes vestigia insistant lua**, let all persons do as they please. * **Insistebat in manu Cereis simulachrum Victoriae**, Ceres held the statue of the goddess Victory in her hands.
Insitio, onis; f. a grafting.
Insititius, a, um; adj. ingrafted. * **Insititius sermo**, a foreign tongue.

* **Insitium**, ii; n. a sausage.
Insitivus, a, um; adj. engrafted.
Securicula insitiva, a grafting-knife.
Insitor, oris; m. a grafter.
Insitum, i; n. Col. a graft, shoot, slip, young set.
Insitus, us; m. a grafting.
Insitus, a, um; part. of insitor; grafted in, not natural; also natural.
Insitus menti amor cognitionis, the natural proneness the mind has to learning.
Insociabilis, e; adj. not to be joined, unsociable.
Insociatus, a, um; adj. not mixed or joined.
Insolabiliter; adv. uncomfortably.
Insolatio, onis; f. a bleaching or drying in the sun.
Insolatorium, ii; n. a bleaching.
Insolatus, a, um; sunned or sunny.
Insolati dies, sun-shining days.
Insolens, gen. tis, adj. rior, tissimus, insolent, haughty, arrogant; also unaccustomed, unacquainted. * **Insolens letitia**, immoderate joy.
Quid tu Athenis insolens? how came this strange thing to pass to see you in Athens? * **Bellorum insolens**, not used to the wars, a raw soldier.
Insolenter, ius; adv. insolently, proudly; also usually.
Insolentia, æ; f. insolency, arrogance, haughtiness; also strangeness, unwontedness.
Insol-eo, ere; neut. to be insolent.
Insolensc-o, ere, to grow proud.
Insolidum; adv. wholly, thoroughly.
Insolido; ly.
Insolidus, a, um; adj. unsound, weak.
Insolite; adv. Cic. unusually.
Insolitus, a, um; adj. unusual, unwonted, unaccustomed. * **Insolitus rerum bellicarum**, not knowing what belongs to war.
Insollicitus, a, um; adj. careless, improvident.
Insolo, are; to bleach or dry in the sun.
Insolubilis, e; adj. not to be loosed or requited.
Insolubiliter; adv. indissolubly.
Insolutus, a, um; part. of insolvor; unpaid. * **Insolutum accipere**, to take something for satisfaction.
Insomnia, æ, f. a waking, watching.
Insomniolus, a, um; dreaming often.
Insomnis, e; adj. [à somnus] sleepless, waking.
Insomnium, ii; n. Cic. a dream, or vision in one's sleep.
Insönator, oris; m. he that sounds in or about.
Insönp, aro; neut. to sound into, at, or about.
Insöns, ntis; adj. innocent, guiltless.
Insontia, æ; f. innocence.
Insönus, a, um; adj. having no sound. * **Insönæ literæ**, mutes.
Insöpitus, a, um; waking sleepless.
Insöporo, are; to wake or watch.
Insörtitus, a, um; not divided by lot.
Inspectatio, onis; f. a beholding, looking wisely upon.
Inspectator, oris; m. a beholder.
Inspectio, onis; f. a diligent beholding, oversight.
Inspecto, are; [ab inspicio] to behold, to consider often or wisely.
Inspector, oris; m. an overseer, he that looks upon any thing to buy it.
Inspectus, a, um; part. of inspicior. looked in or upon.

Inspectus, us; m. a beholding, view-ing.
Inspërabilis, e; adj. which cannot be believed or hoped.
Inspërans, ntis; adj. without hope or expectation.
Inspërato; adv. Sall. unexpectedly.
Inspëratus, a, um; adj. unexpected, unlooked for. * **Ex insperato**, beyond expectation.
Inspër-go, si, sum, gère; act. [of in and spargo] to sprinkle in or upon.
Inspersio, onis; f. Cic. a sprinkling, bespattering.
Inpersus, a, um; part. of inspergor; sprinkled upon, bespattered.
Insp-icio, exi, èctum, icère; act. [of in and specio] to look in or upon, view, search, oversee. * **Inspicere sententiam alicujus**, to search into one's meaning and intention.
Inspico, are; act. [à spica] to make sharp like the ears of corn.
Inspiratio, onis f. Cic. an inspiring, breathing into.
Inspirator, oris; m. an inspirer.
Inspiratus, a, um; part. inspired.
Inspiro, are; act. acc. to inspire, breathe, or blow into. * **Inspirare literam**, to aspirate a letter.
Inspoliatus, a, um; adj. not spoiled, stripped or plundered.
Inspuo, ui, utum, ère; to spit upon.
Inspüto, are; to spit often upon or in, bespawl.
Instabilis, e; adj. Cic. unstable, inconstant, changeable.
Instabilitas, atis; f. inconstancy, unstableness.
Instans, gen. tis; adj. ior, issimus; instant, urgent, nigh at hand.
Instantaneus, a, um; adj. momentary.
Instantèr; adv. Cic. instantly, earnestly, without giving over; also indifferently.
Instantia, æ; f. instance, earnestness, pressing.
Instar, [for ad instar] adv. like, as it were, as big as.
Instar; n. indec. a likeness, proportion. * **Ad instar inclyti montis**, like a great mountain.
Instat; verb. imp. it is near, or within a little.
Instauratio, onis; f. Cic. a restoring, repairing, instauration.
Instaurativus, a, um; adj. new-instaurativus, made, renewed.
Instaurativi ludii, solemn plays revived after disuse.
Instaurator, oris; m. Liv. a repairer.
Instauratus, a, um; part. of instauror; repaired, renewed.
INSTAURO, are; act. [ab instar, vel à στυπώω, palum depingo] to repair, restore, renew. * **Instaurare sibi monumentum**, to erect him a tomb. * **Instaurare animum**, to take heart or courage. * **Instaurareunicam adversus hyemem**, to get him a new coat against winter. **Instaurare acies**, to rally again.
Inst-erno, ravi, ratum, internere; to cover or spread upon.
Instigatio, onis, f. Cic. an instigation, provoking.
Instigator, oris; m. a provoker.
Instigatrix, icis; f. a provoker.
Instigatus, a, um; part. provoked.
Instigo, are; act. acc. Liv. [à ορίζω, pungo] to incite, provoke, stir up, prick forward, instigate.
Instillatio, onis; f. an instilling, or drop.

dropping in.

Instillator, ōris; m. an instiller, infuser.
Instillatus, a, um; infilled, infused.
Instillo, are; to instill, infuse, drop in.
Instimulatio, ōnis; f. a putting forward, an egging on.
Instimulātor, ōris; m. an egger on, provoker.
Instimulo, are; act. to put forward, provoke, stir up.
† Instinator, ōris; m. a provoker, stirrer up.
Instinctus, ūs; m. an instinct, an inward motion or persuasion of the mind, natural inclination.
Instinctus, a, um; part. of instinguer; stirred up, provoked.
Instinguo, xi, ctum, guere; act. [ἀστίγω, pungo] to provoke, persuade.
 * **Instinxit nos ad elegantiam**, he stirred us up to affect elegance.
† Instipo, are; to stop chinks or clefts.
Instipulor, ari; dep. to bargain, indent, agree.
Instita, æ; f. [ab instito] a welt, guard, lace, gallcon, a swathe.
 * **Institæ**, arum; bed-girths.
Institio, ōnis; f. an instilling, staving.
Instito, are; [ab instito] to tie at hand, enforce often and much, withstand.
Institor, ōris; m. a merchant-man or factor; also a pedlar, broker. **Institor vestis**, the seven stars. * **Institor eloquentiæ**, a peddling scribbler.
Institōrius, a, um; adj. of a factor or pedlar.
† Institrix, icis; f. a woman-factor or pedlar.
Institu-o, i, tum, ěre; act. [of in and statuo] to ordain, appoint, instruct, begin. * **Officinam instituere**, to set up shop. * **Collegium instituere**, to found a college. * **Ita in animo institui**, this is my resolution.
Institu-or, i, tus sum; pass. to be ordained, resolved, begun, taught, &c.
Institutio, ōnis; f. Cic. an institution, instruction, beginning, teaching.
 * **Institutio operis**, the setting upon a work.
Institutor, ōris; m. Cic. an instructor, teacher.
Institutum, i; n. Hor. a purpose, instruction, trade, custom. * **Uti instituto tuo**, to do as he was wont.
Institutus, a, um; part. of institutor; instructed, appointed.
Inst-o, iti, itum, are; neut. to enforce, press on, be at hand, be earnest, insist upon. * **Noli mihi instare**, do not urge me. * **Instare operi**, to be on the work. * **Rectam instas viam**, you are in the right way. * **Instare vestigiis**, to follow step by step. * **Instant me tibi bona**, I will shortly do you a kindness. * **Ille nescit instare**, he stands in it that knows not.
Inst agulum, i; n. a saddle-cloth.
† Instramentum, i; n. } a towel or
Instrāum, i; n. } a couch or
 star, a horse-cloth.
Instratus, a, um; part. of instritor; covered, spread upon. * **Instratu fragminibus panis**, peised with broken bread. * **Instratus equus**, a horse ready saddled and bridled.
Instrēnuus, a, um; adj. large, remiss.
Instrēpo, ui, itum, to make a wife.
Instrictus, a, um; part. of instringor; * **Dolore instrictus**, vexed or touched with grief.
† Instridens, ntis; part. of instrideo;

making a hissing noise.

Instringo, xi, ictum, ěre; act. to bind hard, also to unbind.
Instructio, ōnis; f. Liv. a furnishing, instructing.
Instructor, ōris; m. a furnisher, instructor, orderer, preparer.
Instructus, a, um; part. ior, istinus; [of instruo] instructed, furnished.
 * **Instructiores peditum copiae**, the infantry better marshalled.
Instructus, ūs; m. a furnishing.
Instruendus, a, um; to be instructed.
Instruens, tis; instructing, &c.
Instrumentalis, e; adj. instrumental.
Instrumentāter, adv. instrumentally.
Instrumentum, i; n. Cic. an instrument, tool, weapon, furniture, a deed or evidence, an inventory, register. * **Vetus & novum instrumentum**, the old and new testament.
Instruo, xi, ctum, ěre; act. to order, put in rank and file, prepare, equip, furnish, instruct, teach, dispose. * **Instruere locum insidiis**, to set ambushes. * **Acie[m] instruere**, to draw up an army. * **Instruere potestate**, to empower. * **Instruere accusationem**, to make a suit ready for a trial.
Instruo-o, i, ctus sum; pass. to be furnished, prepared, &c. * **Instruar consiliis idoneis ad hoc nostrum negotium**, I shall be well prepared for this affair of ours.
† Instudiolus, a, um; not studious.
Instupens, ntis; astonished, senseless.
Instup-co, ěre; to be amazed, nummed.
Instuatum, i, n. [a suadeo vel suavis] a yellow smoky colour.
† Instuāvis, a, um, not persuaded.
Instuāvis, e; not sweet, bitter. * **Instuāvis vita**, an unpleasant life.
Instuāvit, ātis; f. unpleasantness.
Instubide; adv. rashly, headily.
Instubidus, a, um; adj. rash, precipitate, heady.
Insubiectus, a, um; adj. not subject.
Insubria, a country of Gallia Cisalpina.
Insubres, the inhabitants of Insurbria.
Insubtilis, e; adj. not subtle.
Insubtiliter, adv. unsubtly, grossly.
† Insulūm, a weaver's turning beam.
Insucco, are; [a succus] to wet or moisten, steep in.
Insudo, are; neut. to sweat at.
Insuefactus, a, um; accustomed.
Insueico, ēvi, ctum, escēre; to accustom, or to be accustomed; to train up.
Insuecor, Colum. to be accustomed.
Insuetus, a, um; part. of insuecor; unaccustomed. * **Insuetus laboris**, not used to take pains.
† Insufflo, are; to puff, or snuff.
Insula, æ; f. [a salum] an island, a palace or great house, without any house adjoining.
Insulae, arum; f. the city L'Isle in Flanders.
† Insulanus, ei; m. an islander.
Insularis, e; adj. of an island.
Insularius, ii; m. he that inhabits or keeps a great house set by itself in a city, an islander.
† Insulatus, a, um; made an island.
Insulōsus, a, um; adj. full of islands.
Insul-e; adv. unfavourably, foolishly.
Insulsitas, ātis; f. unfavourableness, foolishness.
Insultus, a, um; [of in and saltus] insipid, unfavourable, fresh, witty, dull.
Insultatio, ōnis; f. an insulting, domineering over, trampling upon, outrageous, inveighing against.
Insulto, are; [of in and salto] to leap

up against or upon, stamp upon, triumph, insult over. * **Insultare fores calcibus**, to kick at the door.
Insultura, æ; f. a trampling or leaping upon.
Insultus, ūs; m. an assault, a triumphing over.
In-sum-sui-esse, to be present or in.
Insomma; adv. briefly, in conclusion.
Insunno, are; act. to perfect, finish.
Insuno-o, psi, ptum, ěre; act. to spend, consume, bestow, lay out, assume, take, possess, compass.
† Insumptio, ōnis; f. a bestowing.
Insumptus, a, um; part. of insunior; spent, &c.
Insuo, ui, utum, ěre; act. to sew in, stitch, join to.
Insuper; adv. moreover, over and above. * **Insuper habere**, to slight.
 * **Insuper his**, moreover.
Insuperabilis, e; adj. insuperable, invincible, unpassable.
Insuperhabitus, a, um; slighted.
Insurgo, rexi, ctum, ěre; neut. to rise up at or against. * **Insurgere publicis utilitatibus**, to have great regard to the common-weal. * **Insurgere remis**, to tug hard at the oars.
Insurrectio, ōnis; f. an insurrection.
Insusceptus, a, um; adj. not taken.
Insusurratio, ōnis; f. a whispering in the ear.
Insusurro, are; neut. to make a gentle noise, whisper in the ear, report privately.
Insutus, a, um; part. of insuor; sewed in.
Insyncerus, a, um; adj. not sincere, corrupt, unsound.
Intabelco, ěre; neut. to pine, melt, wear away.
† Intabulo, are; to write on tables.
Intactilis, e; adj. not to be touched.
Intactus, a, um; adj. untouched, untasted, whole. * **Virgo intacta**, a true maid. * **Intacti religionis animi vir**, an atheist. * **Intactus sibilis**, never exposed to laughter.
† Intactus ūs; m. a not feeling or touching.
† Intaliatio, ōnis; f. a carving.
Intaliator, ōris; m. a carver.
† Intalio, are; to carve, cut into form.
Intaminatus, a, um; part. undegled.
† Intamino, are; to defile.
Intantum; adv. for so much.
Intectus, a, um; part. of integor. covered, armed; also uncovered.
† Intega, æ; f. a table carpenter.
Integellus, a, um; adj. [ab integer] pretty whole or sound.
INTĒG-ER, ra, rum; adj. [ab in & tango, i. e. tango] whole, entire, safe, sound, uncorrupted, sober, lusty, upright, free, not meddled with.
 * **Integer vitæ**, an innocent man.
 * **Integer ævi**, in his prime. * **Integram instituire**, to set one in statu quo prius. * **Integrum servare**, to keep himself disengaged from any party. * **Mihi integrum est**, I am free to do it. * **De integro**, afresh.
Intēgo, xi, ctum, ěre; to cover over.
Integralco, ěre; [ab integro] to be restored, grow new again.
Integratio, ōnis; f. a renewing.
Integratus, a, um; renewed.
Integrē, errinē; adv. purely, uprightly.
Integritas, ātis; f. integrity, uprightness, the respite between the fits of an ague. * **Integritas corporis**, perfect health.
† Integritudo; f. integrity, soundness.
 Integro,

- Integro**, are; act. to renew, repair, restore.
Integumentum, i; n. a cover, dark speech. * **Integumenta** flagitiorum, specious pretences to cover vile crimes.
Intellectualis, e; adj. of the understanding.
† **Intellectualiter**; understandingly.
Intellectus, a, um; part. of intelligor; understood.
Intellectus, ſis; m. understanding, also signification.
† **Intellexes**, for intellexisses.
Intelligens, tis; P. & A. of intelligo; understanding. * **Intelligens** principis, perfectly understanding the humour and inclination of the prince.
Intelligentē; adv. understandingly.
Intelligentia, æ; f. knowledge, prudence, wit, wisdom.
Intelligibilis, e; adj. intelligible, which may be understood.
† **Intelligibiliter**; adv. intelligibly.
Intelligo, exi, ectum, igere; act. [of inter and lego] to understand. * **Male** intelligere, to mistake.
Intemerandus, a, um; adj. not to be profaned or violated.
† **Intemeratē**, adv. undefiledly.
Intemeratus, a, um; adj. undefiled, inviolated, uncorrupted.
Intemperans, gen. tis; adj. tior, tiffimus, intemperate, overpowered by his passions.
Intemperant-er, ius, iſſimē; adv. intemperately, inordinately.
Intemperantia, æ; f. intemperance, intemperance, excess. * **Intemperantia** cœli, bad air.
Intemperatē; adv. intemperately.
Intemperatus, a, um; adj. intemperate, immoderate.
Intemperia, æ; or es, ci; f. fury, madness.
Intemperias, arum; diſtraction, furies.
Intemperſtas, atis; f. unseasonableness, unhealthy weather.
Intemperſivē; adv. unseasonably.
Intemperſivus, a, um; adj. unseasonable, out of due time, excessive, of bad abode.
† **Intempeſto**, are; to molest, destroy with tempest.
Intempeſtus, a, um; adj. unseasonable, untimely. * **Intempeſta** nox, midnight.
† **Intempeſtialis**, e; adj. eternal.
Intendendus, a, um; adj. to be marked, bended, intressed.
Intendens, ntis; part. of intendo; inclining, bending to, endeavouring. * **Intendentibus** ſe tenebris, growing darker and darker.
Intendo, di, ſum & tum, dēre; act. acc. to bend, strain, stretch, observe diligently, settle, apply, inforce, increase, purpose, continue, declare, to go. * **Intendere** formulam or actionem, to sue one. * **Intendere** locum ſertis, to hang garlands about a place. * **Intendere** digitum, to point. * **Os** in hoſtem intendit, he faces the enemy. * **Iter** intendere, to go, march. * **Intendere** ferrum, to hold the sword to one's throat. * **Se** adverſarium in aliquem intendere, to declare himself such a man's enemy. * **Intendere** eruditionem, to set forth learning, make it appear.
Intenſio, ōnis; f. a straining, stretching, diligence, purpose, an action against one, a charge.
Intenſus, a, um; part. of intendor; stretched out, bended, attentive, earnest.
† **Intentabilis**, e; not to be tempted.
Intentatio, ōnis; f. a threatening.
† **Intentator**, ōris; m. a threatener, tempter.
Intentatus, a, um; adj. [of in and tentatus] assayed or tried.
Intentatus, a, um; part. of intendor; ready drawn, ready to strike, pointed at.
Intenſ-ē, ius, iſſimē; adv. diligently, accurately.
Intentio, ōnis; f. a stretching, bending out, intention, employment, a charge against one, the augmenting of a quality. * **Intentio** animi, the earnestness of the mind. * **Intentione** diligenti notare, to note very carefully. * **Perdere** intentionem, to miscarry in his suit.
Intento, are; act. to stretch out often, threaten. **Intentare** actionem, to commence a suit against one. * **Intentare** alicui manus, to offer to strike one.
Intentus, a, um; ior, iſſimus [of intendor] stretched upon, diligent at work. * **Intentior** custodia, a more careful watch. * **Intentis** alimentorum pretiis, diet growing dearer. * **Intento** opus est animo, one should be very serious about it.
Intentus, ſis; m. a stretching out.
Intep-co, ēre; } to grow warm.
Intepſco, ēre; }
INTER, præp. cum acc. [μετα, vel ab in] within, between, among.
* **Inter** cenam, at supper-time.
* **Inter** ambulandum, as I was walking. * **Inter** patres lectus, chosen senator. * **Inter** ſe, among one another. * **Inter** opus, in the action.
* **Inter** ſacrum ſaxumq; ſtare, to be in the mouth of danger. * **Inter** initia, at the beginning. * **Inter** hæc, in the mean time.
Interalbico, are; neut. to be white between, or to have white mixed with other colours.
Interamna, a city of Umbria.
Interamnates, the people of Interamna.
Interamnia, the city Teramo in Apurium.
Intēranea, ōrum; n. [ab intra] the bowels.
Intēraneus, a, um; adj. of the bowels, inward.
† **Interareſco**, ēre; to become utterly dry.
† **Interatim**; adv. in the mean while.
Interb-bo, bi, bitum; to drink out all.
† **Interbito**, ere; to come in the mean while.
Intercalaris, e; adj. set or put between. * **Annus** intercalaris, leap-year. * **Dies** intercalaris, the odd day added to leap-year. * **Verſus** intercalaris, the burden of a song.
† **Intercalaritas**, atis; f. a putting between.
Intercalarium, ii; n. the addition in a leap-year.
Intercalatio, ōnis; f. the putting in of a day, month, &c.
Intercalator, ōris; m. he that puts in.
Intercalatus, a, um; put between, inserted.
Intercalo, are; to put in a day or year, insert, defer.
Intercapedo, inis; f. [à capio] distance of space between time or place, delay, respite. * **Nulla** est intercapedo moleſtiæ, continual trouble and misery.
† **Intercarpens**, ntis; taking about the middle.
Intercē-do, ſi, ſum, dēre; act. to intercede, come in between, hinder, withstand. * **Intercēſſum** eſt authoritati, authority is opposed. * **Ira** inter eos interceſſit, they are not cater-cousins. * **Intercedit** illi tecum amicitia, there is a great deal of friendship between him and you. * **Intercedere** pro aliquo, to bail one out.
† **Intercentor**, ōris; m. he that sings a mean.
Intercentus, ſis; m. [à cantus] the mean part in music.
Interceptio, ōnis; f. an intercepting, incroaching.
Intercep-or, ōris; m. an interceptor, deceiver, foreſtall r. * **Interceptor** litis alienæ, he that carries on another man's ſuit for him, that epouſes his cauſe.
Interceptus, a, um; part. of intercipo; ſurprized, prevented, foreſtalled.
Interceſſio, ōnis; f. an interceding, withſtanding, hindering.
Interceſſor, ōris; m. an interceſſor, hinderer, oppoſer.
Interceſſus, ſis; m. [ab intercedor] a coming between, an entreaty.
Intercidens, ntis; part. of intercīdo; falling between. * **Intercidens** dies, an extraordinary or critical day forced by the malice of the deſeign.
Intercidentia, æ; f. the falling of a humour.
Intercīdo, ēre; neut. [of inter and cado] to decay, perſh, fall between, be forgotten. * **Si** interciderit tibi aliquid, if you forget any thing.
Intercī-do, di, ſum, dēre; act. [of inter and cado] to cut aſunder in the miſt, cut off or in pieces.
Intercīlium, ii; n. the ſpace between the eye-brows.
Intercinctus, a, um; part. of intercīngor, girded about the middle.
Intercīno, inui, entum, inēre, [of inter and cano] to ſing between or in the middle part.
Intercīpio, ēpi, eptum, ipēre; act. [of inter and capio] to intercept, incroach, prevent, foreſtall, ſurprize, take all, make clean ſhaven. * **Intercipere** veneno, to poiſon. * **Intercipere** iter, to ſtop up or hinder a paſſage or way. * **Intercipere** victoriam labore alieno quaſitam, to attribute a victory to himſelf that another has obtained. * **Ne** qua interciperet oblivio, leſt it ſhould be forgotten.
Intercīſa, the city Rachekeſh in Lower Pannonia.
Intercīſē; adv. by pieces, ſcraps.
Intercīſio, ōnis; f. a cutting off or between.
Intercīſus, a, um; part. of intercīdor; divided, cut aſunder. * **Intercīſi** dies, half-working-days. * **Intercīſa** pactiones, bargains broke off.
Intercīamo, are; to cry out among or between.
Intercīū-do, ſi, ſum, dēre; act. [of inter and claudo] to ſhut up from, ſtop, compaiſ. * **Omnes** potiones aquā frigidā intercīdore, to drink cold water after all other liquors. * **Intercīdore** comitatum inimicis or inimicos comitatus, to keep the enemy from proviſion.
Intercīuſio, ōnis; f. a cloſing or ſtopping of the way. * **Intercīuſio** animæ.

nimæ, a difficulty in breathing.
 Interclūsor, ōris; m. he that stops up or cuts off.
 Interclūsus, a, um; part. of intercludor; closed, stopped.
 + Intercolō, ēre; to procure favour.
 Intercolumnium, ii; n. [à columna] the space between two pillars.
 Interconcilio, are; to procure favour or friendship between two.
 + Intercōstālis, e; between the ribs.
 Interculco, are; act. [of inter and calco] to trample upon, between, or in the midst.
 + Intercombo, ēre; to lie or sit between.
 Intercurrens, ntis; running between.
 * Intercurrens pulsus, an odd pulse coming between two others.
 Intercuro, ri, sum; to run between, besall.
 + Intercursatio, ōnis; f. a frequent coming between.
 Intercursio, are; [ab intercurro] to run often between, to strike or break.
 Intercursus, ūs; m. a running or coming between, intercession.
 Intercus, ūtis; adj. [à cutis] between the skin and flesh. * Aqua or vitium intercus, the dropsy. * Intercutibus vitii madentes, full of secret vices.
 + Intercursor, ōris; m. a cutter off.
 + Intercutāneus, a, um; within the skin.
 + Intercūt-io, ēre; [of inter and quatio] to strike between.
 + Interdatus, a, um; adj. distributed, or put between.
 + Interdianus, a, um; in the day-time.
 + Interdiarius, ii; m. he that robs by day.
 Interdico, xi, ctum, cere; act. acc. & dat. to forbid, restrain, keep from.
 * Interdicere aquā & igne, to banish. * Interdixit mihi ne quid mirer, it kept me from wondering.
 * Nihil interdicto, I care not. * Cui nemo interdiceret possit, whom nobody can gain-say. * Interdicere vestigiis, to forbid one coming or going over.
 Interdic-or, i, tus sum; pass. to be forbidden, hinder'd, &c.
 Interdictio, ōnis; f. } a prohibition,
 Interdictum, i; n. } forbidding.
 Interdictus, a, um; part. of interdicor; forbidden; also enjoined, decreed.
 Interdiū; adv. in the day-time.
 + Interdius, a, um; adj. daily, continually.
 + Interdu, are; to distribute. * Nihil interdare, and siocum non interdare, to slight.
 Interduca, Juno, so called from bringing home the bride.
 Interductus, ūs; m. a distinction, a space between. * Interductus librarii, paintings.
 Interdum; adv. sometimes, now and then, in the mean while.
 Interdū; adv. in the mean while, nevertheless. * Interca loci or temporis, in the mean time.
 Interemptio, ōnis; f. a killing.
 Interemptor, ōris; m. a killer.
 Interemptus, a, um; part. of interimor; killed.
 Inter-eo, ivi & ii, itum, ire; act. to decay, perish, die, wear away. * Eamē interire, to be starv'd to death.

Interquito, are; act. to ride in the midst.
 Intererro, are; to come or pass between or among.
 Interest; imp. [ab intersum] it belongs, it concerns, it is good, it is the duty. * Permagni interest, there is a great difference. * Hoc inter patrem ac dominum interest, a father and master differ in this. * Interest inter duos amnes, it lies between two rivers. * Triduum non interest ætatis uter major sit, there is not three days difference in our ages. See interisam.
 Interfac-io, ēre; to make up, set one's hand to the work, to work by fits.
 Interfāris, i; to interrupt or speak in one's discourse.
 Interfatio, ōnis; f. an interruption.
 Interfectio, ōnis; f. a killing.
 Interfector, ōris; m. } a killer.
 Interfectorix, icis; f. }
 Interfectus, a, um; part. of interficior; slain.
 + Interfeminium, ii; n. the privities.
 Interficio, cci, ctum, icere; act. [of inter and facio] to kill, slay, destroy, deprive of, burn up. * Interficere aliquem pessimis exemplis, to make one a terrible example.
 Interfinium, ii; n. [à finis] the space between bounds, the bridge of the nose.
 + Interfio, eri; neut. to perish, consume away.
 Interflu-o, xi, ēre; to flow between.
 Interfluus, a, um; flowing between.
 Interfod-io, ēre; to dig or enter into.
 Interfeminium, as interfeminium.
 Interfor. See interfāris.
 Interfr-ingo, cci, ctum, ingere; [of inter and frango] to break asunder.
 + Interfulg-co, ēre; neut. to shine between.
 + Interfundo, udi, ūsum, undere; act. to pour between.
 Interfuro, ēre; neut. to be mad by fits, or rage between or amongst.
 Interfusus, a, um; part. of interfundor; poured between two. * Genæ interfusæ maculis, speckled cheeks.
 Interfuturus, a, um; part. fut. in rus, of intersum; like to be present.
 + Intergarrio, ire; to prate between.
 Intergarritus, a, um; chatted between. * Pauculis verbis intergarritis, after a little prating.
 Intergerinus, a, um; adj. put between.
 Intergerivus, i, twaen. * Intergerinus paries, a middle or partition-wall.
 Intergerium, ii; n. a middle-wall.
 Interge-ro, si, itum, rere; act. to carry or put between.
 Interhac; adv. in the mean time.
 Interjacens, ntis; being between.
 Interjaceo, ēre; to lie or be between.
 + Interjac-io, ēre; act. to cast between, intermingle.
 Interibi; adv. in the mean while.
 + Interibilis, e; adj. corruptible.
 Interjectio, ōnis; f. } a casting or
 Interiectus, ūs; m. } putting between, an interjection. * Interiectu temporis, some time hereafter.
 Interiectus, a, um; part. of interjicior; cast, put between. * Longo intervallo interiecto, a great while after.
 Interjacio, cci, ctum; [of inter and jacio] to cast or put between, mix.
 Interim; adv. [ab iter] in the mean time, suddenly, notwithstanding.

Inter-imo, cmi, emptum, imere; act. [of inter and cmo] to kill, destroy, ruin. * Interimit me hæc oratio, this discourse very much displeases me.
 Interior, ius, gen. ōris; adj. [ab intra] more inward. * Interior epistola, the letter that is in the middle of the packet.
 + Interitio, ōnis; f. a perishing, destruction.
 Interitūrus, a, um; part. of intereo; like to die and be forgotten.
 Interitus, ūs; m. a destruction, abolition, death.
 + Interitus, a, um; adj. slain, dead.
 Interjunctus, a, um; part. of interjungor; joined between.
 Interjun-go, xi, ctum, gere; act. to join between, touch one another, to bait by the way. * Interjungere equos, to unteam horses.
 Interiūs; adv. more inwardly.
 Interlā-bor, beris, apsus sum, bi; dep. to slip or slide away.
 Interlectio, ōnis; f. a reading between.
 Interlego, ēre; act. to gather up here and there.
 Interlido, ēre; act. [of inter and lædo] to strike between. * Gravem interlidere dentem, to give a biting taunt.
 Interligo, are; act. to bind between.
 Interlinea, æ; f. an interline.
 Interlineāris, e; adj. interlined.
 Interlino, ini, cci and ivi, itum, in-ēre; act. to interline, raise or blot.
 Interlitus, a, um; [of interlinor] interlined, laid between, cancelled.
 Interlocutio, ōnis; f. an interlocution, interrupting another's tale.
 Interlocutōrius, a, um; adj. spoken between or by the bye.
 Interloqu-or, cris, utus sum; dep. to interrupt one's speaking, to determine a controversy for a while.
 Interlucatio, ōnis; f. the cutting of boughs to let in light.
 Interluc-co, ēre; neut. to shine between, appear in the midst, stand thin.
 Interlūco, are; [à lux] to cut off boughs, make a glade in a wood.
 Interludens, ntis; part. of interludo; playing between or among.
 Interludium, ii; n. an interlude.
 Interlunis, e; adj. 3 art. [à luna] without light. * Interlunis nox, that night the moon changes.
 Interlunium, ii; n. the change of the moon, when neither new moon nor old moon is seen.
 Interl-uo, ui, ūtum, ūere; to flow or wash between.
 Interlūvies, ei; f. } a flowing or
 + Interlūvium, ii; n. } washing between.
 Intermān-eo, si, sum, ēre; to abide or tarry between or among.
 Intermēdius, a, um; adj. in the midst.
 Intermēstrum, ui; n. the new moon or change.
 Intermēstruus, a, um; adj. in the conjunction.
 Intermeo, are; neut. to go, flow, or pass between.
 Intermēstris, e; adj. [à mensis] belonging to the moon's change. * Intermēstris luna, the moon in conjunction.
 + Intermētium, ii; n. the space between the goats.
 Intermicatio, ōnis; f. a shining in the midst.